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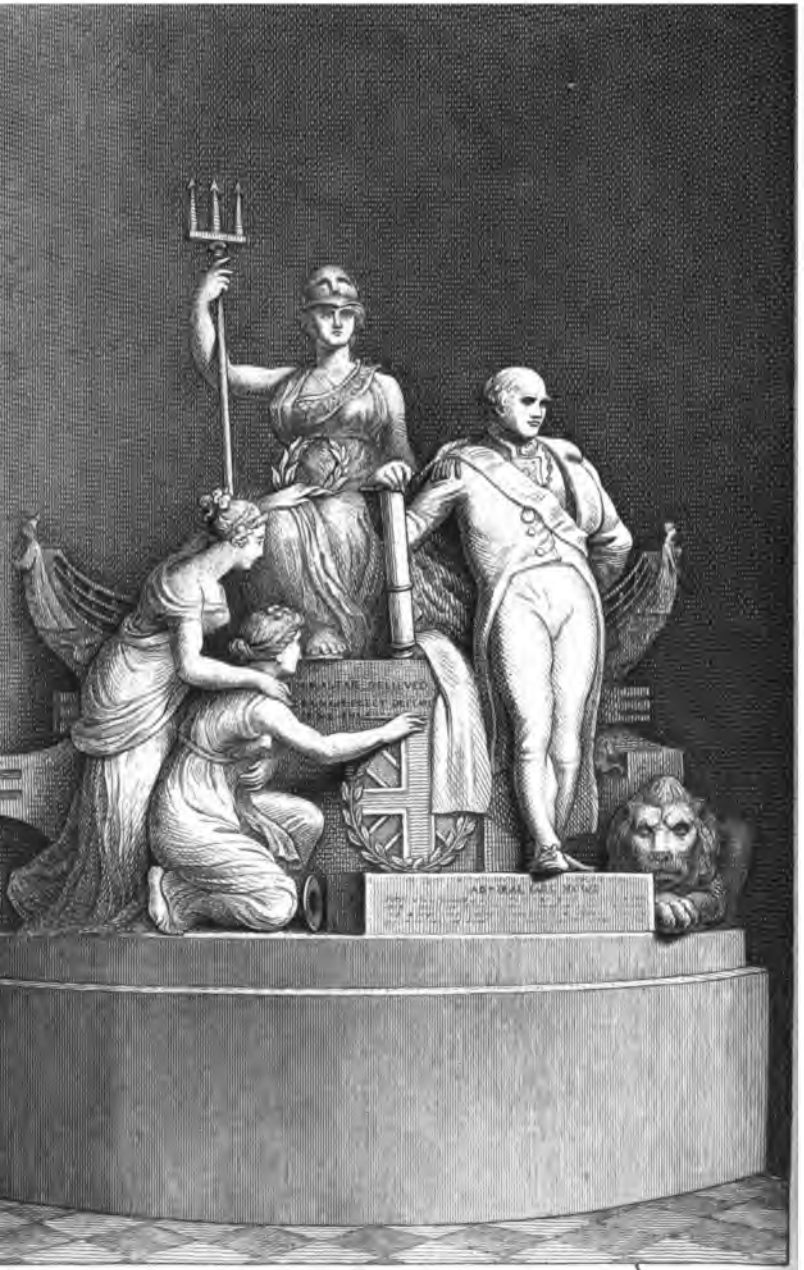

by Burney Executed by John Flaxman Esqr R.A. Engraved by S. Rawle.

Monument erected in St. Pauls Cathedral
to the
Memory of Admiral Earl Howe

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THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LONDON REVIEW,

CONTAINING

PORTRAITS AND VIEWS; BIOGRAPHY, ANECDOTES,

LITERATURE, HISTORY, POLITICS,

Arts, Manners, and Amusements of the Age;

INCLUDING

STATE AND PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS, PARLIAMENTARY JOURNAL, AND LONDON GAZETTES;

Intelligence, Foreign, Domestic, University, and Literary;

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND OBITUARY;

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MEETINGS, DIVIDENDS, CERTIFICATES, AND

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIPS;

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS;

LIST OF PATENTS, AND EAST INDIA SHIPPING;

Price of Canal, Docks, Fire-Office, Water-Works, Bridges, and Institution Shares, with the Rates of Government Life Annuities, Loan for the Year, Course of Exchange and Bullion;

ALSO

THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

Published by Authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, &c. &c.

VOL. 74,

FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1818.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR JAMES ASPERNE,

AT THE BIBLE, CROWN, AND CONSTITUTION,

NO. 32, CORNHILL,

AND MAY BE HAD OF ALL THE BOOKSELLERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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THE

European Magazine

FOR JULY, 1818.

[Embellished with, 1, an elegant Frontispiece, representing LORD HOWE'S MONUMENT in ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL; and, 2, a Portrait of the Rev. RICHARD YATES.]

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SEASON, 1817—18.

EAST INDIA SHIPS,

With their Managing Owners, Commanders, Principal Officers, Surgeons, Pursers, Time of coming afloat, &c.

Voyage.	Ships' Names.	Tonnage.	Consignments.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers	Surgeons.	Pursers.	To be afloat.	To be in the Downs.	When sailed.
												1817.	1817.	1817.
1	Canning	1326		Company's Ship	Wm. Patterson	R. Glasspoole	W. R. Blakely	K Mac Donald	Amb. Rivers	Rob. Simmons	S. Jas. Lee			
1	Thomas Coutts....	1354		S. Marjoribanks	W. Marjoribanks	Alex. Chrystie	Rich. Clarke	E. M. Daniell	Fred. Madan	James Grant	James Dunn			
1	Duke of York	1327		S. Marjoribanks	Ar. H. Campbell	Charles More	J. Shepherd	Ph. Baylis	W. P. Moffat	Whitm. Smart	Jos. W. Rose			
2	Earl of Balcarras..	1417	*Bomb. & China*	Company's Ship	James Jameson	D. R. Newall	John Hillman	A. Broadhurst	Henry Arnot	Wm. Bruce		20Oct	27 Dec.	31Dec.
4	Marquis of Huntly	1900		John Campbell	Don. Mac Leod	J. S. H. Fraser	John Thacker	Hen. H. Sumner	Geo. Chennell	John Simpson	Rob. Hogg			
1	Buckinghamshire	1309		Company's Ship	Fred. Adams	James Head	Tim. Smith	T. B. Penfold	Thos. Allchin	Wm. Hayland	J. W. Graham			
1	Dunira	1325	*Beng. & China*	Geo. Palmer	Moqt. Hamilton	Jas. Barber	A. T. Chatfield	John Allen	J. C Whiteman	And. Kedslie	Benj. B. Lord		1818.	1816.
3	Castle Huntly	1200		John Paterson	H. S. Drummond	Alex. Morgan	Thos. Dunkin	J. Cruickshanks	J. W. Stewart	David Irving	John Stewart			
1	London	1352	*Mad. & China*	Company's Ship	Walt. Campbell	B. Broughton	W. Longcroft	Wm. Pulliam	WK. Packman	D. Mackenzie	John D. Smith	8 Dec.	6 Feb.	15Feb.
6	Princess Amelia ..	1200		Rob. Williams	Edw. Balcon	Sam. Lyde	Jas. Kellaway	Wm. Pitman	Chas. Penny	Nath Grant	Jas. Thomson			
4	Marchioness of Ely	952	*Mad. & Beng.*	Sir R. Wigram	Brook Kay	Rich. Clifford	WH C Dalrymple	Dav. Sampson	C. E. Mangles	J. M. Bennett	Wm. Millett	1818.		9 Feb.
4	Prince Regent	953		Henry Bonham	T. Herb. Harris	Step. Poyntz	Thos. Baker	Dav. Marshall	Hen B. Bax	Dav. Falconer	John Reid	10Jan.	12 Mar.	
1	Orwell.....	1335		Matt. Isacke	Thos. W. Leech	Wm. Cousens	T. W. Andrews	Wm. Haviside	Thos Welsh	Wm. Brenner	Rich. Prince			
3	Lady Melville.	1200		Sir R. Wigram	John Stewart	Thos. Tapley	Rob. Clifford	Henry C. Smith	Hen. Sterndale	D. Cannan, jn.	Jas. Goddard			
4	Cabalva	1200	*China*	John Card	Jas. Dalrymple	C. W. H. Sewell	G. G. Jarman	Rich. Card	E. M. Boultbee	Geo. Waddell	S. H. Ayers	20 Feb	11 April	
6	Scaleby Castle....	1949		Company's Ship	John B. Sotheby	T. W. Barrow	Rob. Lewis	Jas. Murdoch	John Griffith	Jas Halliday	Cms. Jobling			
7	Perseverance	1271		Henry Templer	Henry Templer	Hen. Clement	Jas. S. Biles	Wm. Ticehurst	Hatton Galway	Thos. Godwin	Jos. Hodson			
5	Astell	809	*Mad. & Beng.*	George Gooch	Fran. Creswell	Wm. Evans	A. Chapman	Thos. A. Davis	John Sprott	W S Cumming	Wm. L. Grave			
6	Phœnix	818		Rob. Williams	Thos. White	Tel. Musson	Wm. Carter	Rob. B. Shittler	H. B. Avarne	Thos. Ranken	Harry James	6 Mar	27 April	
2	General Hewitt ..	894		Company's Ship	Peter Cameron	Jas. Pearson	Rees Thomas	Alex. Bell	Fred. G. Moore	Edw. Turner	D. Leighton			
3	Warren Hastings	1000	*Beng. & Mad.*	John P Larkins	Thos. Larkins	J. P. Backman	George Mason	George Cowan	Fran. Cattley	T. B. Horsley	J. W. Pears			
4	Asia	958		Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderston	J. T. E. Flint	Thos. Davey	Rob. H. Rhind	John Gisborne	Jas. M. Hodges	Jas. Gardner	6April	26 May	
3	Fairlie	696	*Beng. & Bomb.*	David Gordon	Thos. E. Ward	Thos. D. Burn	Wm. Powditch	Thos, Clarkson	P. Backerville	J. Johnstone	T Stephenson			
1	Henry Porcher....	405		Jos. Graves	Jas. P. Austice	Pat. Wallace	Hen. Simpson	Edward Warts	.....	John Austin	Hen. S. Graves	10 Feb	28 Mar.	1 April
	Lady Lushington..	394	*Bombay*	Nath. Dumett	Thos. Dormer	Henry Bird	Jas. Dudman	David Urquhart	.....	P. Mac Millan	Chas. Burt			
7	Northampton.....	345	*Beng. & Bencoolen*	George Palmer	Chas. Tebbut	John Vincent	John Waucope	John Edwards	.....	Dav. G. Arnot	Chas. Bennet	22Mar	1 May	
8	Lord Keith	500		Robert Morris	John Freeman	John Shute	Geo. Lamb	J Christopherson	.. ..	John Coulter	D H. Renny			
2	Regent	916	*China*	James Haig	Philip Ripley	Jas. Hamilton	William Scott	Henry Edmonds	John Simpson	David Davies	Alex. H. Sim	8 July	28 July	
3	Moffatt	717		And. Timbrell	Simon Lee	Thos. Addison	W. P. Bagwell	Rod. Colquhoun	Robert Greene	Thos. Watson	Christ. Fearon			

9th July, 1818.

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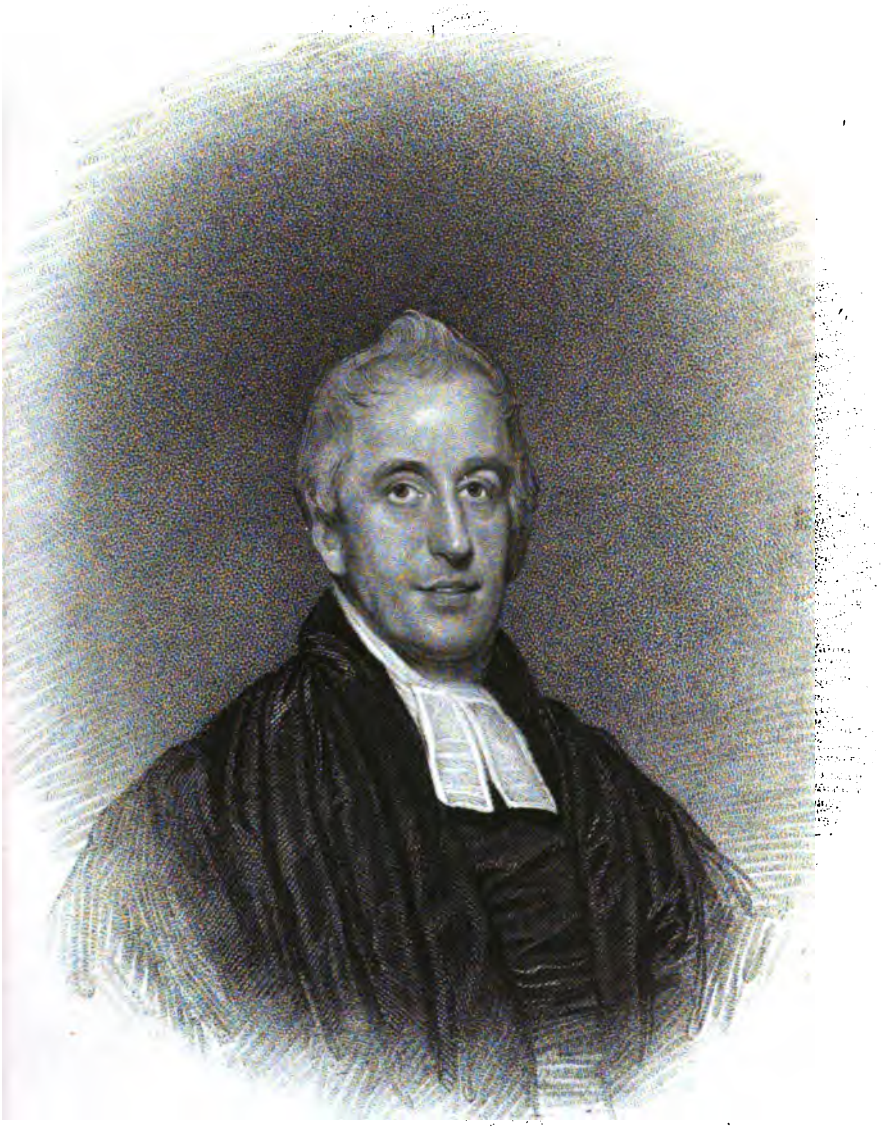

LONDON, *Published for the European Magazine by J. Asperne 32, Cornhill 1st Augt 1818.*

The Revd. Richard Yates D.D.

&c. &c. &c.

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THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LONDON REVIEW,

FOR JULY, 1818.

MEMOIR OF

THE REV. RICHARD YATES, D.D. F.S.A.

CHAPLAIN TO HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA; RECTOR OF ASHEN; AND ALTERNATE PREACHER TO THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.

[WITH A PORTRAIT, ENGRAVED BY H. MEYER, FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING BY S. DRUMMOND, ESQ. A. R. A.]

Πιστὸς καὶ φρόνιμος οἰκονόμος. St. Luke.

IN affixing this motto to our present Memoir, we appeal for our justification to every one who has the satisfaction of knowing the Reverend Gentleman to whom it is applied, both as a member of society, and of our ecclesiastical establishment. The testimony which the words convey is not here adduced in eulogy, but as they were first employed by the Divine Author of them, as characterizing the sincere and provident pastor of His visible Church on earth— We quote them, in this instance, as marking the labours of the minister, not solely as praising the conduct of the man, for this is a tribute which, however due, we know full well would not be acceptable to the mind which they so appropriately delineate. We content ourselves, therefore, with uniting our assent to that promptitude with which many of our readers will acknowledge the propriety of their application: —and while we make this individual adoption of them, we desire to pronounce it as our honest conviction, that since the Reformation, no period of the English Church has produced a fuller witness of the spiritual faithfulness and the learned ability of its clergy, than that in the light and guidance of which we have the happiness to enjoy the inestimable benefit of Christian instruction. It were indeed an easy effort of our pen to trace that "cloud of witnesses" which, like the Shechinah of the Temple, declare the presence of the tutelary Grace of Heaven overshadowing with its blessing the altar of our country; but it is sufficient for us to rejoice in the good, to express our acknowledgments of its efficacious influence, and to satisfy ourselves that our grateful sense of it requires no argument to assert, *Quod pluribus, quod sapientibus, quod omnibus videtur*,— that the Word of God is delivered from our National Pulpit as it has been enjoined by the Spirit of Truth,— ἀδιάφθορος, "pure and undefiled."—And this assertion we ground upon the evidence of those devout and enlightened men who although "dead yet speak," in the works which they have bequeathed to posterity, and upon the examples of their successors, by whose living labours we are still edified and "built up in our most holy Faith." By the candid and earnest inquirer after truth, it will not be required of us that we should substantiate our position against every exceptious objection which strives to vindicate by distinctions without difference and terms of cold division, those peculiar separations from our ordinances and formularies which are too often found to set at nought the excellencies of holiness, and to violate the charities of social life. We need not go so far out of our way to establish the point we thus assume; and we fear not to submit it to the judgment of even those who claim the privilege of conscientious dissent, and who profess to decide by the test of deliberate opinion, not by the rash assumption of has

secession,—to these we know we can safely appeal for their concurrence, when we declare that "the profession of our Faith" and the principles of our Worship were never more profoundly defended, more eloquently advocated, and more purely exemplified, than by the present ministry of our Church—and that "whatsoever things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and of good report," in the tenets and service of both, and have for ages been so received by the priests and people of our National Church, still retain their pretensions in all their original and authorized character of salutary discipline and pious usefulness—Nor shall we be regarded by such judges as exacting too much from their concession, if we plead for their acquiescence in the decision, that the administration of our Establishment in the æra now before us is upheld and maintained with an unwearied assiduity and pastoral earnestness commensurate in effort and talent with the general cause of Christianity which demands the exertion.

We live in times in which this Cause appears to have excited among all denominations of Christians the liveliest concern for the preservation of its genuine interests, and the universal diffusion of its heavenly truths. We trust, however, that we may be allowed, without the imputation of an overweening partiality, to place among the numerous associations to carry on the godly work those of the Church of England in the foremost rank. We have seen the Princes and the Nobles of the Land, and the most eminent of the Rulers of Church and State, investing themselves with the solemn responsibility of opening to the meanest among their fellow-subjects a prompt and easy access to the Holy Page of God's Eternal Word, and promoting by an unrestrained range of personal munificence, that "Instruction in righteousness" which His Word alone contains.

In the furtherance of this glorious design, the whole body of our Clergy have amply co-operated; and we take upon ourselves to pay them their just meed of commendation, when we declare, that their energies have been exerted with a liberality and zeal alike deserving of the gratitude and admiration of the flocks over which they respectively preside—Their efforts have indeed, as they ought, for the most part, taken that direction which their union with the National Church pointed out; yet this regard for the consistency of their calling has not in any instance been permitted to act in contravention of the general promotion, progress, and extent of the noble purpose in view—This has been narrowed by no restriction, impeded by no reserve, counteracted by no obstacle of adverse power or jealous opposition; but, on the contrary, every facility has been afforded, every avenue opened, every means pursued, which a generous concern for the spiritual welfare of mankind has been capable of bringing into action for the dispersion of that ignorance which is the parent of idleness, and of every vicious motive that can render the common mind corrupt, and not only useless, but dangerous, to the moral interests of society.

From this truly Christian measure, by which all the demoralizing causes of a profligate infidelity must be materially checked in their primary impressions of evil inclination, the progressive step of popular education naturally followed; and so comprehensive is the system which has been devised, that it can no longer be pleaded by the poorest inhabitant of the British Empire in excuse of any violation of religious or social duty, that he does not possess the opportunity of becoming acquainted with its obligations.

In this additional good also the Established Church has taken a prominent and essential part—not indeed by an adventitious instrumentality, but by an indispensable intervention, such as in all things well comported with the principles of her venerable authority; for, as it has been wisely observed, "national education must be grounded on national religion," and for this obvious reason;—That which is established by law, as blended with the constitution of the State, may justly be imposed upon the observance of those who are governed by its authority—Now the Liturgy of the Church of England is confirmed by law as the repository of the religion by law established: and hence, were any other plan of educating the population of England to be thus sanctioned than that which is conformable to the tenets of the established religion, the law itself must be nullified, and those so educated must eventually be alienated from their attachment to that consti-

inted order of things under which they are born, to which they are subject by their own consent, and which they are therefore morally bound to preserve and defend from all subversive innovation;—" for a violation of this rule would involve not only an absurdity, but a principle of self destruction—it would counteract by authority what it enjoins by authority."*

While, therefore, the Government of our country, with a due concern for those privileges which the Act of Toleration secures to conscientious dissent, forbore to interfere with such peculiar modifications of this system as have been adopted by some dissenting communities, they have, at the same time, wisely prescribed, that such schools alone should be considered as national, whose plan of instruction is entirely conformable to the Liturgy and Catechism of the National Church, both of which are framed upon fixed principles of faith and morality, without which Christianity itself could not subsist. Nor can a restriction like this be urged as a reproach against our Establishment—It is an imperative obligation, issuing out of that wise policy of our forefathers, by which a regulated standard of worship has been authorized as the religious service of that Establishment, while it holds out to all who dissent from it a liberal toleration, tempered with no other restraints than what a just consideration for that public order and welfare of the State which must always comprehend the peace and happiness of every community.

It is thus, then, that the Clergy of the Church of England have pursued, with the most fervent anxieties of affectionate concern for the information and instruction of all who feel disposed to avail themselves of their earnest labours, those means of accomplishing so desirable a result as have appeared to be best calculated to secure it; —and among the most zealous and intelligent promoters of their success, we have the satisfaction of naming the indefatigable Minister and estimable individual who is the subject of this Memoir.

The Reverend Dr. Yates is one among the many of our Clergy who have not confined their exertions to the mere exercises of the Pulpit—His professional labours have taken a wider range of action in the service of that Established Religion whose interests he has all along proved himself to have had most sincerely at heart—In him the apostolic injunction has been fulfilled in every application of it—" He has not only preached the Word, but has also been instant in season and out of season"—He has seized every opportunity of impressing the solemn truths of Christianity, and with a disinterested perseverance in personal labour, he has never sought repose in inactivity, when his conscience suggested that there still remained any necessity for farther exertion.

To a mind comprehensive as his, every probability of good that presented itself has been instantly scanned in all its bearings, and its apparent practicability has never been surrendered to the desultory contemplation of fortuitous events, nor deferred to " a more convenient season. '

To him every Member of the Church of England must ever feel himself grateful for the very salutary and essential measure of increasing the number of parish-churches throughout every district wherein the increase of population has made the addition necessary.

It would seem that Dr. Yates had long contemplated the necessity for this important extension of the facilities of attendance upon the public service of our National Worship; but it was not until the year 1815 that he embodied his ideas in a pamphlet of much sensible remark and accurate calculation, under the form of a letter addressed to the Earl of Liverpool—It was not without reason that he entitled it " *The Church in Danger*;" for he perceived, that whatever might be the advantages which the ignorant population of the kingdom would derive from the dispersion of the Bible, and the system of universal education recently adopted, they could neither be complete in their provision, nor efficient in their most beneficial purpose, as far as the principles of the National Religion and the best interests of those among the poor who had been incorporated into the Established Church were implicated, so long as these were excluded from parochial instruction, and the practical application of our excellent Liturgy, by want of room for their accommodation in the parish-churches. If it was deemed incumbent upon the Clergy to make it their

* Bishop Marsh.

care that every one of their flocks should be furnished with a bible, the godly profit would be but little, if any, to the ignorant and uninformed, if they were not at the same time found among their congregations.—If, also, it was thought expedient, that the prayer-book should be given with the bible, this additional boon would be of little account, if those who received it should be prevented from obtaining a knowledge of its excellencies, by an absolute impossibility of finding access to their parish church for their attendance upon the public service.

Upon these and many other points of judicious reasoning, Dr. Yates has grounded his argument for the necessity of building additional churches, and has supported it by adducing instances of this necessity, which incontrovertibly prove it.—But, we will leave him to speak for himself in his own words, than which, no better can be supplied to convey any abstract of the just impressions with which he has written.

"With every real Christian it is an unshaken and acknowledged conviction, requiring no other illustration than is afforded by scripture and the experience of our own times,—that a negligent disregard of gospel truths and a practical renunciation of Christianity by a large portion of its nominal professors, must be followed by the most disastrous consequences, and open the way to one of those dire catastrophes, by which, under the moral government of Providence, a profane contempt of the Divine Authority, and the general prevalence of a profligate infidelity, are permitted to punish themselves.

"On the verge of such a precipice we are now standing.

"Wise, comprehensive, and truly Christian measures can alone rescue us from an abyss of anarchy,—of political devastation, and of individual misery; the approaches to which cannot but be seen, and indeed are strongly and awfully marked, in the present circumstances of most of our populous districts, and particularly of the British metropolis.

"If in addition to all the other occasions of moral degradation, one primary and powerful source of the impending danger and evil be traced to the want of arrangements necessary to give effect to the national religion itself; such a circumstance should obtain, as it certainly demands, the earliest and most serious investigation.

"If a tremendously large and overwhelming proportion of the nominal members of the Established Church be deprived of all the advantages which that institution is intended and calculated to confer,—the effect must be,—not only a want of regard and support to the establishment, but also an alienation from it, rapidly rising and maturing into a direct hostility and opposition. And this hostility and opposition must receive additional and incalculable force from ignorant depravity, and the noxious associations of a profligate and atrocious spirit of modern violence, loosened from all religious restraint, and propelled to action by the consequent aggravation of every stimulating propensity to evil.—Such a perversion of friends into enemies, forms a danger sufficiently portentous, to induce all sincere and hearty well-wishers to the Established Church,—all zealous and willing protectors of our constitutional government, and of the internal peace and prosperity of our country,—and all who desire to facilitate the progress of Christian truth,—with the utmost possible solicitude and readiness to assist in discovering and applying a prompt and effectual remedy.

"The Associations formed of late years for the distribution of the Bible have been described as a probable cause of injury and danger to the Established Church. But surely the only injury likely to result to the establishment from the existence of these societies, and the controversy to which they have given rise, attaches equally to both sides of the question. The theoretical fears, and ideal phantoms of danger that appear to excite such serious alarm in one class of literary antagonists;—and the extravagant anticipations and exaggerated hopes of their zealous opponents,—have equally tended to divert the public attention from the real source of danger, and of consequence have led to the proposal of palliative and insufficient assistances, instead of the only practical and efficient remedy.—Repressing the exertions of these societies cannot possibly preserve the church from the danger that impends over it through the neglected ignorance, the unawed profligacy, the gross intemperance, and the habitual impiety of several hundred thousands, who are con-

sidered to be its members, and ought to be its supporters and protectors.—So far otherwise, that those who can be prevailed on to read the bible, must certainly be less dangerous and less inveterate enemies, than those in whom all the evil propensities of human nature are suffered to retain their full influence, fostered and strengthened by habitual and vicious indulgence; who are left in total ignorance of a God and a future state, and who equally disregard all laws, human or divine.

"Whatever danger may be supposed to threaten the Established Church from giving the bible without the prayer-book, that danger can only take its full effect from the neglect and disuse of the prayer book, consequent upon the neglect and disuse of the public service of the church. Those cannot be expected to have much love and reverence for the prayer-book, when given to them, who are denied the opportunity of using it, and learning its excellence, in public worship.

"But, as opposing and weakening the power and influence of these societies cannot avert the storm that appears to be gathering around the Established Church, so neither can their utmost possible extention produce all the advantages which some of their supporters depict in such strong and glowing colours.—Giving the bible can do no good to the immense numbers that cannot read, and will totally disregard its contents; but leading them to a place of worship might impress on their hearts the benign instructions of the holy penmen. And even in respect to those that are able to read, it should never be forgotten, that, for the purposes of religious improvement, reading in private is only secondary and auxiliary to the public reading of the scriptures. A public ministry appears to be the means ordained by Providence for the diffusion and establishment of the gospel.—Our blessed Saviour himself attended the public reading of the law, and the prophets, in the Synagogue; and the apostles and primitive Christians assembled together, even at the hazard of their lives, to read and to hear the scriptures.

"The sacred word of God, dispenses a more useful and permanent light, and dispels more effectually the darkness of ignorance and error, when emanating from the sanctuary. The best instruction, and the deepest impressions of religion, in regard to the most numerous classes of mankind, are given and received in the acts and solemnities of public worship. The unlettered poor may there learn the inestimable value and eternal importance of Christian faith and Christian piety; and be led to prize and meditate, in private, upon those good tidings thus placed within the reach of their understandings and their acquirements.

"Another source of the apprehended danger to the Established Church has been supposed by some of its most zealous friends, to exist in the increase of what is called methodism And the only probable means of securing the Established Church is thought, by them, to be the restraint and coercion of this hostile power; though it has not, I believe, been pointed out by what means such restraint and coercion are to be effected, without violating that toleration which is one of the most glorious and valuable gems in the ephod of our ecclesiastical establishment.

"The perusal of the foregoing pages may have convinced your lordship, that the increase of methodism and sectarian disunion, ought to be considered a CONSEQUENCE *rather than* a CAUSE of the present state of the Established Church. It has been made evident that, around the metropolis, a very large proportion of the nominal members of the church are totally excluded from parochial instruction, and know nothing of our excellent liturgy.

"The law of the land, as it is supposed to stand at present, prohibits, except under certain difficult regulations, the building and opening of any places of public worship for the use of the liturgy of the church of England. But structures for every other mode of worship may be erected and opened, by any person so inclined, upon the easy condition of obtaining a licence from the magistrates, granted by the law upon a very inconsiderable pecuniary payment.

"To complain of the increase of sectaries and methodists cannot therefore answer any good purpose, while we have no churches to receive them, even if they wished to join our congregations; and while the law permits them, if they continue to dissent, to build as many chapels as they please; but if they conform to the liturgy, the privilege of providing themselves with the means of public worship is immediately denied,

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although the establishment, in its present state, does not itself afford that essential supply.

"It is not at all wonderful, therefore, that in districts where numerous sheep are shut out from the possibility of receiving instruction in the fold of the regular shepherd, some of them should seek refuge and refreshment from the care and zeal of self-appointed pastors."

In the farther detail of the obstacles which oppose the spread of the tenets of our national church, Dr. Yates has, in his letter, shewn, that within a circuit of about eight miles around the City of London, in consequence of the present distribution and circumstances of the parish *after allowing to each church a proportion more than sufficient to fill it; and fully, if not more than equal, to the parochial care of the clergy now allotted to the charge*; there is found to remain a surplus population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THREE THOUSAND excluded from the benefits and advantages of participating in the instructive public worship and pastoral superintendance of the established church. He then draws the following inferences from this hitherto unnoticed, but most important, fact.

"*That* Bible Societies are not the cause of the danger to which he adverts. *That* the increase of Sectarian Methodism is not the cause, but the consequence, of the present state of the Church. *That* the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and that for the Establishment of National Schools, although in themselves admirable auxiliaries, are not, and cannot alone, be equal to the task of averting this danger. *That* the recent acts relating to the residence of the clergy, have not removed, or even touched upon the chief source and cause of danger. *That* a legislative enactment providing for a distribution of the population into appropriate divisions, supplying the means of public worship, and providing for the useful and efficient discharge of the pastoral offices in districts not hitherto so provided, is the most certain, and only probable means, of securing the stability and prosperity of the established church."

This Letter excited much attention, and was deservedly acknowledged by all who duly appreciated its contents, as placing in its proper light, the present condition of the Church of England. But its author published, in 1817, another letter, addressed to the same distinguished nobleman, in which he strengthened all his former arguments by a more general elucidation of the points which he had urged in the first. This second publication he entitled, "*The Basis of National Welfare considered in reference chiefly to the Prosperity of Britain, and Safety of the Church of England.*" The contents of this valuable pamphlet he prefaces with the following summary. "If it be admitted or proved, that religion influences the general habits, principles, and motives, of conduct, be the only sure and permanent BASIS OF NATIONAL WELFARE—if it be also admitted or proved that the parochial administration of public worship and pastoral offices forms the LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL BASIS OF THE NATIONAL CHURCH, and affords the only effectual means of conveying religious impressions to the GENERAL BODY OF THE PEOPLE; it will follow as a necessary consequence, that upon the degree of support given by the legislature to secure the EFFICIENCY AND DUE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PAROCHIAL WORSHIP, the safety, both of Church and State, must ultimately depend. And if it should also be further proved, by a most impressive and much-to-be-lamented statement of facts, in any induction of particulars from the most authentic sources, that a VAST PROPORTION OF THE PEOPLE ARE EXCLUDED from all participation in the parochial and effective instructions of the national religion; it will then be most evident and undeniable, that such legislative attention, assistance, and support, is now most urgently and imperiously required.

In every part of his reasoning throughout this and his other letter, we fully agree with Dr. Yates; and we feel ourselves justified in our concurrence, by the observations which we ourselves have made upon the evil consequences resulting from the defective accommodation for the parishioners of large parishes, in which there is only one church of very inadequate dimensions to receive the population. We have frequently heard the murmurs of those, who as residents, have justly considered themselves entitled to pews for themselves and their families; but owing to the crowded state of the church, have not been able to obtain admission. Many, we know, have waited for years before they could suc-

ceed in their applications; and too many, in consequence of this obstacle, have sought the facility of public worship in Dissenting Chapels; not because they were dissatisfied with the service of the Established Church, or the manner in which it was performed, or with the doctrine and ability of the preacher, but solely because they had no opportunity of fulfilling their sabbath duty in their own parochial church for want of room. We do not know a more striking instance of this, than what the parish of St. Mary, Newington Butts, presents. The church is filled, even to overflow, every Sunday; and yet not more than one fourth of its population can be accommodated. The rector is in every respect unexceptionable, both in talent and pastoral faithfulness. He is beloved by his flock; and if his church were four times as large as it is, it would be fully occupied. To such a man, we are convinced, it must be the greatest mortification he can experience, to feel that he cannot meet the devout anxieties of the major part of his parishioners; and to know, also, that the larger portion of this majority, who are neither dissenters by principle nor inclination, are induced, by their unwillingness to absent themselves from public worship, to frequent the Dissenting Chapels in the neighbourhood. And it is a fact which we have also observed, that these chaples and conventicles are always found to be most numerous in every parish of which the population is the largest, and the church the most inadequate to contain it. We would, however, express our earnest hope, that when this difficulty shall be removed, and able ministers be appointed to officiate in the churches which are about to be erected, this involuntary secession will no longer be a cause of complaint, either to the flock or the shepherd; and that those who have so withdrawn themselves from the worship of the national church will gladly return to the faith of their forefathers, and to the regularly appointed guardians of their spiritual interests.

To Dr Yates it must be no small consolation and joy to find, that his earnest effort to impress the necessity for the arrangement which he suggests upon the conviction of those who alone had power to give it effect, has met with all the success and encouragement that he could desire. The necessity itself was urged in strong terms in the Prince Regent's speech on the opening of the last session of Parliament, and the arrangement was made known to the House of Commons in a luminous speech and well digested plan, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Monday, the 10th of March last. In this communication, Mr. Vansittart acknowledged having received much valuable information from the very useful publication of Dr. Yates, and "recommended the perusal of it to every gentleman who might wish to turn his attention to the subject, as containing accurate abstracts of the returns of the Privy Council, and other valuable documents, besides his own striking and useful observations."

The Right Hon. Gentleman followed up his speech by moving a resolution, "that his Majesty might be enabled to direct Exchequer bills to the amount not exceeding one million, to be issued to Commissioners, to be by them advanced under certain regulations and restrictions, towards building and promoting the building of additional churches and chapels in England."—The resolution was passed and the sum specified voted; and although we are well aware that the subject had been for some time under the consideration of the ministry, and that nothing but the difficulties with which the State had to struggle, and the expensive wars in which it had been involved, had occasioned a delay in their bringing it before the House, still we must regard Dr. Yates as the chief originator of the question, and to his perspicuous digest of all its circumstances, his incontrovertible arguments, and the practicable nature of the plan that he proposed, we are confident we may fairly attribute the more immediate adoption of the design. And if but half the beneficial results ensue from it, which, without being too sanguine in our expectations, we are convinced we may anticipate, the name of Dr. Yates will stand high in the records of our Sion among those who are entitled to the gratitude and reverence of all who "*love the Courts of our God*," and "*worship him in the beauty of holiness.*"

Besides these two memorable letters, Dr. Yates published, in the year 1805, *The Monastic Remains of the Town and Abbey of St. Edmund's Bury*, in one volume, 4to.—a work of much antiquarian remark and literary merit, and

is the only complete account extant of the venerable remains of that celebrated monastery.

In 1807, he preached the Anniversary Sermon of the Royal Humane Society, in St. Anne's Church, Westminster.—This was printed by the Society, according to their usual custom; and is a discourse which breathes the purest sentiments of Christian love.

In 1813, the Doctor published a Visitation Sermon preached in the Parish-church of Halstead, in Essex, on the 2d of June in the same year, before the Reverend George Owen Cambridge, M.A. Archdeacon of Middlesex, and the Clergy of the Deanery of Hedingham.—In this excellent discourse, which was printed at the request of his Reverend Auditors, the author has entered into a very interesting discussion of "the Work of an Evangelist"—and among many very sensible and judicious observations, conveyed in a terse and energetic style, the following strikes us as too coincident with the substance of this Memoir not to be quoted. We should have gladly added farther extracts from this truly evangelical sermon, would the space of our pages usually allotted to the Memoir have allowed of the extension.

The Reverend Author, after enumerating the detached excellencies of our Liturgy, goes on to observe, that "The Evangelical instruction which the admirable and comprehensive Liturgy of the Church of England thus provides, by its justness of interpretation, propriety of diction, and scriptural sublimity, is fitted to satisfy the understanding, gratify the taste, and elevate the devotion of the learned and superior orders of society: and considered as a luminous illustration and practical commentary on the Sacred Scriptures, is also peculiarly adapted to the wants of the poor and illiterate, by far the most numerous classes of mankind; and those classes, that in the most polished nations of antiquity were held in a state of the grossest ignorance; and in some of them, of an abject personal slavery. But the 'Spirit of the Lord anointed the Saviour of mankind to preach the Gospel to the poor, to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised.*

* Luke iv. 18.

"The Church of England, in conformity to the beneficent example of the author of our salvation, invites and exhorts ALL to a participation of gospel knowledge; hath opened the doors of God's house to every human being, and hath accommodated the public instructions to the circumstances of that most numerous part of mankind, which was equally despised and neglected by the priests and the philosophers of Egypt, Greece, and Rome.

"We find, by a gratifying experience, that many of the poorest and most illiterate members of our Church, from a regular attendance upon the public service, with attentive and teachable dispositions, are better informed upon all the useful points of religion;—have juster notions of the perfections of the Deity,—of the propriety of worship that is due to him,—of the consequences of our present conduct,—and of the final destination of man,—than were possessed by the wise and learned before the publication and establishment of Christianity.

"This fact, which may, I am firmly persuaded, be substantiated by instances in every parish in these realms, satisfactorily proves that the Church of England, in its public and established liturgy, performs, in a most beneficial manner, 'the work of an Evangelist;" and that those only can be ignorant of the gospel doctrines and the gospel duties, who neglect or refuse to attend the public service of our church."

We believe that the foregoing are the only works which the Reverend Doctor has hitherto given to the world; but we are anxious to express our hope, that he will not withhold from the public eye many of those Discourses which have rivetted the attention of his congregation at the Chapel of the Philanthropic.

We have now only to place before our readers a short succession of dates, as they graduate the progress of Dr. Yates from his first entrance into life to his present station in his sacred profession.

He was born at St. Edmund's Bury, in July 1769.—To this natal notification we cannot resist the impulse which we feel, from our own knowledge, of the filial reverence with which he ever regarded his most respectable father, to insert the following passage of tender reminiscence from the Preface to his History of Bury Abbey.

"A residence of thirty-seven years within the walls of the Abbey, and a love of antiquarian enquiries, had rendered these awful ruins peculiarly interesting to him: and he employed the few leisure intervals, which indefatigable exertions in discharge of his more important duties allowed, in forming an illustrative collection, which he was very desirous of having further extended. To gratify the wishes of an indulgent father was, therefore, the first occasion of undertaking this work, and adds another attestation to the numerous instances of the frailty of earthly hope. When it was far advanced in preparation for the press, the omnipotent Disposer of all Events was pleased to summon him to the reward of his piety and virtues, and his children to the solemn duty of following his mortal remains to an early grave. Those who, like me, have suffered so sudden and so irreparable a loss, and those who notice with sympathy the sigh of duteous sensibility, will readily pardon the sorrow of a son for intruding itself upon these pages, and joining in those public testimonies of respect that were its greatest consolation."

Dr. Yates received his education at Bury school; and at the early age of fifteen, entered upon the laborious employment of teacher at Linton school, in Cambridgeshire. This employ he left in 1789, for another of the same nature at the Grammar School of Chelmsford, in Essex, while under the successive direction of the late Rev. T. Naylor and the present respectable master, the Rev. T. Roberts. In 1792, he resided in Hammersmith in the same capacity. In September 1796, he was ordained Deacon by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, and preached his first sermon as Curate of Chelsea Hospital on the 2d of October 1796. In January of the following year, he was ordained Priest by the Lord Bishop of Winchester; and in March 1798, he was appointed Chaplain of the above Hospital.

From this time we find him wholly employed in the duties of his profession, and assisting in the conduct of various public charities. In the latter appropriation of his valuable services, he became one of the Committee, and Secretary of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb—an office which he has filled with the most unwearied attention, greatly to the advantage of the Institution and to his own credit.

In the early part of his ministry, the Doctor laid the foundation for that high repute as a Preacher which he has maintained throughout in the public estimation—He has ever been esteemed in the best sense of the term "a Popular Preacher." By intrinsic merit both in his matter and manner, and above all by the spirituality of his ministration, he has given dignity to a denomination which is more frequently attached to the mere personal qualifications of a factitious oratory, than to that faithful earnestness, and those theological acquirements, which Dr. Yates possesses in an eminent degree. The acceptability of his talents as a Preacher placed him in the pulpits of Portman, Percy, and Green-street Chapels, where he was heard by crowded congregations, with a just appreciation of the acquisition they enjoyed.

In May 1804, he was instituted to the rectory of Ashen. In the year following, he took the degree of Bachelor in Divinity at Cambridge, from which he has now proceeded D.D. In the same year, he was elected one of the Treasurers of the Literary Fund; and in 1806, was chosen Alternate Preacher to the Philanthropic Society. In this situation he still continues, and, as far as any employ of this nature can be rendered pastoral, he has succeeded in making it so. And here we cannot omit to congratulate the frequenters of this Chapel, and the beneficent supporters of this Establishment, which may be truly designated as *the Refuge of Mercy and Reform*, upon their possession of two Preachers, in the subject of this Memoir and his worthy coadjutor the Rev. J. Jackman, than whom no two individuals among the whole Ministry of the Church of England could be found better calculated for the spiritual office which they hold; nor will it, we trust, be deemed an intrusive remark, if we add also, that in no place of our Church-Worship can the Liturgy be delivered with more impressive seriousness, and with more accuracy of judgment, than it is, we will not say *read*, but *prayed* (as we presume to think it always ought to be), by the Reverend W. Pace, the Reader.—Indeed, the whole service is performed with so much effective attention to its holy importance, as may well be expected to impress upon the hearts of its hearers every spiritual conviction that can conciliate them to a generou

support of the philanthropic views of the Institution, and to a willing adoption of the moral principles of Christianity, as they are enjoined in the Gospel of Jesus Christ for the sanctification and peace of mankind.

We now close this imperfect sketch of the professional life of a Clergyman of our National Church, whose principal aim in taking upon himself the ministerial office he has proved by his conduct to have been an ardent desire to render himself useful to his fellow-creatures, a faithful labourer in the vineyard of his Divine Master, and to preserve throughout his ministration "*eas mensuras quas nobis per Legislatorem lex spiritualis enuncial.*"*

If, as the learned Verulam has written, "praise is the reflection of virtue," we would conclude that it is impossible to speak of virtuous examples without commendation; and, as we as much contemn the language of adulation as the humble minded individual can possibly do its application to himself, whom we have taken upon us to introduce to our readers in this memoir, we would be understood as having "spoken the truth in love;" and as having traced the character of a "*faithful and wise steward*" of the Christian household in the outline of an exemplar, which, in our consciences, we feel to be correct. To have done otherwise would have been to depart from biographical impartiality.—Thus satisfied with the justice of our motive, we conclude by expressing our unfeigned wishes, that the church of our country may long reap the benefit of his able and sincere services; and that those consolations of pure and undefiled religion, which, with so much unwearied diligence, he strives to make the blessing of those who belong to his spiritual charge, may be the joy and recompense of a life well spent, and a ministry faithfully fulfilled; until a death full of peace and hope, shall consecrate his mortal labours to the possession of a happy immortality!

W.

* *Origen*—"to measure his efforts by the whole spiritual law as it has been given to us by our lawgiver."

REMARKABLE EPITAPHS.

ON a grave stone in Staverton Church-yard:—

Here lieth the body of Betty Bowden,
Who would live longer but she couden;†
Sorrow and grief made her decay,
Till her bad leg card‡ she away.

In Kingsbridge church-yard, on a man who was too poor to be buried with his rich relations *in* the church.

Here lie I at the chancel door;
Here I lie because I'm poor:
The further in the more to pay;
Here I lie as warm as they.

The following was put on the grave-stone of a tragedian at his desire:—

Exit Burbridge.

Hear lies body
of Steevin Richman,
Master of Arts; Hee
dyed the 11th of Aprill, 85.
Reader, thou must unto the dust
Com heare an lye as well as j,
Till earth be burnt,
and the skies
Shall bee no more
our cannopies.

On Sir Philip Sidney;

England hath his body, for she it fed;
Netherland his blood, in her defence shed:
The *Heavens* hath his soul,
The *Arts* have his fame,
The *Souldier* his grief,
The *World* his good name.

In Stoke-Fleming Church, Devon, by Doctor Wolcot, alias Peter Pindar:—

In Memory of Margaret Southcotte, who died the 27th of August, 1786, aged 12 years and 9 months.

Beneath this stone, in sweet repose,
The friend of all, a fair one lies;
Yet hence let Sorrow vent her woes,
Far hence let Pity pour her sighs.
Tho' every hour thy life approv'd,
The muse the strain of grief forbears;
Nor wishes, tho' by all belov'd,
To call thee to a world of cares.
Best of thy sex, alas! farewell,
From this dark scene removed to shine
Where purest shades of mortals dwell,
And virtue waits to welcome thine.

An ill-natured critic wrote the following under these beautiful lines:—

Can a Southcotte be said to deserve all the praise
Which above in the rhymes may be seen?
But 'tis not impossible, since the stone says,
She had not reached the age of thirteen!

† Could not. ‡ Carried.

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EXTRACTS FROM A LAWYER'S PORTFOLIO.

(*Continued from Vol.* LXXIII. *page* 478.)

IT has been mentioned in some part of these memoirs, that my affairs sometimes called me to the Isle of Man. One of those unforeseen combinations of events which we are pleased to call chance carried me thither at that period of the year which Manxmen still distinguish by a few of their ancient superstitions. Then begin the operations of a certain familiar spirit, whose nightly labours in the flower-garden or field are repaid by a piece of silver deposited on the threshold. I arrived on May eve, and found the good farmer at whose house my stay was expected, full of preparation for the mock battle between summer and winter usually exhibited on the next morn. Lawyers are not celebrated for their readiness to partake such pastoral and amicable combats; but there is a tradition extant which ascribes to the may-pole the dignity of a wand of justice, and informs us that courts of law once assembled round it. Perhaps this tradition gave new zest to the curiosity with which I awoke to attend the festival of milk-maids and farmers' boys loaded with garlands and mock silver cups. The latter were too often filled and emptied to allow much order in the procession; but the mirthful carols and grotesque dances of the Manx girls drew a train of spectators, including my honest old host, with all his family and guests. The day ended as convivially as it had begun; but as twelve hours' unceasing exertion must exhaust the best animal spirits, ours gradually sunk from clamorous jests into sad tales of witchcraft, dreams, and omens. If the Isle of Man deserves to be called the heaven of lawyers, it is also the paradise of prophetesses and soothsayers. The charming enchantress described by a modern bard must have visited it to form her garland of dreams. We were all probably under the influence of this enchantress, for every one of the company had some striking dream or mysterious presentiment to relate. Our narratives suggested a proposal to try that mode of divination called the Sortes Virgilianæ, and celebrated in many authentic anecdotes of eminent men. A young Gascon, who obtained bread by teaching a little French to the daughters of some fashionable residents in the neighbourhood, supplied us with a pocket Virgil, and, as the newest guest, my chance had precedence. I opened the oracular volume with due solemnity, and found my finger on this remarkable line of the Georgics,

"Some days are fortunate—the *fifth* beware!"

The company amused themselves with a few constrained jests, and prolonged the conversation till day-break, more through fear of retiring into solitude and darkness, than from the spirit of conviviality. If the Virgilian oracle had made any impression on my mind, it was effaced next day by my host's clamorous complaints that he had lost a silver ewer of rare antiquity, which his dame had persuaded him to lend the May-damsels for the embellishment of their pole. Such an article, in a spot like the Isle of Man, was not likely to be sold or converted into bullion without detection, and the farmer was advised to employ his strictest enquiries on the coast, from whence the felon would probably convey it. I went with him to the sea-port town of Ramsey, where we found opportunities to view the crews and consult the captains of several vessels, in one of which we noticed a man whose apparel was singularly loose and ill-suited. It would have been more accurate to have said, I alone noticed this sailor, for I feared to call my angry and revengeful companion's attention towards him, and he soon disappeared. The owner of the lost ewer returned home in a churlish humour, having found no clue to guide his search, and I availed myself gladly of an invitation to visit the deemster, whose distant residence would remove me beyond the litigious farmer's reach. Like many discerning men, whose circumstances have secluded them in a narrow circle, the deemster had expended the vigour of his mind on abstruse and occult sciences. He believed in necromancy, and had stored his library with all the judicial examinations of witches recorded by French lawyers, to the disgrace of the sixteenth century. I was too much fatigued in body, and too incredulous in mind, to listen without many hints at the lateness of the hour, which the deemster seemed very unwilling to understand, and at length asked me, in a lowered tone, if I had ever read Burton's

disquisition on spirits?—Good-manners required a serious answer; and my entertainer, after much preamble, confessed that his own house was visited by unquiet and disembodied beings. He added a very earnest apology for the circumstances which compelled him to lodge me in an apartment which they were said to disturb. My unaffected fatigue gave so much real gravity to my countenance, that it encouraged him to recite the causes of his belief, and amongst other articles, a dream which seemed to be a kind of heir-loom in his family. This dream implied, that when a *glee-eyed* lord came to that mansion, a treasure should be found in it. My host had a slight defect in one eye, and he congratulated himself that he had left the ruinous part of his large castellated mansion undisturbed till the accident which had befallen his sight entitled him to realize the prophecy. His design was to begin a search in a short time, and he conducted me to my chamber with some joyous anticipations, probably intended to cheer my spirits. They were certainly depressed in an uncommon manner, and not much revived when the Virgilian line occurred to me. It was the fifth day of May, the anniversary of a dear friend's death, never remembered without peculiar regret, as it had been eventually caused by strange mysteries. The book which lay on a forgotten shelf had something ominous in it. It opened at the very words said to have been engraved on the Elector of Saxony's ring by an unknown hand, "*After Six.*" Those mysterious words, as the Saxon historian tells us, were afterwards found to indicate the time appointed for assassination. and I went to bed with very gloomy visions hovering about me. My repeater sounded the hour four times, and a vague doze began to quiet my nerves, but its sixth stroke roused me, perhaps, because it was aided by a confused sound in the room. Day-light was beginning to find its way through the deep casements and dark hangings, but not sufficiently to shew more than the outline of a man stealing from behind my bed. Despair is always stronger than fear, and this man's violent efforts to escape my grasp, and especially to prevent me from calling help, proved the extent of his own desperate guilt. One, only one moment he seemed desirous to take my life, but presently his purpose changed, and seizing the advantage given by his wavering hold, I overcame him. "Spare me a few minutes," said he, in French; "I am a very miserable wretch, but not a reprobate." I dragged him to the light, and could hardly credit my eyes when they recognized the poor Gascon teacher who had supped with me at the farmer's house. He supplicated mercy in the humblest manner, protesting that he had entered the deemster's house only to hide himself from pursuit, and hoping that the haunted rooms would be disturbed by no visitor. His look of famine and despair, and his solemn protestations of repentance, induced me to open the casement, and bid him leap out. He hesitated only an instant, for steps seemed to be approaching, and I had the pleasure of seeing him safe among the trees before my host entered. Either his own restless curiosity, or the sound of a voice in my room, brought him thus early; and if he had not triumphed in my evident agitation as a proof that his house was really visited by strange apparitions, it would have been impossible to have escaped troublesome enquiries. He amused himself with his own comments and conjectures till after breakfast; and as I could not deny that some disturbance had occurred, he probably thought me worthy to partake supernatural communications, and therefore chose me as his companion in the business of searching for concealed treasure among his ruined chambers. It may be guessed with how little zeal I aided in the work, which we began that night with spades and lanthorns, and continued nearly all the following day without success, till we removed the shattered wall of a large closet near my bed-chamber. There, in a huge decayed chest of evident antiquity, we found an enormous silver cup or flaggon in a state of polish and preservation which surprised the good old deemster more than myself, for I had no doubt that the farmer's stolen treasure had been deposited here by the felon whose escape I had aided. It is hardly possible to conceive embarrassment more ridiculous or extreme than mine. If I permitted my honest antiquarian to carry forth his prize for sale, he might be perplexingly challenged as a receiver of stolen goods, and if I named the real owner without confessing my connivance at the thief's escape, my own integrity might be questioned. The safest me-

dium was to suggest the propriety of concealing this precious relic, lest it might excite the avarice and envy of his neighbours, and tempt them to undermine his castle. These were plausible and powerful hints, which he embraced so readily, that he proposed, for the greater security of the silver cup, to remove it into my chamber Though I had some private reasons to fear that my Gascon friend might return to complete its safe conveyance away, I durst not object to an expedient which appeared so reasonable, and implied such confidence. The flaggon was deposited in my care, and the most suspiciously timid miser could not have watched that night with more anxiety. But amongst my uneasy apprehensions, a thought occurred which the supposed patron of lawyers must have suggested. I say the *supposed* patron, because even the prince of demons would not have tempted a lawyer into a dilemma so dangerous, if he owed any obligations to the profession. This pernicious thought tempted me to look at the cup, and to consider, that by effacing the rude inscription which the late owner had made on it, its identity might be rendered questionable. On the rim were these initials and words, SALLY· C·O·'S Q·POT·· M·HEIR OF U·S· ....., which by a few small punctures and additional strokes became a very respectable Roman legend. The next morning, to my utter confusion, brought the farmer himself, to lay before my host, as his Majesty's deemster, the particulars of his loss, and the reasons he had to believe the felon still lurking in the island. Fortunately for the honour of that immovable firmness which ought to characterise an honest barrister, I was not present during his detail, but the deemster's repetition of it gave me some illegal sensations. However, he examined his cup, which seemed to threaten us with as many adventures as befell Parnell's Hermit, and asked my opinion of the legend; adding, that according to the Reverend Fathers Cayjou and Chamillart, such vessels were called cinerary vases or ossuariums—" Now," said he, " the inference is most logically certain and distinct Farmer Foustuff has lost a flaggon—I have found a vase—ergo, my vase cannot be his flaggon. Besides, he tells me he stamped his initials on the edge, but here is SYLLA· COS·Q·POMPEI·RVFVS. The P rather resembles an H, but some unskilful graver may have shaped it."

And in full confidence of the weight due to these distinctions, the good deemster set forth on horseback to deposit the questioned article in the hands of his brother-magistrate, while I rode by his side, inwardly execrating the contrivance which had produced his dangerous confidence, and firmly resolving to abide the consequences of a disclosure when we reached the house of the south deemster, whose prudence and ability were more famous than his colleague's. But before we reached it, our evil stars conducted us into the lonely vale of Kirkmichael, near some ruined cairns, from whence rushed four strong men in sailors' garments. The deemster, whose person greatly resembled Falstaff's, soon fell into their hands, with the exquisite cup which he carried on his saddle-bow, not chusing to entrust his servants with a charge so important. When they had muffled my hands and eyes, I was surprised to find no violence offered to my purse, though they seemed to lead my horse a very considerable distance. In about an hour, a shrill whistle called away my guards; and after a long pause, during which I had leisure enough for sublime resolutions, my face and arms were unbound by one of my friend's tenants, who informed me I was very near the place from whence we had set out. Without entering into the history of the unfortunate cup, I told him of the outrage offered to his master, and we began a search for him with sufficient assistants. We might have spared our pains. Nothing could be heard of him till a week had elapsed, when his housekeeper, with great astonishment, found a sack deposited at her hall-door, and saw her master creep forth in a large red petticoat, a stiff mob-cap, and a black silk calash. Notwithstanding some melancholy reflections on a similar event which I have already recorded, it was impossible to resist his grotesque countenance, and his complaints of the barbarous manner in which his assailants had compelled him to travel on a vile horse, in the still viler attire of a nurse, above twenty leagues circuitously, after robbing him of the precious cup. Of these assailants I dared offer no opinion, for my meeting with the Gascon in a sailor's garb had not escaped my memory, and this last exploit, though disrespectful to the

good old judge, had certainly rescued us both from a dangerous enquiry. But as popular opinion seldom favours a lawyer or a magistrate, the resentment excited by the robbery soon sunk in the laughter which followed our ridiculous adventure. It is wise to allow certain outlets and channels to the malignity of the vulgar. When the wells are seen to flow, there is no danger of a volcano.

M. Chateaubriand, when he visited modern Sparta, told us he had never met with any hut so detestable as his lodging in the granary of a Turkish khan, where the goats disputed his morsel of biscuit and cup of milk. Had this traveller seen a cabin in the Isle of Man, he would have been at no loss for a comparison. In one of this miserable kind lived a poor Englishman, called Philip, and his wife, whose misfortunes had driven them to seek a sanctuary from their creditors. Their poverty was extreme, but not sufficient to subdue that decent pride which shuns public commiseration, and their consequent seclusion from busy visitors rendered them unacquainted with the favourite subject of Manx conversation at this period. The woman's name was Geraldine, which implies that her birth had been among a polished class, and her countenance had the kind of beauty which arises not from rosy good-humour, but from dignified sorrow. Late one evening, as she sat spinning in her hut, she was alarmed and surprised by her husband's long absence, and still more by his return loaded with a large basket. Philip informed her, that he had received it from the boatswain of an English ship then moored in Ramsey-bay, with a present of five dollars for the task of conveying it to the farmer of Kirkmichael. He looked pale, agitated, and thoughtful; and when urged to execute his commission without delay, intimated a half-formed wish to see the contents, as he had been requested to detain the basket till the ship had sailed. His wife heard him with inexpressible doubts and anguish. During the last month he had regularly absented himself on certain days, and had returned pale and languid, but with a supply of silver for which he refused to account. At this moment there were red drops visible on his sleeve, and the deadliest whiteness covered his lips and forehead. Geraldine hardly dared warn him against farther guilt, not knowing how far he had already plunged. He opened the basket, and displayed a silver cup, which his eyes measured with the eagerness of desire. His wife silently observed his movements, and saw him deposit it in a secret corner of their wretched habitation. He ate his portion of bread and water without venturing to meet her eyes, and fell asleep on his heap of straw. Even his deep slumber added to his wife's horror, as it seemed a proof of fixed and fearless depravity, but it favoured her purpose. In the dead hour of night she took the basket from its place of concealment, and wrapping herself in her cloak, traversed the desolate valley of Kirkmichael, and deposited her burden on the farmer's threshold, as she believed, unseen. She heard only her own faint breathings as she hastened back to her husband's door, which she had begun to open, when her cloak was seized by the rough hand of the farmer himself. She rushed in with loud shrieks, by which she hoped to awaken Philip, and intimate the necessity of his flight; but the unhappy man, confused by interrupted slumber, and conscious of a felonious purpose, only hid himself under his bed. There he was found in an attitude of fear and shame which might have justified the suspicions of a milder judge. Both were dragged before the north deemster, who immediately recognized the antique cup found in his own mansion, and claimed it as his property. The matter was referred to the chief court of criminal law, and I was summoned by both parties to identify the unfortunate cup. The farmer sturdily appealed to his own inscription on the rim—the learned deemster maintained that it was a legend evidently of the Consul Sylla's period, and applied to me to confirm his opinion. I endeavoured to satisfy my secret sense of justice, and to conciliate both opponents by observing, that there were other marks on the vase which had not been noticed when we found it in the haunted mansion.—"Why there now, bless his honour!" said Farmer Faustuff, "his young judgeship is right—there is my dame's name at short on the flaggon top—ELIZ. FAUSTUFF——but the zed looks rather like an X."—"Man," interrupted the antiquary, in a rage, "thou reversest the inscription—it is manifestly to be read thus—FAUSTUS FEELIX—What thou

mistakest for a second F is an E." —"Lord, Sir! but I cannot mistake the plough-colter which I figured there with my own hand, as a mark of my calling."—"A plough colter, man! it is an augur's staff—Faustus, the son of Sylla, was an augur; and Felix is the epithet Sylla always preferred, because he boasted of having fortune in his pay, as we are told by Pliny, Plutarch, and Appian. The word Felix is here with two E's, according to the orthography of the ancients, who used to double the vowels in long syllables. We find proofs of this in many inscriptions."—Neither the farmer nor myself could answer these arguments, and the matter was deferred to a second public hearing. But whoever might be the owner of the vase, the public agreed in believing Philip the thief, for his poverty would not allow him to purchase friends, and his pride made him defy his enemies.

Tully tells us of a law, or received custom, which permitted the accusers of a man to search out all his former defects and errors. As my ill-judged officiousness had increased the perplexity of this case, I thought myself bound to reverse the Lex Accusatorium, and enquire into all the good points of the prisoner's character. I discovered, that to gain a sum sufficient to preserve his wife from famine, Philip had earned by his midnight labours the silver appropriated to the May-Elf of the Isle, and that this was the occasion of his mysterious absences from home. An explanation so touching, and the reluctance with which he gave it, implied too much tender and generous feeling to allow any suspicion in my mind that he had been the colleague of robbers, though a strong temptation might have shaken him for a moment. And he steadily persisted to me in the account he had given his wife of the unknown sailor, whom I determined to believe the Gascon in disguise. To the great surprise of the farmer, the deemster, and the good people of the Isle, I undertook his cause, and obtained his acquittal. After it had been pronounced, Philip and his Geraldine were invited to sup with me at the house of my friendly antiquarian, who still persisted in prosecuting his claims to the silver vase with all the spirit of a Manxman in law. It was the fifth of the month, and I had begun to congratulate myself on the failure of the Virgilian oracle, which my success on that day had falsified, when a large packet was brought to me, bearing on its inner cover the post-mark of Corfu. The letter—but I must copy it all, for no extract or abridgement would do it justice.

"A MONSIEUR—MONS. .....

"I pray my very good friend will do me the honour much great of making l'amende honorable for me to Monseigneur le Deemster, for giving him capriole on mine little black horse, and putting monself into his chateau with Monsieur Faustuff's coupe d'argent, which I borrowed for one little occasion. Agreèz, Monsieur, to believe it was not convenience for me to stay in the Man's isle, but I never cannot forget Monsieur's bounty when he help me out of the window. Non. M.—I have come to deposit my cinders at this Corfou, which they call in antiquity turn-by-turn Drepanum, Macria, Schérie, Corcyre, Cassiopée et même Argos! —Ulysse was thrown here without his coat—Le grand Alexandre when he was baby came to be citizen here—Caton rencontred Ciceron in this île after the kicks of fortune before the Triumvirs. Ah! quels hommes!—what eventments! —Encore I say again, Monsieur, under this sky-blue, where I can see the thirteen pear-trees of Homer's old gentleman, (not more venerables than the pears of le grand Henri at Ivry) I recognise my absent friends. There never was but one dog ingrate here, and that was a Lancaster puppy: Et puis, which I not know how you say with your English tongue, that villain-dog (which l'histoire calls Math) was servant to an English king, and had never seen le grand nation. Accept, Monsieur, assurances of my high consideration.

"LE MARQUIS DE GONFLECŒUR.

"I have send back the silver pipkin."

This letter was accompanied by a box containing a rich blue velvet vest, an Albanian shawl and ataghan of curious manufacture, and a little of the soft chalk formerly used to seal letters. These articles amply indemnified my antiquary for the loss of his silver vase, and honest Philip's acquittal was complete. I have since heard that the marquis is honourably settled as interpreter to a Pacha in the Morea, and I have no reason to put faith in Virgil's line,

"Some days are fortunate—the *fifth* beware!" V.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR, *Shrewsbury, 24th May*, 1818.

I HOPE and trust that the readers of your valuable Miscellany have received some entertainment and information from my Irish Extracts. It is my request you would insert the following Scottish Descriptions for the same useful purpose. The scenery of Nature is a volume open to every eye, and a copious page may be read at a glance: the most nimble traveller might luxuriate as he runs by them, and his landscape, though but the etching of a moment, must, if he has skill to "catch the objects as they rise," and richness of genius to tint them, be various and delightful.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant.
THOS. STRINGER.

Abbey-Foregate, 24th May.

SCOTTISH DESCRIPTIONS,

FROM JEDBURGH TO THE HEBRIDES, AND RETURN TO CARLISLE: WITH SCOTTISH CUSTOMS, CHARACTER, AND MANNERS.

BY THOMAS STRINGER, M.D.

"Creation's tenant, all the world is thine."

ONE of the great roads from London enters the county of Roxburgh at the village of Lumsden, where it divides; one runs by Jedburgh to the metropolis of Scotland, the other by Hawick. That by Jedburgh was preferred.

Jedburgh is a royal burgh, and a county town, romantically and delightfully situated on the banks of the river Jed, in a pleasant glen. The remains of the cathedral, which unites the Saxon and Gothic architecture, are very fine. There is an excellent market for corn and black cattle. The orchards and gardens are famous for excellent pears. Population about three thousand. A few miles from Jedburgh, in a county indescribably beautiful, appears the elegant villa of Mount Teviot, a seat of the Marquis of Lothian, near the confluence of the Teviot and Jed; and at a small distance, where the Teviot and the Ale unite their streams, stands the splendid house of Ancrum. Near the latter place is Lilliard Edge, so named from a battle fought here in 1546, where a young woman of that name displayed heroic courage in opposing the English.

From Jedburgh we proceeded to

MELROSE,

distant eleven miles, a flourishing manufacturing village, pleasantly situated at the foot of the Eildon hills, in a fertile vale about a mile in length, intersected by the Tweed, which runs through it in a serpentine direction. The noble remains of the abbey of Melrose, standing upon the Tweed, gives celebrity to this place, and was probably the first conventual establishment founded in the south of Scotland. It is said to have been founded by David the 1st, in 1136, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Being situated so near to the confines between the Scots and English, it often suffered from the ravages of hostile invasion, and had often power to mitigate its furies. Part is still used as a church, and what remains is 258 feet in length, and 138 in breadth, its beautiful ruins now measuring 943 feet in circumference, and exhibiting one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture and sculpture. The south window is 94 feet by 16; the east 54½ by 15½; the steeple 74 feet, but the spire is gone. This abbey contains the dust of many eminent men. It is said that Alexander II. was interred under the great altar. James Earl of Douglass, whose fall in the battle of Otterburn in 1388, is lamented in the celebrated ballad of Chevy Chace, was buried here with great external pomp. The situation of this abbey is romantically pleasant, being seated on the Tweed, shaded with ancient trees, above which wave the venerable ruins, and the three summits of Eildon hills. The present ruins appear, from the style of architecture, to be not older than the fourteenth century. It is probable that the original abbey stood upon a different site, at a small distance from these ruins.

From Melrose to

EDINBURGH,

thirty-five miles. Edinburgh has been so fully and ably described by several authors, who have given their whole attention to it, that a general outline can only be expected from the cursory traveller.

Edinburgh, the capital of the county, and of all Scotland, stands upon three ridges of low-lying hills, and on their intermediate vales. It was formerly much confined in its limits, consisting chiefly of what is now termed the Old Town; but its extent has been con-

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siderably increased by the buildings on the north, termed the New Town, and other handsome streets and squares, which have been built on the south. What is called the Old Town covers the middle ridge, with the shelving declivities on each side; and on the south side, with the bottom below, and the rising ascent of the next ridge, about a mile in length. Its principal street extends in a tolerably even line, between east and west, terminated on the west by an abrupt rocky eminence or precipice, on which the castle is built, and descending with a gradual declivity to the east, in the hollow at the foot of the ridge, where the palace of Holyrood House is situated, on a plain called St. Ann's Yards, or the King's Park: from this plain, on both sides of the hill, two vallies extend the whole length of the high street; the southern one occupied by the Cowgate, a narrow mean lane; the other terminating in a marsh, which was lately drained, called the North Loch. The high street, which runs along the side of the hill on the ridge from the castle to the palace, on account of its length, width, and the height of the houses, is remarkably striking. Nearly in the middle of the high street stands the Tolbooth, an ugly and ruinous pile. On the south side of this disfigured building is situated the fine Gothic church of St. Giles. Near to this is the Parliament House, now occupied by the Court of Session, well worth the stranger's attention. In the middle of the close or square, which is before the Parliament House, there is a handsome equestrian statue of Charles the IId in bronze, in which the proportions are admirably observed. On the opposite side of the high street, a little to the east, is the Royal Exchange, founded in the year 1753. It is a handsome building in the form of a square. At the corner of the high street, formed by the South Bridge, is the Tron Church, founded in 1637, but of late much modernized and improved. Proceeding farther east, the street takes the name of Canongate; on the north side of this street is a handsome church, and the whole is terminated by Holyrood House. This is a large good building, in the form of a square, the greater part being built by James the Fifth, and completed by Charles the IId. Adjoining to the palace is the small ruinous chapel of the Holycross, or Holyrood, which was set apart for a chapel royal, and for the knights of the order of the Thistle; it was founded by David the 1st in 1128, and completely destroyed by the Presbyterians, when their reforming zeal laid waste every thing which had the appearance of idolatrous worship. The houses in the Old Town are piled to an enormous height, some of them amounting to eight, ten, and even twelve stories: each of these were called lands, and the access to these separate lodgings was by a common stair, exposed to every inconvenience arising from filth, steepness, darkness, and danger from fire. Such, in some measure, is the situation of the Old Town at this day.

The New Town is situated on an elevated plain, beyond the basin which once contained the North Loch, on the most northern of the three hills, north from the old city, and united to it by the North Bridge, and an eastern mound composed of the earth and rubbish dug from the foundations of the buildings in the New Town. It was begun to be built in 1767, and the general plan, the streets, the buildings, and the police, can scarce be too highly praised. The new buildings are of stone, regular, beautiful, and elegant. They consist of three large parallel streets, and two inferior ones, though containing many handsome houses, running east and west nearly a mile in length, intersected with cross streets at regular and convenient distances. North is Queen's-street, about one hundred feet broad. South is Prince's-street, similar to Queen's-street. The middle is George-street, terminated on the east by St. Andrew's-square, and on the west by Charlotte's-square. York-place is a noble street, connecting Queen's-street with Leith-walk. Duke-street and Albany-row are in the vicinity of York-place.

On the south side of the Old Town, the streets are not near so elegant and regular, but many of the buildings are extensive and handsome. The largest square in Edinburgh, George's-square, is situated in the south side of the Old Town. There are besides several other squares in this, as Nicolson's, St Patrick's, Brown's, Argyle's, Alison's. Besides St. Giles and the Tron Church, already mentioned, there is at the west end of Prince's-street, a handsome church, called the West Kirk. In George-street, is St. An-

drew's Church, a very handsome building, with an elegant spire.

The other principal buildings are, the Register Office, at the north end of the North Bridge, a handsome edifice. Nearly opposite is the Theatre, neat but small, by no means so elegant as might be expected in such a metropolis. On Leith Walk are Concert-rooms, fitted up in an elegant stile. The University is at the south end of the South Bridge. Nearly opposite is the Royal Infirmary. Analogous to this house is the Dispensary, a neat plain building in Richmond-street. The Lying-in Hospital is in Park-place. Halls for medical purposes in Surgeons'-square, and in Richmond-street. Opposite St. Andrew's Church, in George-street, is the Physicians' Hall, with a portico of eight handsome Corinthian pillars in front. The High School in Edinburgh has long been deservedly noticed for the scholars it has produced. Besides the High School, there are four established schools in Edinburgh, under the patronage of the town council, and numerous private schools, where every branch of education is taught at a moderate rate. The other public buildings erected for charitable purposes are, Herriott's Hospital, an elegant Gothic pile, founded in 1628, finished in 1650, for the poor and fatherless boys of freemen. Watson's Hospital, a neat modern building, founded in 1738, for children of decayed members of the Merchant Company of Edinburgh. The Orphan Hospital, Trades Hospital, Trinity Hospital, Gillespie's Hospital, three charity workhouses, an Asylum for the Blind, and several other charitable institutions. In philosophy and general literature, Edinburgh possesses many societies and institutions: The Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Antiquarian Society, the Speculative Society, the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, another for the Sons and Widows of the Clergy, and several Societies for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. In fact, Edinburgh is the seat of science, politeness, and elegance. The population of Edinburgh is above one hundred thousand.

LEITH.

The walk to the Port of Leith is very agreeable, and generally a scene of much bustle, distance from Edinburgh about two miles. It is the sea port suburb of Edinburgh, a burgh of barony, subject to the authority of the city government of the capital to which it is contiguous. It possesses an excellent tide-harbour: and the adjacent roads afford at all times safe mooring for any number of ships, of whatever burthen. The entrance to Leith, and the streets of Leith in general, are narrow and dirty; some new streets, however, are extremely neat, with handsome houses, laid out in the form of the modern buildings of Edinburgh. It is divided into two parts by the water of Leith, called the North and South Leith. There are two stone piers, a quay, wet and dry docks, and an extensive range of warehouses. A busy and flourishing trade to the Elbe, and to the Baltic Sea; some commercial intercourse with the West Indies; a very brisk and extensive traffic with every considerable place along the eastern coasts of Scotland and England; are the chief sources of the opulence of Leith. It has also a diversity of such manufactures as are the most naturally connected with navigation. Its glass-works are among the most considerable of its manufacturing establishments.

We had a delightful ride, seven miles south from Edinburgh, to

ROSLIN.

Roslin is on the north Eske river. From the ruins of Roslin Castle, the ancient seat of Saint Clares, to the rugged pile of Hawthornden (once the seat and classical walks of the poet Drummond), there is a diversity and boundlessness of natural beauty, which can scarcely be surpassed in reality, or figured by the richest poetic imagination. The venerable ruins inspire with solemn emotion. The precipices, huge, rugged, and fretted by the force of the elements, rouse to sublimity. And we can descend with a varied feeling of enjoyment to follow the serpentine windings adown the river's banks, amid the tinier objects which lend enchantment to the scene. It is impossible for us to leave this spot, on which Nature has lavished a profusion of her choicest riches, without reprobating the desolations of avarice and of man. Some savage proprietor has swept away nearly half of the wood on the bank opposite to that on which the castle stands. In a few months more, the whole will be cut down, and this paradise will be a desert.

The chapel of Roslin is one of the most entire and beautiful pieces

Gothic architecture in Scotland. It was founded in 1446 by Saint Clare, Prince of Orkney and Duke of Oldenburgh, for a provost, six prebendaries, and two singing-boys. It is ornamented on the outside by a number of pinnacles, and a variety of sculpture. The inside is 69 feet long, and 34 broad, supported by two rows of pillars clustered, and finely sculptured.

The next day we had a pleasant ride to

DALKEITH.

Dalkeith stands at the confluence of the North and South Eske, at no great distance west from Musselburgh, and nearly seven miles from Edinburgh. It is a thriving little town, containing about three thousand inhabitants. The adjoining scenery is uncommonly fine. Dalkeith House, or palace of the Duke of Buccleugh, is on the right. The grounds contain eight hundred acres, laid out in a stile of enchanting beauty, and containing, perhaps, some of the finest trees in Scotland. The palace contains many capital paintings.

COSTORPHINE HILLS.

The Costorphine Hills, the walk to which is very fine, offer a rich treat to the admirer of picturesque beauty, and are remarkable for the noble prospects they command, and beautifully decorated with the villas of Belmont, Beechwood, Clermiston, &c. The summit of one of the eminences of these hills, about three miles from Edinburgh, is crowned with four seats. Costorphine is a very ancient village, about two miles to the west of Edinburgh.

DUDDINGSTON HOUSE.

In going to Craigmillar Castle, which stands about three miles south of the capital, we passed by Duddingston House, an elegant mansion of Grecian architecture, standing in a large tract of pleasure grounds, beautifully ornamented, and arranged with great taste. This seat belongs to the Marquis of Abercorn, and is about a mile and a half from Edinburgh.

CRAIGMILLAR CASTLE.

Craigmillar Castle, the favourite residence of the lovely, but unfortunate, Queen Mary, after her return from France in 1561, has nothing interesting in its exterior, or in the approach to it. It stands on the summit of a circular hill, commanding an extensive prospect, and makes a fine appearance in the landscape. The fine seats of Lord Somerville, and of Niddry, add to the beauty of the scenery. The castle is encompassed by a thick rampart wall, about thirty feet high, much dilapidated.

HERMITAGE OF BRAID.

The last interesting place in the vicinity of Edinburgh, which I shall mention, is the Hermitage of Braid, a charming villa in the Gothic style, belonging to Mr. Gordon, who is likewise proprietor of Craiglockart Hill, which is finely wooded, and commands one of the most delightful views in Britain. The Hermitage is about two miles distant from Edinburgh, south from the Borough Moor.

(To be continued.)

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

An ESSAY *on the* ADVANTAGES *or* DISADVANTAGES *of* MACHINERY *in general, as applied to* MANUFACTURES; *and that of the* THRASHING MACHINE *particularly in* HUSBANDRY.

EVERY subject which claims the attention and demands the consideration of the philosopher, or the political economist, must deserve a greater or a less degree of regard, in proportion as the advantages likely to result from its discussion are more or less extended. If a few individuals only are to reap the benefits which it is alleged are likely to be its result, a considerably smaller portion of the time of the man who enters upon an inquiry into its merits is to be devoted to it, than on one whose great and extensive objects embrace the general state and condition of society, and the welfare of the community at large. And, at the same time that the man whose plans are of a more comprehensive and extended nature, carries his inquiries farther, and exerts a proportionally greater degree of diligence for their elucidation than one whose labours are more confined, those who are willing to follow him through all the paths that he is obliged to tread, will not refuse him the meed of approbation which his exertions deserve, even though he should fail in effecting all that he had hoped would have been the reward of his toil.

On a comparative view of the present state of the united kingdom with its condition a few years back, a person, considering the two periods without

any reference to its intermediate history, is lost in astonishment at its amazing resources, and at the successful termination of a long-protracted war, which has been draining it of its wealth, and requiring the continued exertion of every sinew of its strength; and though the immediate results of the peace, which has so gloriously crowned its efforts, may have appeared less favourable than were to have been expected, yet the unprejudiced politician will easily account for its temporary distress, and look forward with pleasure to its future prosperity. Amongst the many causes which have conspired to raise the British Empire to that high station in Europe which it has so long been enabled to maintain, a very principal one may be found in the immense and almost incalculable sources of operative and productive industry which have been laid open to the nation by the rapid extension of its manufactures, and the improvement which has been effected in their mechanical departments, all conspiring to form so many channels for the distribution of accumulating capitals, enriching every quarter through which they flow, and giving a new impulse to commercial enterprise.

We have lived to see a new era, in which man has been no longer dependant on his own manual exertions alone for his support, but when in every kind of manufactures ingenious machines have been universally employed, aiding him by their force where his weakness required assistance, and supplying him with a rapid answer to his demands, when his own exertions would have failed. We have seen these mechanical operations increasing wealth, by converting the apparently worthless raw material into an object calculated to satisfy the requirements of luxury, and to please the most refined taste, and that in a space of time so short, that, a few years ago, the mere prediction of the possibility of such a result would have been treated as the visionary dreams of a madman.

Situated as we are when viewed in connection with the continent of Europe, and when our internal constitution is more particularly considered, it must be obvious, that it is of the greatest importance that our manufacturing interests should be always anxiously watched, both to enable us to maintain our external relations, and to support our numerous population. However paramount in its claims to regard agriculture ever must be (to which I shall have occasion to allude before I conclude these observations), yet as an active and diligent spirit carried into exercise in the lower class of people is an indispensible requisite as the basis on which every well-regulated community must stand, and as in proportion as the exertions of the industrious poor are elicited will the moral tone or manners of the people at large be raised, it is of the last moment that suitable employment should be found for those who are able and willing to work: and it must be to our manufactures to which we must look for this employment. However disregardful we may be of the fact, yet every day's comforts and occupations are calling for a supply from this source, and on this are we dependant for the clothes that cover us, and the numerous conveniences that add to the pleasure of civilized life. But considered in a national point of view, their importance will appear in a much more striking light: whatever, therefore, has had, or is likely still to continue to have, a beneficial effect upon them, either by increasing their demand, or by rendering them more fit to supply that demand, and thus to attract a greater degree of attention from a purchaser, is to be looked upon as a mean of promoting individual prosperity and national wealth: and to no one circumstance can be attributed the advancement of these objects to so great a degree, as to the introduction and application of ingenious machinery.

We are aware, that in thus ascribing these beneficial results to this cause, we may appear to be anticipating that which we are to prove, but we cannot help expressing our confidence of our being able to do so; and though the circumscribed limits to which we are necessitated to confine ourselves, and our own restricted opportunities of inquiry, prevent our entering so fully on the subject, as, under other circumstances, we might have been willing to do, yet the few general arguments which we shall make use of, will, we flatter ourselves, be sufficient to exonerate us from the charge of a too hasty conclusion.

Those who have objected to the introduction of machinery in our manufactories, have ascribed to it many of

the evils which they have seen existing around them. But their great and leading argument is, that by human labour being so much shortened, numbers of the poor are thrown out of employment, and the too rapidly increasing burdens of pauperism are thus incalculably augmented; and that the mischief is rendered still greater, inasmuch as the former habits and late occupation of those who are thus suddenly and unexpectedly dismissed, having been confined to a particular species of labour, they are unable to apply themselves to any other, however anxious they may be to do so, or however capable of finding such.

Conceiving that this includes the whole of the objection that can be urged with any force against the use of machinery, we will endeavour to meet it upon general principles, and in its particular application.

In entering upon this subject, we are well aware of the importance of endeavouring to divest our minds of all preconceived notions, and inveterate prejudices, and would wish to view it in every light, and to treat it in such a manner as to prevent the possibility of the imputation of labouring to support our own opinion merely because we have adopted it as such, and are unwilling to relinquish it. And whilst we consider ourselves so far bound, as candour requires, to attempt to dispossess ourselves of every improper bias towards that conclusion at which we have arrived, we would also deprecate that partial view of the subject which those who have chosen a different side of the question from us are apt to take. They speak rather from their feelings than their judgments; they adopt their sentiments from a hasty consideration of the subject; and from taking too confined and narrow a view of it, they build upon false premises. When they see those discharged who had before been employed in our factories, and when they dwell upon all the wretchedness attendant upon poverty; when they enter the miserable cottage of the unemployed workman, and hear the cries of the famishing children; when their pity is excited by the tale of suffering which the unhappy mother artlessly relates, and when they find that all that is thus exciting their compassion is attributed to the introduction of those hated machines before the use of which the industrious father could obtain a recompense for his labour; they are led away by the impulse of the moment, and are induced to join in execrating *that* which has been pointed out to them as the cruel cause of the misery which surrounds them. But this is not the state of mind suited to the calm discussion of a question whose bearings are much more remote, and whose effects extend as far as the seas over which the flag of British commerce has floated. They must divest themselves for a time of the livelier emotions of commiseration, and exchange them for the more sober reflections of argumentative discussion: and though we would not ourselves forget the immediate results sometimes attendant upon the introduction of machinery, yet we would not confine ourselves here, we would consider likewise all its past, its present, and its future advantages, and fairly balance them with its occasional consequent evils. To the man who has received a wound, the thought of the pain of amputation may be very distressing, but the operator will remind him of its being only the prelude to permanent ease.

There is also another point of view in which this subject may be regarded, to which we would allude. This question, however we would appeal to facts, is nevertheless one that is capable of being treated as being in its very nature a theoretical one. It stands upon the grounds of philosophical reasoning, and it is capable of being enforced by the most convincing of all demonstrations: and therefore in discussing it, wherever such arguments as the philosopher would make use of are not contradicted by actual experience, they are not only to be considered as tenable, but ought to have their due weight. They are not the offspring of merely the present day, but form part of a series incontrovertible in their nature, and important in their results. Let not then our opponents, as a conclusive answer to whatever may be alleged, refer to the present state of things, and defy us to disprove the existence of actual misery. To such an appeal we would say, you have entirely mistaken its causes, you have given *that* to temporary calamity which you are not warranted in doing; and were this the proper place, we would endeavour to prove to you, not only that the introduction of machinery has not been the efficient producer of our distresses, but that this

very machinery will eventually be instrumental in restoring us to our former prosperity.

Having thus endeavoured to clear away such improper views of the subject as are sometimes taken, we will now enter more particularly upon the consideration of the question that demands our attention.

Without taking up the time of our readers by a minute account of the gradual advancement of mankind from a state of barbarism to that of civilization, it may not be altogether irrelevant for one moment to consider them in their original state of patriarchal simplicity, and contrast it with the modern refinements attendant upon European cultivation. In the earlier ages of the world, when the wants of men were few, the means of supplying those wants were easily found. The shepherd exchanged the fatlings of his flock with the tiller of the ground for the produce of the earth: while each individual contributed by his own manual labour to raise the shed which protected him from the inclemency of the skies. In process of time, as the original almost unconnected state of nature disappeared, and societies of men congregated together, particular departments were filled by particular individuals; and as their wants increased, those who were engaged in mutually supplying them, having their attention now directed exclusively to one object, found opportunities of exercising their ingenuity, and of insuring its reward. Though the hunter might still adorn himself with the skins of the beasts whose conquest marked his prowess, a different covering was invented for him who had no such pride to gratify. One improvement followed upon another. Man rose higher and higher in the scale of creation. His mind was more extensively exercised; and in proportion as luxury and refinement increased, ingenuity devised the way to meet their demands. The march of improvement was at first slow, but it has been increasing in rapidity as it advances; it receives new impulses, and is urged on by new excitements; progression is one of the elements of our moral constitution, and where our physical weakness fails, our mental resources will supply the deficiency. When the wind, which had before only wafted the vessel across the seas to bring back its destined freight, was made subservient to a new purpose, and converted the grain of the earth into its proper state to afford food for man, one step only in discovery was made: and as well may puny mortals endeavour to controul that wind, as to check the energies of the mind from operating precisely in the proportion in which they are required. New wants have called forth these energies, and the very first principles of our nature are concerned in their uncontrolled exercise; and he who would check the inventive faculties of man, would be throwing an obstacle in the way of that energy which is the invariable accompaniment of civilization.

On a consideration of the causes which have been instrumental in enriching many families who have risen by their industry from a state of obscurity to stations of eminence and distinction, we shall find that a determined perseverance, and a fair and emulative competition with those about them who have been aiming to arrive at the same end by treading the same path, have been the efficient causes which have led to the consummation of their wishes. Whilst many have continued in the beaten track, others have found shorter and easier roads to wealth, and none has ever denied it to be their due, if honesty and integrity have been their governing principles. As it has been with individuals, so is it with nations. The tradesman strives to out-do his neighbour by offering goods of a better quality at a more reasonable price; or to catch the eye of the passenger by something new and attractive. Carry this principle from the market or bazaar to the whole range of universal commerce. The name of a well-known maker at home will often recommend a commodity, when it possesses nothing else superior to others; and when by any peculiar operating causes the merchandizes of a particular nation have been found superior to those of others, even when that which first produced the preference has ceased, the effect continues, and it is sufficient that it be ascertained that it is the production of that nation to ensure it a ready sale. From hence, then, arises the vast importance of a combination of skill and talent amongst the numerous individuals who compose a state, to render their manufactures superior to those of all others; and having once effected this, their object is attained. What-

over the objectors to the abridgment of labour by means of machinery may allege, they will not deny that its introduction into England has been the means of bringing her manufactures to a state of perfection unknown elsewhere, and that this has caused a demand for them, which in many different ways, whilst it has been enriching particular individuals, has given an increasing value to their immense establishments, and thus incalculably advanced the national wealth.

And here we might fairly dwell on the vast importance that is connected with the general welfare of a state, compared with any inconveniencies which might have arisen, and which may have been its invariable attendants, but will not weigh a feather in the scale of a liberal and enlarged policy. On a reference to questions in which the good of a nation is concerned, it should be always remembered, that partial evil ought to be endured to promote public prosperity. It is on this ground that many laws are enacted, which in their particular application appear to bear hard upon certain individuals, but which in their general influence are of great advantage. True, the introduction of machinery has a tendency to lessen labour, and consequently to decrease its expenses, and several have been great sufferers by its adoption: but these are very few compared with the number who have thus been enabled to purchase those articles which form indispensable necessaries in a family at a much cheaper rate than they otherwise would have been; and thus it is decidedly proved, that it has been of very great national utility. The necessary stimulus and prevailing incitement to ingenious inventions must be the effecting the very thing which is advanced as the main argument against them; namely, the decreasing the quantity of labour, and diminishing the amount of its rewards: and if these could be with propriety urged against them, their very motive would be taken away. We ought to be not a little careful how we check those operations of genius which produce such valuable results; and in pleading the cause of the few, we should remember how much is to be said on the part of the advocates for the many. We would only ask, should the poverty that has caused (taking this, for the sake of argument, to be the fact, for the present), and has added to the distresses of those who have been discharged from their former employments in consequence of the use of machinery, be permitted to prevail against that greater and more universal benefit which has resulted to the nation at large?

(To be continued.)

SKETCHES.

No. I.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE long since adopted the sentiment of the poet, that "'tis pleasant thro' the loop-holes of retreat" to view the noisy world without being exposed to its gaze, or elbowed by its votaries, while the vast, though motley, cavalcade which passes before my imagination, like the fleeting figures of a camera obscura, has often afforded pleasure in the hours of retirement, and has sometimes communicated important instruction.

Not unfrequently indeed do I single out an individual; and after having marked his countenance, and the peculiarities of his appearance, I follow him into the varied scenes of life; and having made the necessary inquiries, as to the correctness of my opinions, as well as to the chief object of his pursuit, I sit down in my elbow-chair to sketch the outlines of his character.

As again I retire from my study to enter society, a resemblance in other persons often occurs, insomuch that it were easily imagined that they proceeded from one common stock, bearing as they do the marks of one peculiar, though diversified family. At this moment, a figure appears before me with whom I am perfectly familiar; that is, if familiarity can be attained by the mutual visitations of years, attended by circumstances every way calculated to effect and ensure it.

Keeping in view the observation just made, as to the traits of propinquity, and an occasional resemblance to this singular personage, I have no doubt that an introduction to your readers will decide the propriety and justice of my remarks.

To specify names, mansions, and times, would be odious and intolerable: admitting the force of what was once said by a noble Lord to an ambassador named Bubb, when he propos the alteration of Silly-Bubb, it will o

be necessary to find a title descriptive of his character, and all that you will require is immediately effected.—To style him Mr. Niggle may, probably, be apt; but should it be considered inapplicable, or improper, on the perusal of this paper, I shall be happy to meet the suggestion of my friends, at my residence, No. 26, Hanover-square.

It is decidedly the opinion of the ladies of my acquaintance, that every thing disagreeable in his disposition arises from the preference he has always shewn to a state of celibacy, by his refusing the recommendations of the most interesting of the sex, although his fortune and his prospects are equal to an extensive establishment: but be that as it may, it is certain, that the pleasures of domestic life would have softened down the severity of his temper, and that by a tender, though *counteracting*, force, his prevailing passion would have been partially, if not wholly, removed. If to observe defects in the productions of others, without the least desire or ability to extenuate them, be to display judgment and skill, then, Sir, Mr. Niggle may lay claim to no ordinary rank; but if it be indispensible to take Truth for a companion in the detection of Error, then we must view his decisions with caution, and his assertions with suspicion. If you follow him through a walk on a winter's evening, he would rather trudge through the gloomy precincts of the city, than enjoy the brilliancy of the most beautiful streets in the metropolis; not because, as you may have already anticipated, "he loves darkness rather than light," but because he detests the improvements of a "gaseous age."

I have heard him harangue upon the dangers to which we are exposed by such a contrivance: of cities wholly extinguished by some desperado,—of the explosion of houses and of theatres by its admission—and, like many as wise as himself, of the destruction of some venerable steeple by a dissenting gas-light promoter! though to give you my own feelings on this momentous subject, venerate as I do the consecrated edifice, I shall rejoice in its destruction, if *human device* can sap its foundation, or triumph in its ruin. His politics are as remarkable as his antipathy to ingenuities he cannot comprehend: and it is worthy of remark, that when the discussion on the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act commenced, it met his ardent support; he admired the foresight of the administration, and congratulated his friends upon one so pure, so upright, so honourable: but no sooner were the details of personal distress, and of accumulated calamity, laid upon his table, though the effects of a project so full of wisdom and humanity, he sided at once with the opponents of the measure. In poetry he sometimes indulges himself; not for the purpose of enjoying the luxuries of that feast of imagination, but in order to gratify his propensity to detraction. Young, he tells you, is his favourite poet, over whose effusions he could dwell for hours—though he hates the *gloom* of Byron, and considers his characters too *darkly* depicted. He prides himself upon his taste in architecture, and considers the cathedral of St. Paul far superior to that of St. Peter, though he has no opportunity of instituting the comparison, or the talent to assign a reason if he had. I had almost forgot, that he intended to make the tour of the continent, to feel at his return the superiority of his mind; but when a companion arrived—the very person he had till then been desiring—he had heard that draining the pockets of Milord Anglais was French hospitality, and that no two miles were free from banditti on the confines of Italy. During the last year, he determined to visit the watering-places in style; but when the season came, he took a house at Highgate, and staid there till the winter set in. In a political discussion he admires the Edinburgh Review, but likes the Quarterly—sometimes—that is—when the Quarterly *supports* the government, and the Edinburgh *opposes* it. In literary life, he supposes Moore too fantastical, Scott "too far north," and so on with the rest: though he admires the *minutiæ* of Crabbe—recommends Southey for his *piety*—and Rogers for the *energy* of his style. Mr. Hazlitt's essays in the "Round Table" he esteems far above those of Addison, and the occasional contributions of Mr. Hunt far more valuable than the celebrated papers of Steele. Waverley is to him deficient in *historical fact*, Guy Mannering in *interest*, and the Antiquary in *novelty* It is said that he paid his addresses to a score of ladyships in the earlier part of his life, but "all of them had some imperfection." Miss Julia, he observed, had an elegant figure, but she was too supercilious—

Miss Ellen was very intelligent, but she sometimes became severe and dogmatic —Miss Harriet was always an agreeable companion, but then her hair happened to be of a colour to which he had a particular aversion—and then there was Mrs. Mary D——, the widow of General D——: —her nose was the perfection of form —her brows the objects of his admiration—but—she was fond of high-heeled shoes, and "a woman with high-heeled shoes he would never marry."

If I were to follow him from his bedchamber through all the little circumstances of the day, I should descend from the singular position of his night-cap, through occurrences of the most trivial nature. To snuff his own candles and to stir his own fire are among the pleasures of his life; for though he might not acknowledge that they required much ingenuity, yet the disposition to be economical where others are liberal, and to be diffuse where others would economize, may be marked in his most extensive as well as his most minute operations. If you have business to transact with him, the time most inconvenient to yourself is generally preferred, as the only one that suits his convenience; and as you hasten to his house at nine precisely, in the expectation of your business being quickly adjusted, you find to your mortification, after all your *derangements*, that you are at least two hours too soon, and that he will not be ready to see you before eleven. If you make an engagement with him of personal, or mutual importance, and the day—the hour—the moment be accurately determined—you need not be surprised if the weather be too warm for a great coat, too dusty for a walk, too wet for an umbrella, too close for a carriage—or else you are tantalized by some other things equally frivolous, which the vaccillation of his mind can easily suggest. Through every scene of private life he is the same —at this instant could I inspire his attendants with intelligence, they would a tale unfold that would perhaps be interesting; and could I summon those who have contributed to caparison his body, or to furnish the vacuity of his head, all the follies of indecision would be amply illustrated. One observation more I only make—his crest is an owl perched upon the spire of a church, a very appropriate emblem of a being exalted between heaven and earth, and totally unfitted for the society of either.

Should the first number of my "Sketches" meet your approbation, it is probable that, should future leisure be afforded, I may again intrude myself on the columns of your excellent Miscellany.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
With many feelings of respect,
Your's,
June 5th, 1818. A RE-VIEWER.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

On the EDUCATION *of the* MIDDLE CLASS *of* SOCIETY.

INDISCRIMINATE censure, like undistinguishing praise, will ever be considered of little importance, and secure but trivial attention: and for obvious reasons; since it is scarcely possible that any individual can be so completely destitute of good qualities, as to require an illimitable censoriousness to be exercised towards him, or that any character can be so faultless, as to deserve the encomiums of universal admiration and praise. With a conviction of this truth firmly fixed in his mind, a wise man would not feel disposed to arraign every refinement in language or manners at the bar of public opinion, or to denounce, as an unnecessary innovation, every attempt at improvement in our settled habits and pursuits. Folly and prejudice might aim at such an object, but he who has lived long enough to make his observations on the world, with justice and propriety, must know, that its present state has been acquired by frequent changes in the established order of things, and that since the last century a complete, and perhaps in many respects a permanent, revolution has taken place in the whole composition of society.

The authors of the present age no longer assemble, like their predecessors, in the coffee houses, to hear the approbation or condemnation of their labours, and listen with anxiety to the reception of their last production. Nor do our wits congregate together, to gather fresh bon-mots, or acquire new repartees, which they may afterwards retail, at their convenience and a fit opportunity, as their own. The ladies have discarded the powder and pomatum which once disfigured their heads, and the hoop and stomacher have given way to the graceful and natural shape of the female frame. Our own fire-sides are now rendered more attractive and cheerful; for the old-established clubs which

drew away the master from his home seem to be declining, and the husband enjoys the company of his consort, and participates with her in the pleasures of domestic life, with a delight he cannot sufficiently appreciate.

In these and many other important respects, the present age is infinitely superior to the last; but to praise indiscreetly would be forfeiting all claim to impartiality; and to remonstrate against the follies of the fashionable world (for which vengeance is already threatened by "A Lover of the New School"), and leave those of the Middle Class of Society unnoticed, would be an act of evident injustice, and unworthy of one who professes to admire propriety, and prize integrity so highly.

It becomes, then, the duty of an Essayist to trace erroneous conduct, in all its multifarious ramifications, and expose its insinuating but dangerous effects. To no subject, then, need an observer of mankind look with greater anxiety, especially if he be a father, than to the refinements which have been progressively introduced into the education of the children of the middle class of society. The evil is but too apparent to a reflecting mind; and although but now beginning to develope itself, a few years will soon shew the folly and absurdity, nay the indiscretion and imprudence, of qualifying youth for stations they are never destined to occupy, and thus unfitting them for those they ought to fill. The evil of a system so pernicious will be best apprehended, and more easily discovered, if the natural tendency of its consequences be exemplified in the character of two of the victims of this false parental kindness—ambition, and love of display.

Catullus was the only son of a respectable tradesman west of Temple-Bar: his early shrewdness in discovering the manœuvres by which his father's servants contrived to plunder his property, and convert it to their own use, and some other traits in his disposition and pursuits, led his fond father to presume he was a boy of astonishing sagacity and uncommon abilities; and with a laudable anxiety to stimulate and encourage his talents, determined to give him such an education as would foster and promote his designs. Already had he painted to himself his son ascending to eminence in the profession to which his inclination might lead him. Sometimes he would hear him captivating the court with his eloquence at the bar, or delivering his judgments with solemn gravity from the bench: at other times, parental fondness would discover him adorned with the mitre and the apron; or anticipating the day when arrived at the summit of his profession as a physician, his mansion should be crowded with patients, bringing their offerings for his experience and advice. He was accordingly sent to an expensive school, renowned for *turning out* distinguished characters; and here Catullus proved, that although his abilities were not of that pre-eminent quality his father supposed, he was not deficient in mental energies:—he sat down to his studies with alacrity, and mastered them with delight; he soon became a proficient in the languages, and could talk of Xenophon and the retreat of the Ten Thousand with the same ease with which a boy in a charity school will talk of the passage of the Red Sea and the journies of the Israelites.

Time passed on, and the period approached when it was rendered necessary for him to quit the school, and enter on a new state of existence—a College Life. Catullus was naturally of a warm and sanguine temper—quick and enterprising in his disposition, impetuous and ardent in his pursuits; but at the same time deficient in steadiness and inflexibility of mind;—wanting that coolness and intrepidity of disposition, and that firmness and determination of character, which is indispensable to excellence. His father had made many sacrifices for the accomplishment of his favourite project; and he now found that he must be prepared to make still greater, if he would eventually succeed; Catullus had expressed his choice of the law, and his father thought nothing too much to give up for the attainment of his purpose. But a youth at college is widely different to a lad at school; Catullus united with some worthless but pleasing associates, and soon felt a disinclination and disrelish for his studies: his *chums* led him into company, and it became necessary to make repeated calls on his father, for cash to supply the expenditure, which he informed him was needful to enable him to appear with credit at the university. Indulgent to a fault, every request was granted;—the readiness of the sup-

plies, produced the lavishness of the spendthrift, and laid the foundation of an improvident disposition:—plentifully furnished with money, he always possessed *friends*, who contrived to profit by his good-natured affability and liberality. But his studies were neglected; and though he passed his examinations, yet so little had he acquired, that he was as far from his object in point of qualification as when he entered the university. The period came when he should quit college, and his father, with all the anxiety of a parent, placed him as a student in the Temple. Here he too late found out his error;—his son possessed abilities, but they were not of that superior description he had supposed; Catullus soon felt disgusted with the application necessary to the perusal of the Statutes at Large, and the dry study of Coke and Blackstone;—the theatre, the ball-room, and Bond-street, afforded him more pleasure than the law; and the unhappy father soon found that he had given his Catullus an education, which had unfitted him for every station of usefulness; he was too well informed (at least in his own estimation), to undertake the fatigues of business, and succeed him in his shop, and possessed of too little mind, and deficient in talent, to enter into the profession which his choice had selected. Catullus made continual application to his father to supply his extravagances, who soon found it necessary to curtail his own expenditure, to supply the profuseness of his son. Catullus gave himself completely up to the illusory schemes of happiness he was pursuing, and the arguments and exhortations of his parent were of no avail: his reply to all these was, that he had received the education of a Gentleman, and he would be one, and his father must enable him to support the title. In this course he proceeded, till eventually he fell a victim to his own imprudence. Broken-hearted for the loss of his son, and disappointed in his hopes and anxious expectations, his father neglected his business, his affairs became embarrassed, it preyed upon his spirits, and he died—of grief!

Let it not be supposed, that this is an overcharged description of the evils resulting from the education of young men for stations which they have neither the ability to fill, or the fortune to sustain.

Incalculable evil has already been effected by this system; and many a young man whose life has expiated his offence for forgery, may trace the primary cause of his misfortune to the education with which he was furnished, so far beyond what his pecuniary means would allow; this naturally led him into expenses he had neither the prudence or fortitude to withstand, and having once entered on them, it became requisite to support them; which ultimately led to that dereliction from the path of integrity which effected his ruin. By the false notions of education many parents imbibe, they deceive themselves; and when the evil is remediless, awake to all the dangers of the situation to which they have exposed their sons, and find that their pecuniary means are inadequate to supply those wants they have prevented them from satisfying by their own honourable exertions. Many a father has had to behold, with sorrow, that property he had acquired during years of toil, squandered by his son, in the haunts of vice and dissipation, only because he gave him the education of a gentleman, instead of furnishing him with one calculated for a man of business.

The character of Lucilla is another proof of the evils and sorrowful results attendant on the desire evinced among the middle class of society to qualify their children for gentlemen and ladies, instead of bringing them up as men of business and good housewives: but the present paper has already trespassed too far on the indulgence of the reader, and Lucilla must be deferred to a future opportunity. Till then, I leave any additional arguments in support of the opinion, that to give an education corresponding to the circle in which they are destined to move, is a greater proof of wisdom, and a stronger mark of kindness to our offspring, than to give them one which will lead into connexions and society they can never maintain, and into stations they will never be able permanently to occupy.

ONE OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

London, 23d June, 1818.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR, *Circus, America-square, June 20.*

THE dissertation on African discoveries, in the last number of the Quarterly Review, page 335, being cal-

culated to raise expectations that the interior of Africa will be laid open, through the exertions of Mr. Richie, under the auspices of the Bay of Tripoli; permit me, Mr. Editor, to offer to the public, through the medium of your intelligent and interesting Magazine, a few observations on this interesting subject.

I apprehend that it cannot be presumed, by men of sound understanding and intelligence, that any great advantage can be derived from a desultory plan such as that of Mr. Richie; a plan which does not appear to have any great national result in view; a plan to reach an emporium of commerce which can only (according to this system) be reached through the territories of princes oftentimes hostile one to another, and consequently unfavourable to the progress of the travellers! The plan adopted by the French Government, on the other hand, is founded in wisdom, for it hath a national object in view; viz. the opening a commercial communication between Timbuctoo and Gallam: and I do not hesitate, at this early period, to predict a favourable result to Bahdia's, or Aly Bey's, attempt, provided Providence shall spare his life.

But let us put the most favourable construction possible upon the result of this expedition of Mr. Richie: let us suppose that the Bey of Tripoli, the Shereef of Fezzan and of Murzook, as well as the Shieks of the Arabs of the *Sehera*, are all at peace with each other; that they will respectively unite their efforts to promote the views of the travellers; and that the regions of the interior of Africa south of the Desert shall be brought to have a commercial intercourse with Great Britain?

What are the advantages to be expected from such an enterprise? Will the Bey of Tripoli, the Shereef of Fezzan and of Murzook, and the Shiefs of Sahara, give up the advantages to be derived from such an intercourse *to travellers and strangers in their country? Certainly not!* but they will, in the event of the expedition being crowned with success, each respectively claim a remuneration, which can be levied only on the merchandize eventually in *transit* through their respective territories, and thus the merchandize will be subject to three or four separate imposts, which will enhance its value, and lessen the profit of the original adventurers, as much as if they had passed through the hands of three parties, and consequently have been subject to three profits in their passage to the hands of the consumer.

Every one acquainted with the African character under the influence of the Mooselmen principles of government, must know that the exactions to be made by these potentates would be exorbitant and oppressive.

How much more effectual, therefore, would have been the discovery of the regions of the interior of that continent, if his Majesty's Ministers had condescended to listen to the proposition which I had the honour of making to them; a proposition and a plan for the discovery of Africa, and for laying it open to British commerce *in a simple, direct, and unexceptionable manner, without being exposed to the various impediments of passing through regions governed by independent princes.* Such a plan as every rational man would, on investigation, pronounce to be the best that could possibly be suggested, and calculated withal to insure ultimate success.

This plan I offered, a short time ago, to lay before my Lord Bathurst, and my Lord Castlereagh; to the first by a letter officially, and to the latter by a letter to his secretary, Mr. Planta.

Since this offer was made, a proposition has been made to me by a foreign Power, to undertake the direction of a plan for propagating the knowledge of the African Arabic language on the Madras system, and for laying open to Europe the interior regions of North Africa.

I have not yet, however, acceded to the proposition made to me: and although I am pressed on this business with liberal promises, I am *at present* disposed to decline the undertaking, being unwilling to engage in a negociation negatively prejudicial to the interests of *my own native country*, until I shall have ascertained that *it* will not engage me to direct or facilitate this important discovery.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES GREY JACKSON.

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THE FIRST NIGHT OF "*LE NOTTI ROMANE.*"

TRANSLATED BY J. J.

FROM my first acquaintance with the Volumes of the Ancients, I have been sensibly impressed no less by the grandeur of their style than by that of the deeds they commemorate. But among all the nations of antiquity, the Roman stands supereminent, by the magnitude and boldness of its achievements—the noble pride, the heroic character of the Romans eclipsed that of all the world beside. To the mental contemplation of this surprising people I had been so long accustomed, that in the stillness of solitude, my imagination would represent them as actually present. When walking through the grove, or along the margin of the murmuring stream, my mind wrapped in meditation, and quitting its corporeal tenement, would launch into remote ages. This its erratic disposition was so increased by study, that I was at times fired with the extravagant desire of seeing and conversing with the spirit of some ancient Roman, invoked from the drear abyss of death.

A like desire agitated the breast of the illustrious Petrarch. He likewise wished to pass the gulf of ages interposed, and to hold converse and connexion with the genii of ancient days. It is thus we see him in his works writing letters to Cicero, to Seneca, to Livy, and to Varro. It is also related of Pomponius Letus, that living at Rome deeply versed in ancient learning, he used to contemplate every relict of ancient magnificence with so exquisite a sense of admiration, that he was sometimes seen to weep among its ruins: and to remain motionless as in a state of ecstatic meditation. I with the like impressions, and anxious to gratify my senses with the pleasing satisfaction it desired, proceeded from the Insubrian plains, toward the august city of Rome, the perpetual object of my contemplations.

Whoever has tasted the pleasures of ancient erudition, will easily conceive the palpitations of the heart, when, descending the Appenine, the road declines to the celebrated city. The eye is intent on discovering the summits of the seven hills; the heart is seized with the desire of viewing, and wandering among the precious monuments of antiquity; and every stone of every ancient edifice becomes an object of learned conjecture and delightful scrutiny.

Having entered the Flaminian Way, I recognized its primitive magnificence from Rimini to the city, and the name, which it still retains, of the Consul who perished in his country's cause, in the battle fought against Hannibal at Lake Thrasymene.

While occupied in a series of consequent reflections, I entered the august gate, the majesty of which aided the general illusion of my mind, and I fancied myself entering the marbled city of Augustus. In proportion as the mind becomes more sensible of pleasure, the tongue becomes less able to express it. I must therefore pass over in silence that which I felt on my first view of the venerable Tiber, the Egyptian obelisks, the temples still fuscated with the smoke of sacrifices, the Flavian Amphitheatre, which lay like a giant dismembered, the columns descriptive of the military customs, the triumphal arches, the area of the Forum, the Mausoleums, the majestic ruins of the Circuses, and baths, and other relics of Roman magnificence, which fill the mind with pensive admiration.

It was that season of the year when showers and gentle gales refresh the earth, parched by the summer's heat. The sapphire sky, cleared by their salutary storms, shone with a brighter hue. The languid herbs and plants resumed their vivid verdure, and appeared in all the freshness of the spring. Silent now, the chirping grasshopper yielded to the more harmonious melody of the birds rejoicing in the attempered air, unconscious of the insidious fowler's snares.

It was at this period of the year, when a report spread through the city, announcing a discovery of the long sought tombs of the Scipios. Relinquishing the consideration of every other object, I directed my attention immediately to this. To a mind like mine, the monuments of illustrious men impart a pleasing sadness, far more grateful than the impetuous sensations of noisy mirth.

The sky was covered with the veil of nigh, and its calmness, and the silence of all around me favoured my design. A rustic habitation rises above the tombs, and to them a subterraneous cavern leads, not unlike the den of savage beasts, at the end of which a short and narrow path connects it with the

sepulchres of this renowned family. Some of them had been a short time before covered with ruins, but others still remained. Here I saw confounded with dirt and stones the bones of this illustrious race, which to the light of my torch reflected a ghastly whiteness —and as I moved my torch slowly around me, I saw with regret those relics worthy of monumental marble fractured by the spade and pick axe, and now become the objects of idle curiosity and plebeian insult!—But yet not wholly so. Enlightened travellers, resorting to this famous city, fraught with the events of its ancient history, to contemplate and compare the real objects, so far as they exist, with the ideas imbibed with their learning, have shewn in what estimation they hold these spoils. Many they have collected, and carried away to their remote countries, where they have deposited them as objects of veneration. Even foreign ladies of rank have descended into the cavern, and with their fair hands have collected these venerable vestiges of human caducity. I viewed them, and was humbled by the reflection, that the bones of those whose fame still filled the world were here commingled with the dust; that there lay the victorious arm—here the proud head, now broken, despised, and trampled on.

These tombs are venerable for the modesty of their structure. The Romans desired rather to shine by the lustre of their deeds, than by the magnificence of their sepulchres. They consist of stone rudely sculptured, on which their names and actions are engraven, and coloured with a reddish paint, which fortunately the lapse of so many ages has not yet cancelled. The inscriptions relate, in a concise and modest manner, the merits of this heroic race, in the ancient language of Latium, and in its primitive simplicity. "The proud monument of Caius Cestius," said I, pursuing my reflections, "respecting whose deeds fame is so silent, that in the volumes of history we seek them in vain, still stands, transmitting to us a bare, inglorious name. Ah, barbarous Fortune! why hast thou suffered these glorious ashes, preserved for so many ages under ruins, to be now disturbed." My mind was occupied by these reflections, when the night wind suddenly rushing through the subterranean avenue extinguished my torch. Although by this accident I was suddenly plunged into deep darkness, and the surrounding objects were snatched from my view, I was not wholly disappointed, for what I had lost in actual vision I gained in imagination, become in this gloomy solitude and silence more strong and active. Immersed in palpable and profound darkness, my mind expatiated in the regions of death, and with its accustomed solicitude of discoursing with the ancient dead.

Suddenly I heard a mournful murmur, composed of slow and inarticulate sounds, like the wind roaring in the distant vallies. The earth shook under my feet, and the tenebrous air resounded as with the hum of bees. The lids of the tombs seemed to rise and fall as agitated by their ghastly tenants, for such was the sound which in this deep obscurity I heard. The bold desire I had formed now yielded to the weakness of my nature, and a chilly terror ran through all my limbs—I stood a trial superior to the ordinary fortitude of our souls. At length the murmur ceased —the ground under my feet became firm and a phosphoric splendor shone within the tombs, from whence slowly arose faces of human form—there in slow progression appeared the arms, which sustained the lids—I then beheld the tombs wide opened, and filled with ghosts, which standing in them showed but their upper parts. They were as of various ages, infancy, and youth; of these appeared but the head, and part of the breast—others were of manly form, and stood apparent to the flanks. The matrons stood with modest countenance, covered with a veil; except that some with one hand raised it a little from the face. Of the females some of the younger had their hair so copious, that it would have covered the whole face, had they not divided it with their hands, some parting it in the middle, and others throwing it wholly behind their shoulders. Some also there were, whose baldness and grey hairs evinced them to have passed into the vale of years—and there were children fallen in the spring of life, whose florid countenance seemed like the faded rose—obscured by the sad sleep of death. At first their eye-lids seemed to droop as heavy with eternal sleep; then slowly raising them, they turned their eyes on me—and seemed as not yet well awake. Awe-struck by the sight, I stood as one lost to himself, when my attention was diverted by a sudden burst of light in one of the inmost recesses of the cavern, whence I beheld a

ghost advancing with majestic deportment, clad in a white gown, and bearing the consular costume. His benign, yet dignified, countenance denoted him as declining to old age, but not yet old—the very sight of it conciliated respect—awakened admiration. At his appearance—the other ghosts came forth from their tombs, and surrounded him with manifest signs of reverence—and in murmuring sounds, like languid groans, but which I cannot accurately describe, they assembled around him in various attitudes of attention, and he in the midst stood with an authoritative air; while I reclining against a tomb, remained astounded—a reverential fear had not only deprived me of the power of speech, but nearly of breathing also.

(To be continued.)

FRONTISPIECE.

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE ADMIRAL EARL HOWE, IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL,

DESIGNED AND EXECUTED BY JOHN FLAXMAN, ESQ. R.A.

[WITH AN ENGRAVING BY S. RAWLE, FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING BY H. BURNEY.]

"There is a tear for all that die,
A mourner o'er the humblest grave;
But nations swell the funeral cry,
When Triumph weeps above the brave." LORD BYRON.

TO the Naval Heroes of Britain's watery empire, is she, under Providence, indebted, for much of that transcendant glory, which circles her name with a radiance, superior to that of any other nation, and has given to her a fame, at once the admiration and the envy of surrounding states.

It has ever been our pride, to offer to our gallant countrymen that meed of eulogy which their achievements so peculiarly claim; and it is to a Conqueror, whose victories have blazoned many of our former pages, that we now offer a last tribute of attachment and respect, by recording the last memorial of his country's gratitude.

The Monument to Earl Howe, designed and executed by Mr Flaxman, is under the east window of the south transept of St Paul's Cathedral; it represents Britannia sitting on a rostrated pedestal, holding the trident in her right hand: near her stands the Earl, leaning upon a telescope, and the British Lion is watching by his side.

History records his exploits in golden letters; and the relief of Gibraltar, and the defeat of the French Fleet 1st June 1794, appear inscribed upon the tablet.

Victory (without wings) leans on the shoulder of History, laying a branch of palm in the lap of Britannia; and beneath the sculpture is the following appropriate inscription:—

"Erected at the public expense to the Memory of
ADMIRAL EARL HOWE.
In testimony of the general sense of his great, and meritorious services,
In the course of a long and distinguished life, and in particular for the benefit
Derived to his Country, by the Brilliant Victory which he obtained
over the French Fleet, off Ushant, 1st June 1794."

"He was born 19th March 1726, and died 5th of August 1799, in his 74th year."

Amongst the Cenotaphs of the wise, the valiant, and the good, which point out to future ages the example and the fame of those whose memories they record, few are more calculated to awaken our reverence, or to excite our gratitude, than that monument which bears the name of HOWE; and when this generation shall have passed away,—when the hand that traces these lines shall be motionless, and the eyes that read them shall be closed,—His memory will still flourish in its primæval splendour,—His example will still incite to victory, to heroism, and to renown.

T.

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To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR, *Brighton, July* 6, 1818.

HAVING here at my leisure perused with uncommon interest, the Rev. William Cox's *Memoirs of* SIR ROBERT WALPOLE, I was pleased with the character of this eminent *Whig Minister*, drawn by EDMUND BURKE, and which forms the conclusion of his biography.

"I shall close this sketch of WALPOLE's public character," says Mr. COX, in the words of a celebrated writer, who alone seems to have fairly appreciated his merits and scanned his defects.

"He was an *honourable man* and a SOUND WHIG. He was not as the Jacobites and discontented Whigs of his own time have represented him, and ill-informed people still represent him a *prodigal and corrupt minister*. They charged him in their libels and seditious conversations, as having first reduced corruption to a system: such was their cant. But he was far from governing by corruption: he governed by party attachments. The charge of *systematic corruption* is less applicable to him, perhaps, than to any minister who ever served the crown for so great a length of time. He gained over very few from the opposition. Without being a genius of the first class, he was an intelligent, prudent, and safe, minister. *He loved peace*, and he helped to communicate the same disposition to nations at least as warlike and restless as that in which he had the chief direction of affairs. Though he served a master who was fond of martial fame, he kept all the establishments very low. The *Land Tax* continued at two shillings in the pound for the greater part of his administration; the other impositions were moderate. The profound repose —the equal liberty—the firm protection of just causes during the long period of his powers, were the principal causes of that prosperity which took such rapid strides towards perfection, and which furnished to this nation ability to acquire the military glory which it has since obtained, as well as to bear the burthens, the cause and consequence of that warlike reputation. With many virtues, public and private, he had his faults; but his faults were superficial. A careless, coarse, and over-familiar style of discourse, without sufficient regard to persons or occasions, and an almost total want of political decorum, were the errors by which he was most hurt in the public opinion, and those through which his enemies obtained the greatest advantages over him. But justice must be done. The prudence, steadiness, and vigilance, of that man, joined to the greatest possible lenity in his character and his politics, preserved *the crown* to this ROYAL FAMILY; and with it their *laws* and *liberties* to this COUNTRY."

SIR ROBERT WALPOLE expired 18th of March, 1745, in the 69th year of his age, and was interred in the parish church of Houghton, Norfolk, without any monument or any inscription to his memory—thus POPE remarks:—

"So peaceful rests without a stone or name,
Which once had honours, titles, wealth, and fame!"

"As to his death," Mr. COX observes, "SIR ROBERT WALPOLE had been long afflicted with the stone. The journey from Houghton, which he employed four days in performing, aggravated its symptoms, and brought on such excruciating torments, that the description of his sufferings during the last day's journey, which was only twenty miles, filled Danby, his surgeon, with horror. His only relief was opium; and from an apprehension of returning pain, he took such large and repeated doses, that for six weeks he was almost in a constant state of stupefaction, except for two or three hours in the afternoon, when he seemed to rouse from his lethargy, and converse with his usual vivacity and cheerfulness. He bore his sufferings with unexampled fortitude and resignation. Mr. Danby, the surgeon who published a narrative of his last illness, thus expresses himself. "When I recollect his resigned behaviour under the most excruciating pains, the magnanimous sentiments which filled his soul when on the eve, seemingly, of dissolution, and call to mind the exalted expressions that were continually flowing from him at this severe time of trial, however extraordinary his natural talents or acquired abilities were, however he had distinguished himself by his eloquence in the senate, or by his singular judgment and depth of penetration in counsels; this incomparable constancy and astonishing presence of mind, must raise, in my opinion, as sublime ideas of him as any act of his life besides, however good and popular; and reflect

a renown on his name equal to that which consecrates the memory of the remarkable sages of antiquity!"

These interesting particulars of so eminent a man will, I doubt not, be acceptable to the more intelligent class of your readers; and have, on this account, been transcribed; and they may be deemed more interesting at a period when the eyes of the public will be turned, with some intenseness, towards the *debates* and *proceedings* of our NEW PARLIAMENT.

I am, dear Sir,
Respectfully your's,
JOHN EVANS.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

AN ESSAY ON THE CHOICE OF FRIENDS.

AFTER all the numerous tracts and essays on friendship which have appeared in print, either in the periodical publications, or in the writings of learned men, is it not surprising to find, that vast numbers in the world know not even wherein it consists, nor who are fit objects to make friends of. Does not the drunkard esteem that man his friend who attends him constantly in all his revels, debaucheries, and excesses: who commends his folly, and gives way to his vices? In short, is it not common for men to esteem those their greatest friends who think and act as they themselves do; those who praise their vices, and assist them in gaining their ends, or executing some base purposes; approving all they do, and encouraging them in the commission of the most flagrant vices!—such are esteemed friends! But what says the voice of reason? Never trust or believe that man who approves all you say and do, fully convinced that he has some ends to answer by flattery. Despise his advice, reject his offers, and bid adieu to his company; for can he be your friend, when all he says and does is a certain step taken towards your destruction? If you stand on the brink of a precipice, will you esteem that man your friend, who is the first ready to push you headlong? If not, then remember that the case is exactly parallel between such a one, and the man who teaches you to despise God's laws, and to ridicule and burlesque every thing sacred. Will it be any advantage or service to you at the final day of accounts, to find that your false friend is equally involved himself in ruin with you by his destructive advice and example? — surely not! Learn then to be wise in due time. Remember that real friendship and vice are utter strangers; they have nothing to do with each other; and where one is, there the other cannot be. The man who would be your friend, must have a far greater regard for your eternal welfare than for your temporal; must be so far from encouraging you to persist in any one vice; that he must prudently remonstrate against it; much less must he aid or abet you in the commission of any sin; he must "have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them." It is then evident, that instead of taking a man into your friendship who screens your faults and commends your vices, who is ever ready to assist you in vile and sinful practices; you certainly should prefer him much who acts the counterpart; who tells you of your faults, and advises you to forsake all your sins; is however tender of your reputation, and careful to secrete all your foibles and failings from others. Such good offices as these plainly evince friendship; and from such let me advise all to chuse their friends; otherwise, they will be certain of finding foes in their room; for it is a self-evident truth, that the man who is a friend neither to God or religion, or himself, can never possibly be a friend to any man. Hence, I conclude, that without virtue or religion, there can be no friendship.

THOMAS HILL.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR attention last year to the quantities of Ale and Porter brewed by the principal Houses, has again induced me to copy it for your insertion..

Your constant Reader,
W. O. P.

Quantities of Porter brewed by the principal Houses, from July 5th, 1817, to July 5th, 1818.

	Barrels.
Barclay, Perkins, and Co.	340,560
Truman, Hanbury, and Co.	185,412
Andrew Reid and Co.	168,962
Whitbread and Co.	151,107
Combe, Delafield, and Co.	130,217
Henry Meux and Co.	118,48

Felix Calvert and Co.	91,420
H. Goodwin and Co.	60,247
Elliott and Co.	52,161
Taylor and Co.	47,915
Cocks and Co.	35,702

Being a total increase of 104,409 from last year.

Quantities of Ale brewed by the principal Houses from July 5th, 1817, to July 5th, 1818.

	Barrels.
Stretton and Co.	20,153
H. Wyatt and Son	13,709
J. Charington and Co.	13,151
J. Goding and Co.	10,750
Ball and Co.	8,062
Hale and Co.	5,887

Being a decrease of 19,147 from last year; which deducted from the increase on the Porter, leaves a total increase of 85,262 barrels; and to the revenue of 41,920*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

BIOGRAPHICAL REGISTER

OF

EMINENT PERSONS

RECENTLY DECEASED.

No. XXIX.

THE LATE PRINCE DE CONDE.

LOUIS Joseph de Bourbon, Prince de Condé, was born at Chantilly on the 9th of August 1736. He was the only son of the Duke de Bourbon, who became Prime Minister after the Regency, and of Caroline Hesse-Rhinfels, an amiable and accomplished Princess, for whom Louis XV. entertained the sincerest and most irreproachable friendship. The Prince de Condé became an orphan at the age of five, when Louis XV. appointed him to the situation of Grand Master of his Household: the duties of the office were discharged by the Count de Charolais, who superintended the education of the young Prince with a degree of attention which quickly developed his passion for literature and glory.

On the 2d of February 1752 he was created a Knight of the Order of the Holy Ghost. On the 3d of May in the following year he married the Princess Charlotte-Gudefride-Elizabeth, by whom he had two children, the Duke de Bourbon, born on the 18th of April 1756, and Mademoiselle de Condé, born on the 5th of October in the year following. He entered on his career of arms at the breaking out of the unfortunate seven years' war, and was crowned with the most brilliant success. At the battle of Hastenbak, being entreated not to stand within the range of a battery which was making the most dreadful ravages around him, he replied, *I do not find any such precautions in the history of the great Condé.* He displayed the most intrepid courage at the battle of Minden; but the victory of Johannesburgh, where the Duke of Brunswick was defeated in 1762, was the most brilliant feat of arms for which the Prince de Condé distinguished himself throughout the whole war. Louis XV. to reward the worthy descendant of the Condés, presented him with some of the pieces of cannon which were taken on that occasion. The Duke of Brunswick afterwards paid a visit to the prince de Condé at Chantilly, and not seeing the cannon, which from a delicacy of feeling his Serene Highness had caused to be removed, *You wish*, said the Prussian General, *to conquer me twice, in war by your arms, and in peace by your modesty.*

During the disputes which prevailed between the crown and the parliament, the Prince, faithful to his duty, never separated his own cause from that of the King; he only on one occasion joined the opposition, namely, when Louis XV. by a measure contrary to the old constitution of France, intended to dissolve the Parliament, and to establish new sovereign courts. The Prince de Condé, faithful to his old principles, refused to acknowledge these pretended Parliaments; he was exiled, but was ere long recalled by the King. Conformity of taste and disposition united him in the closest friendship with the Dauphin, and after the death of that Prince, Louis XV. granted the Prince de Condé the Dauphin's regiment. The Prince de Condé was passionately attached to literature, and he cultivated it with success; he had formed around him a society of literary men, who were neither philosophers nor detractors of the old institutions of the monarchy; among them he particularly distinguished Valmont de Bomare, who collected at Chantilly one of the finest cabinets of natural history that perhaps ever existed.

In 1787, during the assembly of the Notables, he proved himself a firm partisan of the principles of the old monarchy, and signed the famous me-

morial of the Princes, which was addressed to Louis XVI. on the close of that session.

On the 17th of July 1789, the Prince de Condé quitted France with his family, and retired to Brussels, from whence he proceeded to Turin. He was accompanied by a great number of gentlemen, and there is no sacrifice which he did not make to maintain his little army.

In the month of July 1790, he published that energetic manifesto in which he forcibly expressed his indignation of the treatment to which the monarch had been subjected. Immediately on the publication of that manifesto, the revolutionists proceeded to lay waste Chantilly; and when he addressed to Louis XVI. the letter where, in reply to the injunction he had received of returning to France, he declared in the name of the Princes and himself, that they would sooner perish than consent to the degradation of the throne and the overthrow of the monarchy, the National Assembly placed all his property in sequestration.

After having made inconceivable sacrifices to organize his army, the Prince de Condé opened the campaign in 1792, by marching on Landau. If this campaign afforded the Prince's brave troops but few opportunities for displaying their valour, that of 1793 was as active as glorious; then, according to the happy expression of Delille, *three generations* of heroes were seen combating and rising up in the midst of dangers. The most remarkable affairs of this campaign were the battles of Jockrim, Pforte, Barbelroth, Wissembourg, Berstheim and Hagnenau. At the battle of Berstheim the Prince de Condé addressed the following words to the French emigrant troops who were rushing forward to take the village by the bayonet: "Gentlemen, you are all bayards! let us march forward to the village; but he must pass over my sword who enters it before me." The village was taken, and the Prince de Condé was the first to enter it.

The campaign of 1793 afforded the Prince de Condé new opportunities of distinguishing himself, he powerfully protected the retreat of the Austrians at Biberach. The royal army displayed equal valour at St. Mergen and St. Pierre. At the battle of Schingen, an officer of engineers standing between the Prince de Condé and the Duke de Berry, was killed by a howitzer. On the conclusion of the peace with Austria in 1797, the Prince de Condé entered the service of Russia; his corps was cantoned in Poland; he proceeded to Petersburg, where Paul I. treated him in a way to prove that he had not forgotten the reception which the Comte de Nord formerly experienced at Chantilly. A magnificent hotel was prepared for him, over the door of which was inscribed in letters of gold, *The hotel Condé*. The equipages, furniture, and liveries, were so arranged, that the Prince might almost have imagined he had been restored to the residence of his ancestors.

In 1799 the army of Marshal Suwarow having marched to Switzerland, the Prince de Condé followed it at the head of his division. After the campaign of 1800 the army of the Prince de Condé was disbanded, and the Prince came to reside in England, where he remained until the period of the restoration. He chose Aylesbury as the place of his retirement. There he married the Princess de Monaco, who died in 1813, and he there received the dreadful tidings of the death of his grand-son, the Duke d'Enghien. Every one knows the attachment which His Highness entertained for that meritorious and last branch of his illustrious race. Though fourteen years have elapsed since that fatal event, yet the sorrow of the Prince de Condé remained unabated to the last moment of his life, and he was the more inconsolable, when on the restoration of his illustrious family to the throne of their ancestors, he again visited the spot which had been the witness of so horrible a murder.

The Prince made his entry into Paris with the King on the 3d of May 1814: his titles and dignities were restored, and he was present, on the 17th of March, 1815, at the famous royal sitting. Three months afterwards he accompanied the King to Belgium, and returned to Paris with His Majesty in July 1815. The Chamber of Peers appointed him president of one of its Bureaus every time it was renewed. The Prince de Condé employed his leisure hours in writing a life of his illustrious grandfather: the manuscript of this work was left in France, and it was published in Paris in 1806, under the modest title of *Essai sur la Vie de*

Grand Condé, by L. J. de Bourbon, his fourth descendant.

Even in his advanced age the Prince de Condé lost none of that affable temper and truly French manner which characterized him. He expired in the arms of his old attendants, whom on his return to France he had recalled to his service.

HUMPHREY REPTON, ESQ.

Was born in the year 1752, in the county of Norfolk, on an estate of the late Mr. Windham, and bred to the humble business of a stocking manufacturer. His sister and daughters kept for many years a hosiers shop at Hare Street. Mr. Repton had, however, the good fortune in his outset in life to attract the notice and obtain the patronage of Mr. Windham, whom he accompanied as his secretary when that gentleman was engaged in the public service in Ireland. On his return from that country, about 30 years ago, he adopted the profession of a landscape gardener, as he expresses in one of his publications, "under the first patronage in the country."

At that time the celebrated Brown had been dead some years. Mr. Repton hesitated not to declare himself his successor, and defended his principles against the attacks made on them by Mr. Price and Mr. Knight. After some years of experience, however, as the writings of these gentlemen began to effect a change in the public taste, Mr. Repton, with great good sense and discrimination, gradually conformed to it, for the best of all possible reasons—because, as the principles upon which landscape gardening ought to be founded, became better known, it was perceived that the object of the artist should be to follow, not to force nature in the various forms under which she is presented to us. With these impressions he published his "Observations on the Changes of Taste in Landscape Gardening and Architecture," in 1806, and has subsequently explained himself more fully in "Fragments of Landscape Gardening and Architecture," 4to. which appeared in 1817.

He was unquestionably an artist of elegant and good taste, but perhaps rather more calculated to follow than to lead, and more attached to the beautiful and the pretty than to the great and the sublime: he was evidently most at home in the gothic architecture, which in temples of ample dimensions excites an elevated feeling; but we cannot applaud the taste for the gothic, when displayed in smaller buildings, unless under peculiar circumstances, such perhaps as insulated cottages covered with thatch, and where no contrast with other buildings is presented to the view.

Mr. Repton has published a variety of different works, and at very different periods of his life. We believe that the first time he appeared as an author, was so long ago as 1781, in "The Hundred of North Erpingham, in the History of Norfolk, with Preface," &c. &c. 8vo. "Variety, a Collection of Essays," 12mo. appeared in 1788. "The Bee, or a Critique on the Exhibition of Paintings at Somerset House," 8vo. 1788; "The Bee, a Critique on the Shakspeare Gallery," 8vo. 1789; Sketches and Hints on Landscape Gardening," 4to. 1794; "A Letter to Uvedale Price, Esq. on the same Subject," 8vo. 1794; "Observations on Landscape Gardening," 4to. 1803; "Observations on the Changes in Landscape Gardening;" "Odd Whims; being a republication of some Papers in Variety, with a Comedy, and other Poems added," 2 vols. 1804; On the Introduction of Indian Architecture and Gardening," vol. 1. 1808. Several of these were embellished with plates from the pencil of the author, who also furnished for twenty years the vignettes to the Polite Repository Pocket Book. To these fruits of his taste and industry must be added, not less than three hundred manuscript collections on various subjects, accompanied by drawings to explain the improvements suggested by him at different places, with numerous letters on the art of landscape gardening to different persons.

He died at his cottage near Romford in Essex, where he resided for the last thirty years, in the 66th year of his age. One of his sons is a solicitor, we believe at present residing at Aylsham in Norfolk; and another, who has devoted himself to the study of architecture in the office of Mr. Nash, was lately united in marriage to the daughter of the present Lord Chancellor Eldon.

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To the Rev. W. F. T.

"IN the grasp of death I struggle for a few short moments of existence, to tell you, that my fleeting soul bears with it to the world of departed spirits, all those impressions of hope by which, in your Christian converse, and your fervent prayers, you have so piously laboured to prepare it for its eternal destination. I would shake off, for a while, this portentous drowsiness which gradually absorbs my living sense, to assure you of the gratitude of a dying man, who before you return to cheer him again with the consolation of religion's trust, will most probably be called to his final account, and all that will be left of him, will be this poor mangled heap of clay, which the kindred dust of the grave shall cover from the reproach of man,

I would make my sad example useful to those heedless young men who rush through the paths of vicious pleasure with a perilous precipitation, deaf to the anxious cries of those who bore them; unmindful of the warnings of the wise, and braving the vengeance of their God. I would call to them from the tomb that opens to receive me; I would arouse their senseless hearts to a conviction of their guiltiness; and 'ere the hand of Death shall cast them down into the lowest depths of perdition, I would pluck them back from the edge of that precipice which even now moulders beneath their feet.

Give ear ye careless ones; your very next step may be into eternity!—that infinite duration of retribution in which you will no more hear the laugh of your companions in iniquity, and your shouts of mad applause with which ye echoed their blasphemous outrages of the forbearance of Heaven will be converted into groans of torment increasing and undiminishing in its everlasting suffering. O fools and blind, if ye pay no heed but that of profane mockery to the word of your God; if ye ridicule, with contemptuous scorn, the certainty of a future state, hear one who soon must realize those fearful forebodings of it which your own hearts cannot avoid shrinking from, even now; now that ye are drinking down the poisons of your unhallowed delights, and steeping in the cup of intemperance your burthened souls. Ah! miserable beings that ye are! know that not a single drop of water will ye find in the gulph of fiery wrath that is closing upon your steps, to cool your tongues which have been employed in the abominations of wanton converse and infidel profanation. O could you repair hither and behold me, whom once ye hailed as the joyous leader of your insensate crouds, as the inspiring spirit of your licentious boards.—O could you contemplate me, bleeding by that very hand with which you have so often seen me lifting high the goblet of a sparkling delusion! that hand which has murdered my bosom friend in compliance with your ensanguined code of honor—that hand now addresses these words of contrite counsel to your startled ears.

Behold me sunk in character, lost to my own esteem, and that of all who knew me; contemplate my pallid and dejected countenance. Ye do not now perceive that dauntless brow on which sate the daring effrontery of the libertine, and the contemptuous sneer of the apostate from every religious, moral, and social tie; look on this wounded lacerated throat, from which so often proceeded the accents of depravity, and the oaths of execration; but from which not a syllable, even of prayer, can now find utterance! See how the activity of my whole frame is dissolved in mortal lethargy, which must inevitably, and within the short space of a few lingering minutes, close my eyes in the leaden slumbers of premature dissolution. You cannot hear, you cannot feel, the last groan, the last embrace, of a broken-hearted father, who even with his expiring sigh, breathed forgiveness to an unnatural parricide.—You cannot image to your view the blasting sight of her who hushed your infant cries in her maternal bosom, now bereaved of intellect, maddened by the grievous disappointment of her fondest hopes, by the impious insensibility of an ungrateful child;—no! your dissipated sense of filial obligation cannot picture to your perverted minds images so frightful yet so true, and all instanced in the remorseful reminiscence of him who now addresses you with the pen of a suicide! Check then your sacrilegious steps at the call of one who now reflects with horror upon his former associations of iniquity, and their terror-striking issues of pain and misery. You have parents, you have friends, you yet may be reconciled to them, you may retrace your degraded character, and wash out, by the tears of penitence, the polluting

spots of sin that stain it. You yet may return to the peaceful paths of virtuous life; the years that ye have squandered in transgression may yet be redeemed by amendment. Seek then the counsels of prudence and experience in the admonition of some compassionate friend who laments your errors, and would reclaim you from your dangerous wanderings. Be your father that friend; and in the tenderness of a mother be blest with the healing balm of her forgiving embrace. No longer press to your breast the roses of guilty pleasure, for their fragrance is the odour of death, their charms are the decay of life, and their thorns will sooner or later pierce your heart with wounds for which there can be found no hope of remedy, but in a late and uncertain repentance. I go to the tribunal of an omniscient Judge; my soul vibrates upon the tremendous balance of fears which it cannot suppress, and hopes which it dares not indulge. Yet I call to mind, and let the thought be fixed in your's, that my judge is a God of Mercy, and a Saviour of pardoning grace!

Farewell deluded partners of my crimes—receive the prayer of my dying words. May this God and Saviour touch your hearts with relenting conviction of the eternal sorrows which you are so rashly heaping up to yourselves. May deep contrition, unfeigned and not to be repented of, lift up those hearts to your Almighty Father; and may the Mediator's merits plead for its acceptance at His mercy-seat. I can no more—the dark shades of death hang heavy upon my mortal vision; decide instantly between Hell and Heaven, never-ending punishment, and everlasting blessedness - again farewell!

My generous, my beloved friend! thou that hast been the counsellor and the comforter of my desponding soul, accept the sincere acknowledgments of my gratitude.—I have seen a light spring up in darkness.—O that I had in early life walked in that light, against the bright illumination of which I shut the eye of my soul! and now it is only in that perilous hour of night, when sin has worked its last deed, that it opens to seek the celestial ray. Ah! pray for me; that, culprit as I am, I may be enabled to appear at the bar of Divine justice, not without the hope of some mitigation of that sentence of rejection which awaits the wicked. One last request I have to make. Let my sinful body be consigned to its native dust by the side of my dear, my ill-treated father, if you think the mingling of our mortal clay will not add to the injuries I heaped upon him when living. And should the overwhelmed brain of my poor distracted mother resume its seat, take her in your benevolent hand, and conduct her to the stone that will mark the spot where my wretched remains shall be laid, and point out to her the only inscription which I desire it may bear:

"*He Repented.*"

Then accompanying her home, bid her ponder on those gracious words of the Redeemer. "In the world ye shall have tribulation; but be of good cheer, I have overcome the world." Blend your prayers with her's; that God, of his infinite goodness, may turn her mourning into joy; and that the blessed prospects with which you have cheered my dying moments may be realized unto

The Penitent,

T. G.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR, *Penzance.*

SHOULD the following be thought deserving of a place in your valuable Repository, it is at your service.

Your humble servant, B.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VILLAGE OF CINTRA, IN PORTUGAL.

THE village of Centra is situated about seven leagues to the north-west of the City of Lisbon, the approach to it is for the most part, over a rough broken pavement; this mode of forming roads is pretty general throughout the country, particularly in the neighbourhood of Towns, and appears to be necessary, as the parched and dusty state of the earth in summer, and the frequent torrents of winter would soon break up roads of less solid materials.

This village is situated on the northern side of a range of broken mountains, extending into the sea, where it forms a lofty promontory well known to mariners as the rock of Lisbon, and is the first land generally made on the coast.

The romantic scenery of this place throughout its whole range, is truly picturesque, and has long extorted the

unqualified admiration of every stranger who has any taste for the works of creation in their primitive simplicity.

The village itself, like most in the country, would not deserve notice in any other situation, but bounded as it is on one side by mountains of bare and impending rocks, in all the pristine sublimity of nature, and commanding on the other, an extensive prospect of the sea and its borders, as far as the magnificent convent of Mafra, cannot fail of arresting the attention of every stranger.

The centre of the village is occupied by a Moorish Palace of a very singular construction. The edifice is a vast irregular pile of brick and stone, apparently of great antiquity; it appears to have undergone alterations and extensions, at different periods; and although the symmetry of the whole has no great claim to admiration, there are parts belonging to it which must gratify the connisseur, particularly the beautiful form and tracery of the eastern windows.

It contains numerous apartments, in one of which, Don Alphonso, King of Portugal, ended his days, after passing many years in it as a prisoner; his only exercise and pastime seems to have been that of pacing from one angle of his prison to the opposite, the floor, which is of brick, being deeply worn by his footsteps. The prospect from the windows of its western extremity, is such, as to have drawn from the late Doctor Willis, this exclamation—What an admirable scene for a painter!

At a small distance to the westward of the village, stands a pyramidical mountain, known by the name of Pena Verde, or Green-hill; its sides were cloathed in eternal verdure, large cork and other trees, the growths of ages, and of the most beautiful foliage, were rooted among the chasms, and overhung the faces of numerous projecting rocks, in all the wild luxuriance of nature.

On its summit stood an ancient chapel, about which were inscriptions of such antiquity, as to baffle the industry of the learned to explain them.

A winding path led to the top, which afforded a prospect of an immense extent, its elevation being many thousand feet above the level of the vale below.

Unhappily for the amateurs of the sublime and beautiful in the great work of creation, this place became the property of Mr. Guildemeester, a Dutch merchant, who, with true characteristic phlegm, employed his time and great fortune, in cutting down those venerable fathers of the forest; overturning the rocks, and converting the whole into gardens and vineyards.

At the foot of the hill, on a level space of about an acre, he erected a stately mansion, which is only deserving of notice from its exalted situation and internal decorations; for it would appear that he had taken his iron chest for the model. He had scarcely completed these memorable achievements before he died, and the place is since occupied by his widow.

About a mile further to the westward, a fertile and lofty hill emerges from the bosom of a thick wood, this hill is known by the name of Montserrat, and was chosen by the late M. de Visme, for the purpose of erecting an extensive chateau. This building, planned and executed by a native of Cornwall, seems to possess but few claims to admiration, as being more striking from its novelty, than any features of characteristic grandeur.

The sides of the hill were tastefully laid out in shrubberies and gardens, orchards, and vineyards, and embellished with every object that could delight the eye or gratify the taste. Shrubs, plants, and flowers, of every country and form, were scattered in wild profusion along the mossy banks and borders of the crystal brooks. The orange groves loaded the gale with their perfume, and invited thousands of nightingales and other feathered songsters to take up their abode among the branches. A limpid stream gushing from a neighbouring rock, enabled M. de V. to form a fine reservoir of water for the purpose of a cascade. In short, the beauties of the place began to open and wear an enchanting aspect, but, as all the charms of this world seem to consist more in perspective than possession, after expending upwards of 23,000*l.* M. de V. in a fit of disgust, abandoned the whole, came to England, and never saw it more.

This place afterwards became the property of Mr. Beckford, and I understand has since fallen into the possession of the original owner of the land.

As a striking contrast to the above ostentatious display of wealth and vanity, near this place is the well known Cork Convent, the humble retreat of

twelve mendicant friars; this building (if it can be so called) was erected by the fraternity, altogether of this material; the seats, tables, and places of repose, with every part of the structure, are of Cork; attached to it is a small chapel highly ornamented. Adjoining to this Convent, you are shewn a cave hollowed out from beneath a rock, containing nothing more than a sort of rocky bench, which was the dormitory of one of these fathers for thirty years.

Strangers generally visit them, and are presented with some choice oranges; for these and other attentions, a donation is always expected. The brotherhood go round the country in rotation for the purpose of soliciting charity, which supplies all their wants.

Further to the westward you reach the village of Colares, celebrated for a wine resembling French claret, but by many thought superior. This place possesses many traits of romantic beauty.

Beyond this you arrive at the promontory called the rock of Lisbon.

On the summit of the enormous pile of granite rocks which hang in terrific suspension over great part of the village, the remains of a Moorish castle, which, tradition says, sustained a long siege: within its boundary is a fine well of water.

On another pile of the same conical form, and which is generally above the clouds, is a convent.

This charming village is the favourite retreat of the merchants and others during the great heats of summer, where they possess many pleasant quintas or country houses, and keep up a very agreeable intercourse.

Both sexes habited like Arcadians, range about among the woods and rocks, and often form large parties for a donkey ride; and the road being good, a jaunt of this kind to Colares, on the extremity of the mountains, is highly delightful.

Near the village of Cintra is a Cuza de Pasto, or house of accommodation for strangers; it has been kept for many years by a respectable Irish woman. Here you are sure of obtaining the best of every thing the country affords, with the utmost attention to cleanliness.

To the lovers of Nature in her bold and simple dress, this place possesses irresistable charms. Far from the busy haunts of men, and abstracted from all sordid pursuits, the mind insensiby soars to contemplation, and feels as if the world with all its interests and follies had vanished as in an idle dream. The days are serene and tranquil; and the stillness of the night is only broke in upon by the sweet song of the nightingale, echoed and re-echoed from the surrounding rocks.

"A death-like silence, and a dread repose," hushes to rest all the turbulent passions of the soul, and man seems to enjoy a faint foretaste of Elysium.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

No. XLIV.

COPY-RIGHT.

WE have now to state the result of the proceedings in Parliament on this subject; and in doing so, feel no small degree of pleasure in its close accordance with the principles we maintain.

The Report of the Committee was presented shortly before the dissolution of Parliament; and when it is held in view that this Committee was composed of *eleven* attending members, of whom *four* were the representatives of the two English Universities, and *one* of the University of Dublin (in other words parties interested on one side), this consideration will add singular force to the resolutions agreed to.

Report on the Copyright Act.

The Select Committee appointed to examine the acts 8 Anne, c. 19; 15 Geo. III. c. 53; 41 Geo. III. c. 107 and 51 Geo. III. c. 116, respecting Copyright of Books; and to report any or what alterations are requisite to be made therein, together with their observations thereupon, to the House and to whom the petitions regarding the Copyright Bill, and all returns from public libraries, and from Stationers' hall, presented in the present session were referred: and who were empowered to report their opinion thereupon to the House,—Have examined the matters to them referred, and have agreed upon the following Report and Resolutions, together with an Appendix.

The earliest foundation for a claim from any public library, to the gratuitous delivery of new publications, is to be found in a deed of the year 1610 by which the Company of Stationers

of London, at the request of Sir Thomas Bodley, engages to deliver a copy of every book printed in the Company (and not having been before printed) to the University of Oxford. This, however, seems to be confined to the publications of the Company in its corporate capacity, and could in no case extend to those which might proceed from individuals unconnected with it.

Soon after the Restoration, in the year 1662, was passed the "Act for preventing abuses in printing seditious, treasonable, and unlicensed books and pamphlets, and for regulating of printing and printing presses;" by which, for the first time, it was enacted, that every printer should reserve three copies of the best and largest paper of every book new printed, or reprinted by him with additions, and shall, before any public vending of the said book, bring them to the master of the Company of Stationers, and deliver them to him: one whereof shall be delivered to the Keeper of his Majesty's Library, and the other two to be sent to the Vice-chancellor of the two Universities respectively, to the use of the public libraries of the said Universities.* This act was originally introduced for two years, but was continued by two acts of the same Parliament till 1679, when it expired.

It was, however, revived in the 1st year of James II. and finally expired in 1695.

It has been stated by Mr. Gaisford, one of the curators of the Bodleian Library, "that there are several books entered in its register, as sent from the Stationers' Company subsequent to the expiration of that Act;" but it is probable that this delivery was by no means general, as there are no traces of it at Stationers' Hall, and as Hearne, in the preface to the "Reliquæ Bodleianæ," printed in 1708, presses for benefactions to that library as peculiarly desirable, "since the Act of Parliament for sending copies of books printed by the London booksellers is expired, and there are divers wanting for several years past."

During this period, the claim of authors and publishers to the perpetual copyright of their publications, rested upon what was afterwards determined to have been the common law, by a majority of nine to three of the Judges, on the cases of Millar and Taylor in 1769, and Donaldson and Becket in 1774. Large estates had been vested in copyrights; these copyrights had been assigned from hand to hand, had been the subject of family settlements, and in some instances larger prices had been given for the purchase of them (relation being had to the comparative value of money) than at any time subsequent to the act of the 8th of Queen Anne. By this act, which in the last of these two cases has since been determined to have destroyed the former perpetual copyright, and to have substituted one for a more limited period, but protected by additional penalties on those who should infringe it, it is directed that nine copies of each book that shall be printed or published, or reprinted and published with additions, shall by the printer be delivered to the warehouse-keeper of the Company of Stationers, before such publication made, for the use of the Royal Library, the libraries of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the libraries of the four Universities of Scotland, the library of Sion College in London, and the library belonging to the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh.

From the passing of this act until the decision of the cases of Beckford and Hood, in 1798, and of the University of Cambridge and Bryer, in 1813, it was universally understood, that neither the protection of copyright, nor the obligation to deliver the eleven copies attached to the publication of any book, unless it was registered at Stationers' Hall, an act which was considered as purely optional and unnecessary, where it was intended to abandon the claim for copyright, and in conformity to this construction, the Act of 41 Geo. III. expressly entitled the libraries of Trinity College, and the King's Inn, Dublin, to copies of such books only as should be entered at Stationers' Hall.

In Beckford versus Hood, the Court of King's Bench decided, that the omission of the entry only prevented a prosecution for the penalties inflicted by the statutes, but it did not in any degree impede the recovery of a satisfaction for the violation of the copyright. The same court further determined, in the

* Upon reference to the continuing act of 17 Ch. II. c. 4, the clauses respecting the delivery of the three copies appear to be perpetual; yet it should seem that they were not so considered, not being adverted to in the act of Anne.

dom of the University of Cambridge against Bryer in 1812, that the eleven copies were equally claimable by the public libraries, where books had not been entered at Stationers' Hall, as where they had.

The burden of the delivery, which by the latter decision was for the first time established to be obligatory upon publishers, produced in the following year a great variety of petitions to the House of Commons for redress, which were referred to a committee, whose report will be found in the Appendix; and in 1814 the last act on this subject was passed, which directed the indiscriminate delivery of one large paper copy of every book which should be published (at the time of its being entered at Stationer's-hall) to the British Museum, but limited the claim of the other ten libraries to such books as they should demand in writing within twelve months after publication; and directed that a copy of the list of books entered at Stationers' Hall should be transmitted to the librarians once in three months, if not required oftener.

It appears, so far as your Committee have been enabled to procure information, that there is no other country in which a demand of this nature is carried to a similar extent. In America, Prussia, Saxony, and Bavaria, one copy only is required to be deposited; in France and Austria two, and in the Netherlands three; but in several of these countries this is not necessary, unless copyright is intended to be claimed.

The Committee having directed a statement to be prepared by one of the witnesses, an experienced bookseller, of the retail price of one copy of every book entered at Stationers' Hall between the 30th July 1814, and the first of April 1817, find that it amounts in the whole to 1,419*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* which will give an average of 532*l.* 4*s.* per annum; but the price of the books received into the Cambridge University Library from July 1814, to June 1817, amounts to 1,145*l.* 10*s.* the average of which is 381*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* per annum.

In the course of the inquiry committed to them, the Committee have proceeded to examine a variety of evidence, which, as it is already laid before the House, they think it unnecessary here to recapitulate; but upon a full consideration of the subject, they have come to the following Resolutions:—

1. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, That it is desirable that so much of the Copyright Act as requires the gratuitous delivery of eleven copies, should be repealed, except in so far as relates to the British Museum, and that it is desirable that a fixed allowance should be granted, in lieu thereof, to such of the other public libraries as may be thought expedient. *(Carried in the Committee by six ayes, to five noes, the latter including the four Members for Oxford and Cambridge.)*

2. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, That if it should not be thought expedient by the House to comply with the above recommendation, it is desirable that the number of libraries entitled to claim such delivery should be restricted to the British Museum, and the libraries of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Dublin Universities.—*(Only one dissentient voice.)*

3. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, That all books or prints, wherein the letter-press shall not exceed a certain very small proportion to each plate, shall be exempted from delivery, except to the Museum, with an exception of all books of mathematics.—*(Great majority.)*

4. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, That all books in respect of which claim to copyright shall be expressly and effectually abandoned, be also exempted.—*(Great majority.)*

5. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, That the obligation imposed on printers to retain one copy of each work printed by them, shall cease, and the copy of the Museum be made evidence in lieu of it.—*(Decided by the casting vote of the chairman.)*

June 5.

It is to be hoped the new Parliament will act on these regulations promptly and redress the great grievances they point out; while at the same time such liberality may be extended to the learned bodies in question, as will enable them to be the greatest encouragers, instead of the incubi of literature.

In the year 1817, the average time of actual rain was 1 hour 47 minutes, and its average quantity 0,68 inches per day. The observations were made in Bedfordshire.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF JOHN REEVES, Esq.

FOUNDER AND PROMOTER OF ASSOCIATIONS FOR PRESERVING LIBERTY AND PROPERTY AGAINST REPUBLICANS AND LEVELLERS.

(*Continued from Vol.* LXXIII. *page* 472.)

IN the year 1790, the attention of the Board of Trade was very much taken up with the complaints of the adventurers in the Newfoundland fishery, against the Court of Judicature lately established there by the Governor's authority. The struggles and alternate successes of two contending parties had kept the affairs of the island in a state of great convulsion, almost from the very first period of its settlement. The *planters* and *inhabitants* on one hand, as they always resided there, were mutually anxious to enjoy the protection of a government and police, with the administration of justice; while the adventurers and merchants, on the other, who carried on the fishery from this country, and visited that island only for the season, needed no such protection for themselves, and had strong reasons of a private nature for preventing its being afforded to others. In these disputes, the weight of interest, the force of intrigue, and the influence of popular prejudices at home, too often turned the scale in favour of our merchants; and fraud, oppression, and disorder, were always the consequences. Admiral Milbanke, who went out as Governor in 1789, thought himself authorized, by the words of his commission, to establish a court with full power to redress every grievance, and to decide every civil controversy. He therefore instituted a Court of Common Pleas, to proceed by a jury in the manner of a court of common law in this kingdom; and the judges whom he appointed set about the transaction of business accordingly.

The merchants and adventurers soon became very clamorous against the proceedings of this court. Their complaints, though evidently unfounded, or set off with the most artful aggravation, were fairly represented to his Majesty, by the Committee of Trade, and have since been printed by the order of the House of Commons. But the *real* objection, which the merchants had *not* stated, but which did not escape the sagacity of Mr. Reeves, and of the Board, was this, that they now saw a court, established (as they believed) upon good authority, with which they could not trifle, as they had been used to do with the former feeble judicatures: these inefficient courts they preferred, because they could make use of them, when they needed their assistance, and could intimidate the justices, and obstruct their proceedings, whenever they themselves were to be the objects of animadversion. They had been in the habit of seeing this species of weakness and anarchy, ever since Newfoundland was frequented, from father to son: it was favourable to their old impressions that Newfoundland was *theirs*, and that all the planters and inhabitants were to be spoiled and devoured at their pleasure. In support of this, they had opposed every attempt at introducing order and government into that place. It was in this spirit that they questioned the King's right to appoint a civil governor, to appoint justices of the peace, to appoint commissioners of oyer and terminer; that they complained of the custom-house, and even talked of presenting it as a nuisance, because erected on ships' room; that they treated stat. 15 Geo. III. as destructive to the fishery, because it compelled the payments of wages; and that they brought forward a bill in 1785, in order to expose the servants once more to the will of their masters in that particular.

"These clamours were backed with the popular representation, that the fishery should be *free*, and that a fishery carried on from this country, as the western merchants carried it on, was the old and true policy for Newfoundland. But *their claims* to a free fishery seemed to be these; namely, to be free of all inspection from government: no justices,—no courts,—no custom-house. This was what they meant when they wished all *restraints* to be taken off the fishery.

"The pretences urged by the merchants against the court were seen through by his Majesty's servants; but it appearing to the law officers, that the governor had not authority, under the words of his commission, to institute that, or any other court for civil causes; and it appearing to the Committee of Council for Trade, that a *court of civil jurisdiction* ought to be established, they recommended to his Majesty to appoint, or to authorize the Governor, by proper words, to ap-

point one; and this court, they recommended, should proceed in a summary way. However, no court was then established; and the Court of Common Pleas, instituted by the Governor, continued, during the year 1790, to proceed as before. The subject was again taken up by the Committee of Trade in the year 1791; and a bill was presented to Parliament, under their direction, for instituting a court of the sort they had recommended in their former representation to his Majesty. This bill passed into a law; and being intended as an experiment of new judicature, it was to endure for one year only."*

Government immediately fixed upon Mr. Reeves as the most proper person to carry this experiment into effect, to visit the Island in quality of Chief Justice, and to make report, from his own observation on the spot, of any farther measures which might appear necessary to enforce a strict and impartial administration of the laws.

Mr. Reeves discharged the duties of his new commission with his usual ardour and celerity. He went to Newfoundland in August 1791, and returned in the middle of November the same year, having prepared and digested a variety of amendments in the late bill. These amendments received the sanction of Parliament in 1792; and as they also were to be tried for a year, Mr. Reeves was again sent to Newfoundland in his former capacity, to superintend this second experiment. He set sail, as before, in August, and came back in November, happy in having partly adjusted the differences by which that settlement had been so long distracted, and in having laid the foundations of a law court "upon principles which were likely to secure the equal distribution of justice to the merchant and the planter, to the rich and the poor, to the master and the fisherman."

In order to assist the Legislature in its deliberations on the propriety of giving permanence to such an institution, Mr. Reeves laid before that body, in the beginning of the year 1793, a well arranged statement of facts relative to the great points of debate, and illustrated by several very pertinent and judicious remarks. He had at first designed this result of his historical researches concerning the government of Newfoundland for the sole use of the Board of Trade; but he was afterwards induced to print it, and to throw it, among other materials, under the examination of the House of Commons, as soon as the Judicature Bill became a subject of public inquiry. The merit of the book and the vast number of persons immediately and deeply concerned in the discussion, could not fail of securing a considerable sale. The author's disinterestedness was farther evinced by his charitable assignment of the profits to the *relief* of the *suffering Clergy of France*, refugees in the British dominions.*

We have before seen how Mr. Reeves even in the midst of intense study always kept a watchful eye on the sphere of business; and that whatever might be the immediate object of his pursuit, he never let slip an opportunity of rendering any other service to his country, which accident will often throw in the way of the zealous and enlightened patriot. Thus the *disorders of Westminster* gave rise to his Police Bill, while he was engaged in writing the History of the English Law. His first voyage to Newfoundland afforded another proof of the extent and activity of his genius, as well as the readiness to turn to the public account every thing that came within the sphere of his observation. Though sent to the settlement for the purpose of tracing out and reporting any defects or abuses which he might discover in the civil jurisdiction, yet in the course of his passage there, he formed the plan of an important commercial treatise on a subject never before attempted, and consisting of materials which had never

* The above extracts are taken from Mr. Reeves's account of the proceedings in this business. See page 162 of his History of the *Government of Newfoundland*.

* There never was a finer specimen of the plain and modest language of genuine charity, than Mr. Reeves has given in the form of the assignment printed on the back of the title-page. "I give," says he, "the profits of this book for the relief of the suffering clergy of France, refugees in the British dominions; and I beg of Mr. Sewell to undertake the trouble of managing the publication to the best advantage for that purpose." Will any reader of taste deny that all the flourishes of ostentatious rhetoric would not adorn the History of Newfoundland half so much as this one unaffected embellishment?

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before been made use of. The work here alluded to is his *History* of the *Law* of *Shipping* and *Navigation*, which he published in June 1792, only six months having elapsed since his return from Newfoundland till the time of its appearance.

It is impossible to conceive any subject more interesting to a great trading people, than a history of the principal means by which their wealth, power, and political consequence, have been acquired. Such a detail of the inefficacy of some expedients adopted by the Legislature, and of the success of others, is the most infallible guide to future theory, and is also the best reply to all innovating schemes and visionary projects. But as the investigation of every branch of our maritime trade would have led the historian into a field of more space and greater variety than was necessary for his main purpose, he very properly confined himself to a review of the various acts which had been passed at different times for the security and extension of our commerce, or, what is nearly the same thing, *for the encouragement* and increase of our shipping and navigation. His narrative is divided into three periods; "the first containing the laws made from the earliest appearance of any such, down to, and including the Act of Navigation made in 1651, during the time of the Commonwealth; the second commencing with the famous Act of Navigation, passed in the 12th year of Charles the Second, and containing all the laws passed from that time till the peace in 1783; and the third beginning after the peace, and containing all the laws made since the peace till June 1792," when the work was published.

Mr. Reeves was not satisfied with having made out a clear and accurate digest of those laws: he wished to gratify still further the curiosity of his readers; and besides laying before them the text of each law, to shew also what construction it had received, and what practice had been founded upon it. In search of such information, he consulted the books of reports, where, as he observed, a lawyer would naturally look for materials of this sort; but, contrary to the expectations that might be entertained either from the importance of the subject, or the lapse of time, he found that all the cases in the printed books did not exceed ten, "nor," he adds, "has repeated inquiry been able to draw forth any information of this kind from manuscripts. One great source, therefore, of illustration, and that which principally commands the attention of the professors of the law, is extremely deficient in this branch of jurisprudence."

The failure of his first inquiries is made ample amends for by the train of thinking into which it led the author, and by the remark he makes on the cause of such a disappointment. "This dearth," he says, "of recorded judgments, must surely be ascribed to no other cause, than that there were very few worth recording; for it is not to be believed that, among the variety of matter collected from term to term in Westminster-hall, *that* furnished by the laws of Navigation should have escaped without receiving its due portion of attention: and this appears the less likely, when it is considered that such causes belong to the jurisdiction of a particular court, that they are commenced by a board of revenue, and are advised and conducted by the law-officers of the crown. The circumstances attending these suits give them a very special appearance. There are officers of an established board, promoting and watching the progress of them in every stage, whose situation makes it their interest to pick up every suggestion that can be added to the stock of official information; and it is not very likely that any decision worth remembering should have escaped both the general reporters, and those who collect for the use of the custom-house: if the latter will not supply the deficiency of the former, we may rest satisfied that it can be supplied from no other source.

"It is in the memory of many persons, who are officially bound to know it, that for twenty or thirty years back, very few points of law have been argued in the Court of Exchequer upon any of the acts of Navigation. From the experience of this period, we are enabled to form some judgment of the preceding; and we may readily believe, that in former times, as we know it is in our own, the generality of suits grounded upon these statutes turned upon some point of fact, without any dispute about the meaning of the law; and from such facts no legal materials were to be derived for the information of posterity.

"It might be inferred from this, that the laws of Navigation are penned with great clearness, and are happily exempt from those ambiguities which have been seen to cloud the construction of other laws, framed by persons of the best learning and experience. *But, in truth,* a *want* of *clearness* is not the only, nor the *most common cause of doubt and difficulty in the interpretation of laws: they originate from other defects than those in the laws themselves;* FROM the CONCEIT of the PARTIES INTERESTED, and the WEAK JUDGEMENTS of their FIRST ADVISERS. Such dispositions and such intellects will *easily persuade themselves, that the law speaks the language they wish it should speak; and, at any rate, they will think it worth trying, whether they cannot prevail with a court to confirm their opinion. These considerations have generally had their full effect to* PLUNGE the PARTIES into a SUIT, *before the matter comes into the hands of those who are the best able to distinguish,* BUT WHO are THEN OBLIGED TO EXERCISE THEIR INGENUITY INSTEAD of THEIR JUDGEMENT, and to TORTURE and confound EVERY THING, in ORDER to SUPPORT WHAT, IN THEIR CLOSETS, THEY WOULD PRONOUNCE UNTENABLE. Yet it is to such occasions as this that we are indebted for two-thirds of the legal argument to be found in the Report-books; and out of such attempts to mislead, and to misrepresent, grow the true exposition and real learning of the law.

"But the King's suits are brought into court in a different manner: they are, in the first instance, well considered by the Solicitor of the Board of Customs, who is qualified by his daily practice to form a sufficient opinion upon the point of law: they are usually submitted to the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General, whose judgement and discretion are looked to for advice and direction. These officers feel themselves responsible in their professional character for that which they advise and promote; and they will always have in view, that the opinion given in their chambers is such as they need not scruple to support in public argument. In addition to their own reputation, they consult likewise the honour of the crown, whose rights never should be brought judicially in question without a reasonable confidence of success. While such considerations have their influence, no points of law will be hazarded that do not appear really and substantially to contain doubt and difficulty."*

It might be thought an insult on the reader's understanding to point out the ingenuity with which the most useful hints to every member of the community are blended with this account of the difference between the proceedings in the generality of law-suits, and those which arise from the breach of our Navigation Acts. There never, perhaps, was a more sensible and persuasive caution given against the indulgence of litigious propensities, against the fatal effects of self-delusion, and the opinions of weak or interested advisers.

After having explained the cause of there being so few recorded decisions on the subject of shipping and navigation, Mr. Reeves informs us of his endeavours to supply the deficiency of judicial matter by the written opinions of the law officers of the Crown, on which he lays the greater stress, "as each writer's meaning is conveyed in his own words; whereas the opinions of courts are usually conveyed by standers-by, and the clearest judgment may, in after time, be brought in question from the inaccuracy of contradictory reports."†

To these general ideas of the nature and extent of Mr. Reeves's undertaking, it is scarcely necessary to add, that he finished it in a manner which perfectly corresponded with the judiciousness and utility of the design. The various steps taken by the Legislature, from the reign of Edward the Third till the present time, are traced with great exactness; and are praised or censured, according to their good or bad effects, with the utmost impartiality. There cannot be a stronger proof of his candour in this respect, than the observations he makes on the plan brought forward by the republican Parliament in 1651, for establishing English shipping and navigation on a footing of distinction that had never before been attempted. He shews how the principles which had been gradually developing in former laws, were now expanded to their full extent; and how all the regulations, clauses, and provisos of the new Act

* See the Introduction to the above work, page 5—8.

† Ibid. page 10.

were contrived to secure to this country the right and exclusive benefit of her colonial and carrying trade, as well as of her fisheries, in opposition to the efforts of other maritime states, but more particularly the Dutch, whose rivalship and success had long been regarded as a national loss and disgrace. But his conclusion of the account is admirable: "Such," says he, "was the scheme of navigation which the bold reformers of that day designed for increasing the naval strength and consideration of this country. It may be said to have originated in jealousy, and to have caused the decline and diminution of a neighbouring nation; but it was founded in a policy, which the necessities and the advantages of an insular situation suggested; and the nation having, from supineness or ignorance, permitted an active neighbour so long to take a share in the fisheries and foreign trade which belonged to us, thought itself justified in asserting, at length, its rights, and carrying them into full effect by this legislative act. And although this measure brought upon the country an obstinate and bloody war; and though the authority on which it was founded was unconstitutional and usurped; yet a plan so wise and solid was strenuously maintained by those who formed it; and it was not suffered to pass away with the transient government from which it derived its origin: the great features of it were adopted by the lawful government at the restoration of Charles the Second, when a new Act of Navigation rose out of the ashes of this, and became the basis of all those laws that have since been made for the increase of shipping and navigation."*

The second part of Mr. Reeves's work opens with general remarks on this new statute, and on the additions that were made to the scope of the former act. He then enters into more particular details; and classes the several divisions of his subject under the heads into which the great charter of our navigation system is divided; namely, the *Plantation trade* the *trade with Asia, Africa, and America*—the *European trade*—the *Coasting trade*—the *Fisheries*—and, lastly, of *British Ships*. He begins each head with stating the ground-work laid by the act itself; after which he describes, in regular order, the changes and improvements made by subsequent laws. These details are interspersed with much information relative to the policy, that dictated the several changes, and to the opinions given by eminent lawyers on the construction of some doubtful expressions.

In the introduction to the third part of this History, beginning with the settlement made by the peace in 1783, Mr. Reeves takes notice of the revulsion which had converted a great part of our American colonies into independent states, and which made it expedient to accommodate the laws of our foreign trade to so material a change of circumstances. Some modifications of these laws, which the exigency of the moment required, were immediately adopted; but it is principally, as he observes, since the year 1785 that the chief regulations respecting the fisheries and British shipping have been brought forward. "At that time," he observes, "his Majesty was pleased to appoint a Committee of Council for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations, and soon after to place at the head of it a noble lord, whose services to this country, in affairs of commerce and navigation, have already had effects so solid and extensive, as to promise to be remembered when praise will have no appearance of flattery. It is to the superintendance and authority of this committee, and to the great knowledge and unwearied exertions of the noble lord at the head of it, that we are indebted for the very important improvements in the law of shipping and navigation made during this short lapse of time."†

After so just a tribute of praise to the eminent abilities and public services of Lord Hawkesbury, the author proceeds to give an exact account of the various improvements on our commercial system, which had originated from that illustrious statesman, and the committee where he presided. This account is divided into six chapters: the first contains all the new regulations of the *Plantation* trade, and of our intercourse with the United States as well as with our own settlements; the second, third, and fourth, are very concise, being severally confined to the few changes in the *African*, the *European*, and the

* Part I. page 52.

† Introduction to Part III. page 342.

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Coasting trade, which have taken place since 1783, and may be said to affect the general policy established by the Navigation Act: but the fifth and sixth chapters abound with a great variety of important matter; the former containing the laws made for extending and *improving* our *fisheries*; and the latter exhibiting a clear and comprehensive view of the alterations made in the whole concern of *registering shipping*, for the purpose of securing to ships of the *built* and construction of this country a preference and superiority which they had not enjoyed so completely before. The plan of regulations on this head which was proposed to parliament in 1786, and every part of which then underwent the severest scrutiny, "was the result," says Mr. Reeves, "of an inquiry, and deliberation of great length before the Committee of Privy Council for the affairs of trade and plantations, and that inquiry was commenced and carried on, and the measure at length decided upon, principally by the exertion and perseverance of a noble lord, to whom I have had occasion before to allude."*

In conformity to the method which Mr. Reeves had followed in the other parts of his work, he subjoins to his account of the plan for registering ships, which was sanctioned by the Legislature, such information as he could collect from the judgments of courts, the opinions of lawyers, or other sources, respecting the sense and consequences of that law. Two cases, of which he gives a very masterly report, are equally curious and interesting. In the first of them, which was in the Court of King's Bench, he states the arguments used on both sides, and the judicial opinions of Lord Kenyon and Mr. Justice Buller, with their reasons at full length for giving judgment in favour of one of the parties. The second was an appeal from the Vice-admiralty Court at Nassau, in the Bahamas. Lord Camden, in delivering the decision of the Council on this appeal, thought proper to enlarge on the principle, the policy, the spirit, and the letter of the registering law, in order to prevent any misconception or false interpretations of it. Mr. Reeves, in reporting this judgment, does ample justice to the acuteness, the perspicuity, and the eloquence of the learned President. He adds some queries and doubts that have arisen on certain parts of the act, which may become subjects of future discussion, but he very properly observes, that these little difficulties vanish from the mind, when we consider the many advantages resulting from the policy of the act: such as the prevention of frauds either to the underwriters or to the revenue; the securing in future to this country the building and equipping of all the ships that are to carry on its foreign and domestic trade; and the discovery of a great number of facts of the utmost political and commercial importance, which were never brought forward and authenticated before the general register of shipping was made under this act.

The summary with which Mr. Reeves concludes his work deserves particular notice. A just idea of its utility may be formed from his own words. "Having," he says, "traced the history of the changes in laws and opinions that took place in different periods, we will now look back; and separating such matter as is repealed, or become obsolete, we will endeavour to extract as much as constitutes the law of the present day; not, indeed, the whole of it, for that would be an unwarrantable repetition, but the outline, and leading features, which may easily be filled up by a reference to what has been before delivered. To assist in bringing the reader's mind home to the present state of the law of shipping and navigation, I will condense its governing principles into certain *Rules*, and the *Exceptions* to them, following the distribution that has all along been made of the subject; and to each *Rule* and *Exception* shall be subjoined the grounds and reasons on which it is founded."†

All those principles and exceptions are reduced to twenty-nine *rules*; by which means, the entire system is simplified, and brought into one view, to serve as an infallible guide to the most ignorant, and a satisfactory remembrancer to the best informed. Mr. Reeves then closes the whole with a few remarks, which may be justly called the finishing touches of a great master. "Such," says he, "is the present state of the laws which the Legislature has seen fit to provide for the encouragement and increase of British shipping,

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* Part III. page 411.

† Conclusion, page 515.

and navigation. It is a series of restrictions and prohibitions, and it tends to the establishing of monopoly; but it is a plan of regulation which our ancestors, who were more versed in the practical philosophy of life than the speculative one of the closet, thought necessary for the welfare and safety of the kingdom. Reasoning from the self preservation of an individual to the self-preservation of a people, they considered the defence of this island from foreign invasion as the first law in the national policy; and judging that the dominion of the land could not be preserved without possessing that of the sea, they made every effort to procure to the nation a maritime power of its own. They wished that the merchants should own as many ships, and employ as many mariners, as possible. To induce, and sometimes to force them to this application of their capital, restrictions and prohibitions were devised."

* * * * * * *

"This policy was pursued by those who came after them in directing the public councils; and in the last century, when many institutions of our ancestors fell a sacrifice to the rage of innovation, the wisdom of the navigation system was respected; measures were even taken for rendering it more narrow and restrictive."

* * * * * * *

"Experience has shewn the advantage of adhering to this maritime policy. The inducement and obligation to employ British ships had the effect of increasing their number. The increase of their number became a spur to seek out employment for them. Foreign trade, and the fisheries, were, by various expedients, made subservient to advance the interests of shipping. Trade and shipping thus contributed reciprocally to advance each other; and, thus combined, they constituted very considerable sources of national wealth."

To these remarks Mr. Reeves adds several arguments and facts, illustrative of the same truth, that the increase of our shipping, the extension of our trade, and the strength of our navy, are the effects of a wise adherence to our Navigation-system. But as, notwithstanding the evidence of such facts, objections to the system are often urged with plausibity and confidence, a short suspension of our narrative, in order to examine them, may not be deemed irrelevant to our main design.

Some modern pretenders to liberality and political reasoning have taken a great deal of pains to remove what they call vulgar prejudices in favour of the Navigation Act. They have represented it as a monopoly equally unjust and unproductive; alike incompatible with the real interests of the colonies and of the parent state. It checks, they say, the spirit of improvement in the plantations, by subjecting the proprietors to the arbitrary terms of our merchants, and at the same time deprives the mother-country of numberless advantages, which would arise from the unrestrained competition of foreign carriers. Repeal this obnoxious act, they cry, and your trade will flourish; the price of freight, of labour, of provisions, and of merchandize, will be brought to its just standard; and Great Britain will profit more by encouraging the rivalship of other nations, than by the narrow reserve of any exclusive privileges.

But it requires something more than vague declamation to make us acquiesce in such extraordinary doctrines. We have long been in the habit of ascribing the increase of our shipping, our seamen, and our commerce, to the necessary influence of the Navigation-Act; and till other independent causes are clearly pointed out to us, we must adhere to an opinion which we think confirmed by experience. Were the colonial and carrying trade confined by the legislature to particular ports, or to any particular set of men, it might then be regarded as a pernicious monopoly; but the beneficial provisions of the act are extended to the whole British nation: it only precludes foreigners from ingrossing the produce and supply of our plantations, and from interfering in the most essential parts of our maritime traffic.

If those states, that have different settlements, were to throw open their trade to the whole world, Great Britain might then risk her territorial advantages in a common adventure with other nations: but when the spirit of exclusion is predominant with all our rivals, would it not be an act of the most inconsiderate generosity, not to say madness, to grant them free access to our colonies, without enjoying the like liberty to trade to their's; and while

we feel the pressure of a heavy load of debt, to run, as it were, a mercantile race with every less incumbered competitor?

As to Ireland and the West Indies, we readily admit, that nothing more effectually defeats its own end than selfish policy, when carried to excess; and that systems framed with a view of promoting the prosperity of one part of an empire at the expense of another, are no less illusory than unjust: but we are not, on that account, to divest ourselves of all regard to the exigency of our own situation and circumstances: our laws of commercial restraint may be occasionally relaxed, but not abolished; and the mother country, in every act of distributive benevolence to all her children, should not wholly forget the prior claims, or peculiar distresses of the elder born.—But it is time to return to our biographical account of Mr. Reeves.

(To be continued.)

THE HIVE.

No. XL.

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.

In a German Journal, called the *Miscellanies from the newest Productions of Foreign Literature*, we find the following remarkable, but not improbable, account:—A merchant not only heard the name of Buonaparte in the deserts of Tartary, but also saw a biography of this tyrant in the Arabic tongue, which contained a great many falsehoods and exaggerations, and ended with his marriage in the year 1810. This Biography was printed in Paris, and thence it was sent to Aleppo, to be circulated in the East. It may be presumed, that this was not done merely to spread the glory of the hero, but most probably to prepare the way for some great undertaking.

HEYLIN.

This celebrated man, soon after publishing his "Geography of the World," accepted an invitation to spend a few weeks with a gentleman who lived on the New Forest, Hampshire, with directions where his servant should meet him to conduct him thither. As soon as he was joined by the gentleman's servant, they struck off into the thick of the forest, and after riding for a considerable time, Mr. Heylin asked if that was the right road; and to his great astonishment received for answer that the conductor did not know, but he had heard there was a very near cut to his master's house through the thicket; and he certainly thought, as Mr. Heylin had written the "Geography of the World," that such a road could not have been unknown to him.

LORD CHATHAM.

His eloquence was of every kind, tranquil, vehement, argumentative, or moralizing, as best suited the occasion. In 1764, he maintained the illegality of general warrants with great energy in the House of Commons. "By the British Constitution," said he, "every man's house is his castle; not that it is surrounded with walls and battlements, for it may be a straw-built shed. Every wind of heaven may blow around it, all the elements of nature may enter in; but the King cannot, the King dare not."—*Parliamentary Debates.*

A stupid person one day seeing a man of learning enjoying the pleasures of the table, said, "So, Sir, philosophers I see can indulge in the greatest delicacies." "Why not," replied the other, "do you think Providence intended all good things for the ignorant?"

A well-known learned Platonist, the translator of Aristotle, Proclus, &c. was asked, a short time since, "If he should succeed in restoring the Platonic Philosophy, what was to be done with Bacon, Newton, Locke, and Boyle?"—"Why then," said he, "you must make Bacon boil, and lock Newton."

At the recent feast of the Sons of the Clergy, the son of a venerable Clergyman was passing, or endeavouring to pass, from Ludgate-street into St. Paul's Church-yard, hurrying on business of consequence into the City, but was stopped for some time by carts, coaches, &c. and foiled in every attempt to thread their mazes.—"Pray," said he to a Mercer standing at a shop-door, "what is all this bustle and stoppage for?"—"For the benefit of the sons of the clergy," replied the Cockney.—"That is impossible," said the inquirer, "I am a clergyman's son, and I never in my life felt a greater inconvenience!"

AN OLD MAN'S ADVICE TO A YOUNG MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Enter the House of Commons as the Temple of Liberty; do not dishonour that Temple; preserve your freedom as the pledge of your integrity. Read, inquire, hear, debate, and then determine. Do not without inquiry approve of, nor without good cause oppose, the measures of the Court. The true patriot will lend his assistance to enable the King to administer justice, to protect the subject, and to aggrandize the nation. Avoid bitter speeches; you meet not to revile, but to reason. The best men may err, and therefore be not ashamed to be convinced yourself, nor be ready to reproach others. Remember that your electors did not send you to Parliament to make your own fortune, but to take care of theirs. When you do speak, take especial care that it is to the purpose; and rather study to confine yourself to the subject with brevity and perspicuity, than to indulge yourself in the unnecessary display of a flowery imagination. If you feel all right within, you will scorn to look round the House for support; for be assured that God, your conscience, and your country, will support you.

THE LATE PARLIAMENT.

Among the members of the late House of Commons, were, a Baker, two Butlers, a Porter, a Cooper, a Carter, a Farmer, a Shepherd, a Falconer, a Forester, eleven Smiths, and four Taylors; four Woods, a Birch, a Beach, a Brooke, a Marsh, a Flood, a Longfield, three Hills, and a Greenhill; Cole and Coke; two Pitts, two Poles, two Fellowes, and two Bastards; a Rose and a Lemon; a Bruin, a Lamb, a Hart, a Hare, a Talbot, and a Crickett; a Swan, a Heron, two Drakes, two Cocks, a Finch, two Martins, and a Croker; Long and Round, Sharpe and Keene. The House likewise possessed the following literary names, of which England has more or less reason to be proud:—Milton, Spencer, Butler, Parnell, Wharton, Lyttleton, Collins, Thomson, Phillips, Campbell, Rowley, Scott, Moore, Somerville, Falconer, Fitzgerald, Bloomfield, Richardson, Boswell, Blair, and Home.

ELECTIONEERING.

The late John Ellis, Esq. who was termed "a violent party man," was employed as agent in an election, which was not only strongly contested on the spot, but the proceedings were, on the ground of some irregularity, brought by petition before the House of Commons. To the bar of the House Mr. Ellis was brought, on the part of the petitioning candidate, when he underwent a cross examination, of which the following is the substance:—"We understand, Mr. Ellis, that a very considerable sum was expended in this election, and that great part of it was directed to the purpose of corrupting the voters. Do you know of any such application of money, or of any bribes being actually accepted on the part of the electors?"—"Indeed, sir, I do: as agent, I know that *our party* bribed all that we could get to accept our money."—At this acknowledgment a pause of astonishment seemed to pervade the House; a murmur succeeded, which only subsided on a member's saying to the witness, "Your party did not carry the election!"—"No," returned Ellis, with great composure, "we did not."—"Well, but Mr. Ellis," said the first querist, "is it not extraordinary, as you say you bribed all that would take your money, that you did not return your member!"—"Not in the least," said Ellis.—"No!—why how do you account for it?"—"Easily—the opposite party *outbribed* us."—At this there was an universal burst of laughter.—"I shall not ask you any more questions, Mr. Ellis," said the interrogator, with great indignation.

BISHOPS.

At the consecration of a Cardinal, there were a great number of Bishops sitting in an amphitheatre under the dome of the Sorbonne, where the ceremony was performed; when a lady present, astonished at the spectacle, exclaimed, "What a fine sight is this to see so many Bishops sitting in such order! Methinks I am in heaven!"—"In heaven!" replied a gentleman who sat next her, "why, madam, there are not in heaven half so many Bishops as you see here."

MEMORY AND RECOLLECTION.

Beasts and babies remember, *i. e.* recognize; man alone recollects. This distinction was made by Aristotle.—*Ethics of Aristotle.*

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THE REPOSITORY.

No. L.

A SELECT COLLECTION OF FUGITIVE PIECES.

"The mind of man not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a REPOSITORY to lay up those ideas."—LOCKE.

ON THE INCREASING POPULOUSNESS OF ENGLAND.

THE inquiry instituted and census taken in 1801 and 1811, presented results as extraordinary as unexpected; showing an accelerated progress of increasing population in Great Britain, at the close of the last century and beginning of the present; which was thought very unlikely to continue with like rapidity in future.

The proportion of births to deaths had been estimated at 11 to 10, about the middle of the past century;* and that estimate has not been deemed materially defective. In the latter part of the century (taking a period of twenty years), the proportion of registered baptisms to burials in all England and Wales, was found to be 13 to 10; and, on an average of the last five years of it, 137 to 100.† In the first decade of the present age, the proportion exhibited by the returns of parish-abstracts was 148 to 100; and for the last five years of this decennial period, 134 to 100.‡

As the registers of baptisms are known to be more defective than those of funerals; among other reasons, because many dissenters from the established church bury their dead in the parish cemetery, who have not their children baptised according to the rites of the church; and because private baptisms are excluded from some of the registers,§ and the interment of still-born and unbaptised children is in others included;‖ it followed, that the excess of births above deaths was still greater than the abstracts of parish-registers exhibited. Admitting a requisite but conjectural correction upon this ground, the proportion of births to deaths on a medium of the first ten years of the present century, has been taken at 16 to 10;¶ a proportion considered to be quite extraordinary for a rich and well-peopled territory; showing a rate of increase, which, as remarked concerning it, cannot be permanent; and which it would be unreasonable to expect should endure for any long continuance.**

There seems reason, however, to believe, that the accelerated progress of increase, exhibited by the growing ratio of excess of births above deaths to the whole population, has yet received no check; and that the augmentation of the people is proceeding with a rapidity as great in the second as in the first decade of the century. As this is a point of much moment in connection with many important considerations, the grounds of the opinion now stated will be given; and with as much brevity as the nature of the subject allows.

The Bills of Mortality of London, annually published, exhibit in the past century an excess of burials above baptisms progressively diminishing, until nearly equalized in the latter part of it: the average of the last five years showing the proportion of 98 baptisms to 100 funerals.†† From the beginning of the present century, the registered baptisms have exceeded the burials; the ratio for the first five years being 108 to

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* *Dr. Short. New Obs.* 22 and 24.

† In 20 years (1780—1800) 5,014,899 baptisms, and 3,840,455 burials; annual average, 250,745 to 192,023, or 131: 100.

In 5 last years (1796—1800), average 255,426 to 186,000, or 137: 100.

‡ In 10 years (1801—1810), 2,878,906 bapt. 1,950,189 bur. or 148: 100.

In 5 last years (1806—1810), average 297,000 to 196,000, or 151: 100.

§ *Pop. Abs. Prel. Obs.* 22.

‖ In the bills of mortality for London, abortive and still-born children are included in the burials, to the number of about 600 annually; *Price, Rev. Paym.* In 10 years (1801—1810), 5437; *Milne, Ann.* In the 5 last years (1813—1817), 3551; or, on an average, 710; *Bills Mort.* The whole number of still-born must be much greater; being in proportion of 5 to 100 born alive; *Dr. Clark.* The unbaptised are not fewer; for more die in the first fortnight, than are still-born; *ib.* but not all unchristened.

¶ Add one-sixth to the registered baptisms; and one-twelfth to the registered burials; *Malthus, Pop.* ii.

** *Malthus.*

†† In five years, 1781—1785, Bap. 86,316, Bur. 94,403, Aver. 17,263: 18,881.
five years, 1796—1800, Bap. 93,544, Bur. 95,659, Aver. 18,709: 19,132.

100,* and for ten nearly the same; and the excess has increased in the present decade, the ratio being for the elapsed portion of it, 115 to 100, and for the last three years, 119 to 100.†

The Bills of Mortality are not supposed to be quite accurate. It appears from the parish abstracts, returned under the Population Acts, that in the last twenty years of the past century, the proportion of baptisms to burials was 93 to 100; but, according to the bills, 94 to 100;‡ and in the first ten years of the present century, 111 to 100; but, according to the bills, 108 to 100.§ Presuming that the bills of mortality will not prove to be now more inaccurate, compared with the abstracts to be returned for a future census, than heretofore, there appears to be sufficient evidence, that the excess of births above the deaths within the metropolis is in progress of increase. The town then is no longer a drain upon the country for maintaining the number of its inhabitants, which it upholds and even augments.

Marylebone, which is not included within the bills of mortality, is the most populous parish in Great Britain. The number of its inhabitants, which was 63,982, according to the enumeration in 1801, and 75,624 according to that of 1811, is almost a twelfth part of the population of the metropolis, and 125th of that of England. It equals, or nearly does so, the aggregate of other parishes contiguous to London, and comprising a portion of the suburbs, though not comprehended in the bills of mortality.‖

The registered baptisms in this parish nearly equalled the burials in the ten years from 1781 to 1790; and exceeded them in the next ten, 1791 to 1800; as also in the ten following, 1801 to 1810; the proportion being severally, 96 to 100; 110 to 100; and 108 to 100.¶ The excess of registered births above deaths is become yet greater, being for the seven years which have since elapsed, 138 to 100; and for the three last, 157 to 100.**

In the parish of Marylebone, the burials of persons denominated foreigners amount to rather more than 165 annually; and if these were excluded, the excess of births above deaths would appear to be yet greater.

One of the most populous parishes beyond the precincts of the metropolis is Hampstead. Being a resort of the sick on account of the reputed salubrity of the spot, many sojourners die and are interred there; and the funerals, according to the abstracts returned for the census, continued to exceed the baptisms to the latest period of those returns (1810). The population of the place was 4343 in 1801, and 5489 in 1811; but the funerals in the intermediate ten years were 1377, and baptisms 1124. An accession of inhabitants replaced the deficiency and augmented the number in no less a ratio than as 5 to 4.

In the last five years, the baptisms in this parish have been 616, and burials 642; or in the proportion of 101 to 100 nearly; instead of the former ratio 82 to 100, on the medium of ten years.††

As an instance of a rural parish in the vicinity of the metropolis, more than eight and less than ten miles distant from it, the parish of Edgeware has been taken, and upon no other ground of selection besides the accidental circumstance of facility in consulting its register.

The proportion of births to deaths has in this parish increased from the

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* In five years, 1801—1805, Bap. 100,553, Bur. 92,856, Aver. 20,111: 18,571.
ten years, 1801—1810, Bap. 199,797, Bur. 185,736

† In seven years, 1811—1817, Bap. 152,871, Bur. 133,287, Aver 21,839: 19,041.
three years, 1815—1817, Bap. 71,124, Bur. 59,844, Aver. 23,708: 19,921.

‡ Abstracts of Par. Reg. 1781—1800, Bap. 394,309, Bur. 422,404.
Bills of Mortality..... Bap. 366,191, Bur. 389,491.

§ Abstracts of Par. Reg. 1801—1810, Bap. 210,454, Bur. 188,910.
Bills of Mortality..... Bap. 199,797, Bur. 185,655.

‖ Pancras, Paddington, Kensington, and Chelsea, contained 53,922 inhabitants in 1801, and 80,080 in 1811. To the five out parishes mentioned, Camberwell should be added; it contained 7059 persons in 1801, and 11,909 in 1811.

¶ In ten years, 1781—1790, Bap. 12,325, Bur. 12,871.
1791—1800, Bap. 17,410, Bur. 14,860.
1801—1810, Bap. 18,991, Bur. 17,553.
Printed Acc. Rec. and Disb. of the Rates of St. Marylebone.

** In seven years, 1811—1817, Bap. 57,432, Bur. 12,660, Aver. 2,490: 1,809.
three years, 1815—1817, Bap. 7,977, Bur. 5,089, Aver. 2,659: 1,696.

†† In ten years, 1801—1810, Bap. 1,124, Bur. 1,377.
five years, 1813—1817, Bap. 646, Bur. 642, Aver. 129: 128.

ratio of 128 : 100, which the average of ten years exhibited to that of 138 : 100, on the medium of the seven subsequent years; and 147 : 100 in the three last.*

Considering that Marylebone, Hampstead, and Edgeware, are no unfair specimens of three classes of parishes in and near London, it is apparent from these instances, in concurrence with the bills of mortality, that within the metropolis and its immediate vicinity, the population of which is not less than a tenth of that of Great Britain,† the number of inhabitants has continued to increase since the census of 1811; and at an accelerated rate. And, as the number of inhabitants of all Great Britain has hitherto been found to increase faster than that of the metropolis, it seems fairly to be inferred as a probable result to be expected from the next census, that the population of all Great Britain will appear to have been increasing to this time with yet greater rapidity than the results of the former census showed.

To bring this conclusion to the test of a comparison with information collected from remote parts of the kingdom, would require more extensive research, than can well be undertaken by an individual. The registers of a few distant parishes have been consulted; and the results, as might be expected, are various. It is, however, conceived, that the continued rapid growth of the capital city does assuredly indicate a continuance of quick increase of populousness of the country in general.

H. T. C.

Journal of Science, No. XV.

A FRAGMENT.

——— But he did awake
To curse the withered heart that would not break. BYRON'S *Lara.*

——WHOLLY accidental we met in the streets of ———. Seven years had sped their rapid round since we parted—Pain and Pleasure, Hope and Fear, had in the interval held their alternate sway—We again met—So unexpected was the meeting, that I stood as it were firmly rivetted to the ground—The use of my limbs seemed suspended—The blood recoiled in my veins, and flowed back to its source, almost checking life's animation—My eyes swam—An intensely acute pain passed with burning heat through my brain, my heart beat in rapid palpitation, and I clung nearly senseless to the iron railing of the neighbouring building—She passed on—A frightful glare of indignant hate flashed from her eyes—Scorn mounted her brow, Pride sat on her lip, and curses quivered on her tongue—Her whole countenance bespoke demoniacal revenge—I suddenly recovered myself, and in the bitterness of my feelings I gave utterance to these words—"May this hour be the forerunner of thy future misery—May each moment of pleasure be repaid by its attendant day of pain—May the cankerworm of fear nestle in thy bosom, and pillow on thy heart—May the expectancy of hope but increase the regret of disappointment—May sorrow wreathe itself with thy joys in inextricable folds—May Misery be around thy bed, and want in all its hideousness of form encircle thy couch—May thy sleep be waking, thy dreams terrors, thy rest restless—May the future breath of Love be more baneful than the noxious blast of the upas tree—May the day of thy marriage be the eternity of thy wretchedness—May thy children be conceived in contention, generated in strife, and born in hatred—May the continuance of thy life be the prolongation of thy sufferings—And oh! when death's disease shall invade thy wasted form, may the bitterness of recollection burst upon thy memory, and in incessant repetition recall the perfidy you practised, the deception you pursued—Then may you perceive, when it is too late, the folly of the pride you gloried in, the tinsel glare of the world's approbation you courted—Then will your bitterest curse be to me a blessing, your imprecations will impart to me happiness, and I shall be happy—And if that moment can be barbed with one more piercing pang, may it be, that you may know—I have forgiven you."

* * * * * * * ATALABA.

* In ten years, 1801—1810; Bap. 111, Bu. 9
Seven years, 1811—1817, Bap. 105, Bu. 76, Aver. 15:11.
Five years, 1813—1817, Bap. 87, Bu. 59, Aver. 17:12.
Population, 412 in 1801; and 543 in 1811.

† The population of London and its neighbourhood, within eight miles around the cathedral of St. Paul's, was 1,220.000, according to the census of 1811; and that of all Great Britain, with the army and navy, was 12,596,803. *Pop. Abs.* Carrying the vicinage to ten miles, the proportion is as stated.

THE

LONDON REVIEW,

AND

LITERARY JOURNAL,

FOR JULY, 1818.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth. By Miss Aikin. 2 vols. 8vo.

THERE are few English by whom the title-page of this work can be received with indifference. At the mention of Elizabeth and her Court, the imagination kindles with enthusiasm; our patriotic sentiments are awakened; and we freely indulge in retrospections which flatter our national pride, and exalt our sense of national importance. The specious Leicester and the faithful Cecil, the impetuous Essex and the heroic Sidney, rise in succession; whilst the lofty magnificence of Kenilworth, the masques and revels, and tilts and tournaments, flit before us. In this magic circle of youth and beauty and royalty, we catch the chivalrous strains of Spenser, and the more exquisite strain of nature from Shakspeare Under the auspices of the maiden queen, we behold the English drama called into existence, and witness the consecration, if not the creation, of national literature. Such is the period selected by Miss Aikin. To say that she has proved herself adequate to the task, and worthy of her subject, is brief, but comprehensive, praise; and might, perhaps, entitle her to take a place with the first historical writers of modern Europe. She is unquestionably the first of our age and country who has identified with the philosophical historian the descriptive narrator and the minute biographer. In giving accurate details of customs, usages, and manners, she has not omitted to present a regular series of political events, nor forgotten to take wide and comprehensive views of human society in her rich and interesting sketches of domestic literature. The life of Elizabeth commences with her birth, and very properly includes a portion of her father's reign. In that turbulent period, so fertile in calamities and crimes, the state of Ireland was truly afflictive. The following touching narrative of the unfortunate Fitzgerald illustrates the character of Henry, who if not so subtle as Tiberius, in his declining years became equally cruel and vindictive.

"Soon after these events, Henry confirmed the new impressions which his subjects had received of his character, by an act of extraordinary, but not unprovoked, severity, which involved in destruction one of the most ancient and powerful houses among the peerage of Ireland, that of Fitzgerald Earl of Kildare. The nobleman who now bore this title had married for his second wife Lady Elizabeth Grey, daughter of the first Marquis of Dorset, and first-cousin to the king by his mother; he had been favoured at court, and was at this time lord deputy of Ireland. But the country being in a very disturbed state, and the deputy accused of many acts of violence, he had obeyed with great reluctance a summons to answer for his conduct before the king in council, leaving his eldest son to exercise his office during his absence. On his arrival, he was committed to the Tower; and his son, alarmed by the false report of his having lost his head, broke out immediately into a furious rebellion. After a temporary success, Thomas Fitzgerald was reduced to great difficulties: at the same time a promise of pardon was held out to him; and confiding in it, he surrendered himself to Lord Leonard Grey, brother to the countess his stepmother. His five uncles, also implicated in the guilt of rebellion, were seized by surprise, or deceived into submission. The whole six were then conveyed to England in the same ship; and all, in spite of the entreaties and

remonstrances of Lord Leonard Grey, who considered his own honour as pledged for the safety of their lives, were hanged at Tyburn.

"The aged earl had died in the Tower on receiving news of his son's rash enterprise; and a posthumous attainder being issued against him, his lands and goods were forfeited. The king however, in pity to the widow, and as a slight atonement for so cruel an injustice, permitted one of her daughters to retain some poor remains of the family plate and valuables; and another of them, coming to England, appears to have received her education at Hunsdon Palace with the Princesses Mary and Elizabeth her relations. Here she was seen by Henry Earl of Surry, whose chaste and elegant muse has handed her down to posterity as the lovely Geraldine, the object of his fervent but fruitless devotion. She was married first to Sir Anthony Brown, and afterwards became the wife of the Earl of Lincoln, surviving by many years her noble and unfortunate admirer.

"The Countess of Kildare, and the younger of her two sons, likewise remained in England obscure and unmolested; but the merciless rancour of Henry against the house of Fitzgerald still pursued its destitute and unoffending heir, who was struggling through a series of adventures the most perilous and the most romantic.

"This boy, named Gerald, then about twelve years old, had been left by his father at a house in Kildare, under the care and tuition of Leverous a priest, who was his foster-brother. The child was lying ill of the small-pox, when the news arrived that his brother and uncles had been sent prisoners to England; but his affectionate guardian, justly apprehensive of greater danger to his young charge, wrapped him up as carefully as he could, and conveyed him away with all speed to the house of one of his sisters, where he remained till he was quite recovered. Thence his tutor removed him successively into the territories of two or three different Irish chieftains, who sheltered him for about three quarters of a year; after which he carried him to his aunt the Lady Elenor, at that time widow of a chief named Maccarty Reagh.

"This lady had long been sought in marriage by O'Donnel, Lord of Tyrconnel, to whose suit she had been unpropitious; but wrought upon by the hope of being able to afford effectual protection to her unfortunate nephew, she now consented to an immediate union; and taking Gerald along with her to her new home in the county of Donegal, she there hospitably entertained him for about a year. But the jealous spirit of the implacable king seemed to know no rest while this devoted youth still breathed the air of liberty, and he caused a great reward to be offered for his apprehension, which the base-minded O'Donnel immediately sought to appropriate by delivering him up. Fortunately the Lady Elenor discovered his intentions in time; and instantly causing her nephew to disguise his person, and storing him, like a bountiful aunt, with "sevenscore Portugueses," she put him under the charge of Leverous and an old servant of his father's, and shipped him on board a vessel bound for St. Malo's.

"Having thus secured his escape, she loftily expostulated with her husband on his villainy in plotting to betray her kinsman, whom she had stipulated that he should protect to the utmost of his power; and she bid him know, that as the danger of the youth had alone induced her to form any connexion with him, so the assurance of his safety should cause her to sequester herself for ever from the society of so base and mercenary a wretch; and hereupon, collecting all that belonged to her, she quitted O'Donnel and returned to her own country."

The adventures of the unfortunate Gerald are continued, and form a highly interesting episode. Miss Aikin is eminently successful, in the grace with which she introduces these digressions, or rather illustrations of history, which are, perhaps, necessary to elucidate the character of the age. On this subject she makes a remark, not more admirable for its philosophical truth than for the eloquence with which it is expressed.

"It is melancholy, it is even disgusting, to dwell upon these acts of legalised atrocity, but let it be allowed that it is important and instructive. They form unhappily a leading feature of the administration of Henry VIII. during the latter years of his reign; they exhibit in the most striking point of view the sentiments and practices of the age; and may assist us to form a juster estimate of the character and conduct of Elizabeth, whose infant mind was

formed to the contemplation of these domestic tragedies, and whose fame has often suffered by inconsiderate comparisons which have placed her in parallel with the enlightened and humanized sovereigns of more modern days, rather than with the stern and arbitrary Tudors, her barbarous predecessors."

To these extracts we have only to apply a remark made by Queen Elizabeth in one of her *progresses*, when her Majesty, being much pleased with the *completeness* and fair proportion of the mansion in which she had received most hospitable entertainment, pithily summed up her commendation in one word—by declaring, that it was *worthy* to receive the name of Satis.

Correction: A Novel. 3 vols. 1818.

The object of this work is to enforce the necessity of implanting fixed principles in the infant mind—in other words, of making religion and morality the basis of education. The following passage offers, we believe, no exaggeration of the criminal neglect which is here justly represented as a dereliction of parental duty.

"When Laura first joined the family of Lady Frances, she had no knowledge of religious duties—she had never been in a church in her life—or ever seen any thing like family worship; and had she been asked who was her Maker, she would have given an answer similar to that given to the author of these pages, by a child of the same age, the daughter of a person of high distinction.—"I don't know—Nurse, I suppose—and she made my brother too."

We heartily recommend this novel to the perusal of mothers. Of the style we have a familiar specimen, in the following passage, which presents the heroine at a fashionable school.

"In spite of Laura's determination to hate every thing in this establishment, surrounded by the magic circle of flattering accomplishments, beauty, and high-sounding titles, she soon became not only reconciled, but pleased—Signora Barrini assured her she had the most beautiful hand in the world—Signora Squalini protested that her voice was harmony itself; that *such* a voice from *such* an angel mouth, and aided by the proper use of *such* intelligent eyes, would charm all hearts, and fascinate all ears; she would rival even Lady Bab Crotchet herself. Monsieur Sautir declared, with all the grimace of a French dancing-master, — she had les plus jolis pieds dans le monde. Oh! she was tres charmante—trés aimable, and would soon surpass any other pupil he ever had. Oh, he exclaimed, vous dancez comme une Ange: we are not quite sure that angels dance, but Monsieur Soutir thought it an angelic acquirement. Alas, Laura! what is become of all the humility and self-abasement your good friend Lady Frances Rose strove so indefatigably to inspire you with? What is become of your love of useful, active employments—your judicious application to the best of studies, your bible history, and the best of poets—all, all forgotten, or only remembered long enough to draw a blush across your still ingenuous countenance."

Letters on English History, for the Use of Schools. By J. Bigland, Author of Letters on Ancient and Modern History. 1817.

This is an admirable elementary work, which the author has correctly stated to be an attempt to render the study of English history easy and agreeable to youth, and it is arranged in the form of an epistolary correspondence, with appropriate reflections on transactions and events, in order to render it attractive as well as instructive. In every department of education, it is necessary that the pupil should begin with the elements and outlines of science, without being perplexed with minute details. To impress these elements on the mind, and render its impressions permanent, Mr. Bigland divides the letters into distinct articles, subjoining to each a collection of questions for the examination of pupils.

"By this method," observes Mr. Bigland, "the instructor will be enabled, with very little trouble, to ascertain the degree of attention with which the pupil has perused his lesson. If it be found that he does not remember what he has read, his attention may be immediately recalled to any particular article by numerical reference; and the very act of recurrence will contribute to fix the subject in his memory."

We cordially approve of this suggestion, the utility of which we have been enabled to verify from actual experience.

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Sophia; or, the dangerous Indiscretion: A Novel, founded in Facts. 1818.

The object of this novel is to warn females of the lower class of the dangers to which they are peculiarly exposed; an object in itself sufficiently meritorious to inspire esteem and command attention. The author has contrived to render the story equally useful and interesting; and the conclusion is characterised by traits of pathos which we have seldom discovered in similar publications.

The Advertisement: or, Twenty Years Ago. 3 vols. 1818.

This novel is in the old-fashioned style of sound morality, and may at least be read without injury, if not with advantage.

Adhelm and Ethelfled: A Metrical Story. By J. J. Ripley, Esq. 8vo. pp. 135.

From the title of this poem, any one unacquainted with its contents would immediately conclude it to relate to a period of Saxon history. On reading the advertisement, however, this supposition will be entirely removed; for we are there informed, that it is fixed in the middle of the fourteenth century, when Richard, Duke of York, succeeded the Duke of Bedford as Regent of France. The original scene of this tale is laid in Wiltshire, the plot is carried on principally in that county, and the time which the real action occupies is one evening.

Ethelfled is an orphan heiress, to whom Adhelm in his youthful days was tenderly attached: their love was mutual, but Lord Harold, the feudal guardian of Ethelfled, refused his consent to the marriage. Adhelm immediately procured from the Regent of France, already mentioned, a command for Ethelfled to become his bride; but on his return to England, her bower is found deserted, and her guardian relates to the Duke an artful tale concerning her marriage to another. Adhelm, in the greatest distress of mind, and guided by a secret influence, pursues his love until he discovers her united to one, whom they had formerly encountered and entertained in Ethelfled's dwelling at Severnec. Thus disappointed, Adhelm retires from the world, and becomes Prior of Braden Monastery; and while in this office, he is summoned to attend the dying bed of a stranger, who proves by her confession to be his long-lost Ethelfled. This story is supposed to be related by Adhelm to his Sacristan Edwellyn, on the grave of Ethelfled.

The poem before us, as far as it regards the composition, is defective rather in perspicuity than in language; it opens with a description of rustic sports, and from these it too suddenly withdraws the mind, to involve it in a tale in which it cannot immediately sympathise, because it cannot immediately comprehend it. The verse, although in some places beautiful, is in others distorted by breaks and half lines; which, however effective they may prove in a fragment, are certainly to be more restrained in the narrative of a continued poem: if to these remarks be added our censures on the anachronism of placing Anglo-Saxon names in a poem of the fourteenth century, the whole of our critical duty will be performed.—In order, on the other hand, to give an idea of the merit of this poem, we have, almost at random, extracted the following passage; the ideas of which, it will readily be seen, are drawn from the writings of the Greek poet, Moschus, and St. Paul.

"And shall we not to kindred dust
Our loveliest and most graceful trust?
The lot is universal—one
For every tribe beneath the sun:
For man, of the terrestrial frame
Vicegerent Absolute, the same.
Not renovate, except he fade,
Like seeding flower, or fruitful blade,
The vegetable law his own,
He in the bed of earth is sown,
Changed from the form with which he fell
To perfect incorruptible.
There his unconscious limbs recline
Within their consecrated shrine—
Caressingly the south wind blows
O'er his pavilion of repose—
The dew falls in as soft a shower
As water'd Eden's sinless bower,
And planets of benignant sphere
Have happy influences there."

It is, however, but little favour to an author to multiply extracts from his works, otherwise there are several passages which might with much propriety be inserted; but while we give Mr. R. this deserved praise, we would wish our remarks to answer that end for which all criticism is intended; namely, the production of something superior to the publication reviewed.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY-LANE.

JUNE 30th. Since our last, Benefits have been the order of the day; we are therefore, by custom, precluded from noticing the various representations which the public have patronized according to the merit of the parties. This evening the Theatre closed for the season, and on the dropping of the curtain, Mr. H. Johnstone came forward and addressed the audience nearly as follows:—

"*Ladies and Gentlemen*,

"This evening being fixed upon to terminate the season of dramatic performances at this Theatre, permit me most respectfully to return you thanks for that share of your patronage you have so kindly condescended to bestow on our zealous endeavours to merit your applause.

"I can truly assert, that the efforts of the Drury Lane Company, both collectively and individually, have been most liberally honoured with the approbation of a generous and discriminating public, always their most gratifying reward.

"I now, Ladies and Gentlemen, for myself, and the Company in general, beg leave once more to offer our sincere thanks, and to assure you, that although the success of the present, has been, from the peculiar circumstances of the times, less, in point of emolument, than that of some preceding seasons, our exertions will not be relaxed during the recess; and we hope, with confidence, to meet our patrons with a prospect of the success it will ever be our most anxious study to deserve at your hands, and we most respectfully take our leave till the next season."

PERFORMANCES.

1818.
June 23. Love in a Village—Innkeeper's Daughter.
26. Every one has his Fault—Tars on shore—Tom Thumb the Great.

1818.
27. Alexander the Great—Midnight Hour.
29. John Bull—Falls of Clyde.
30. Belle's Stratagem—The Magpie.

COVENT GARDEN.

JULY 6. This evening, a new Farce, called "*Who can I be?*" was produced at this Theatre. The plot may, perhaps, be described in fewer words than would ever suffice on any former occasion.

Tom Fudge, whose master, a *Major* in the army, believes he has shot a man in a duel, steals the livery of *Timothy Flat* while he is asleep and drunk, and persuades him to assume both the dress and the name of the *Major* when he awakes. The clown is in consequence apprehended, and is in some trouble, when news arrives that the person supposed to be killed is alive, and the Major who had taken up the character of *Timothy Flat*, on receiving this intelligence makes himself known, and *Timothy* thus gets out of the scrape, and promises to marry a young woman who had previously won his heart.

The first act of this trifle presented some laughable situations, and promised more; but it became very insipid, and intolerably extravagant towards the end; when the master of a supposed runaway, who had left his house but a few hours before, could swear to his livery, but notwithstanding his sight was so excellent, could not perceive it was worn by the *Major*, and not by the bumpkin *Timothy*. The business wanted novelty, interest was not attempted; and the last scene, which passes before a non-descript tribunal, was found too long. In consequence of these defects, the good fortune of the first act did not extend to the second, and but a moderate harvest of applause was gained when the curtain fell. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and suite were present during the performance. God save the King was sung on the stage at the end of the play, which was *Romeo and Juliet*, the last time of Miss O'Neil's performing the latter character, in which she has acquired so high a reputation.

JULY 16. This evening this Theatre terminated its performances for the season, which has proved a very successful

one, with *Rob Roy*, and *The Miller and his Men*; at the close of which, Mr. Fawcet addressed the audience nearly as follows:—

"*Ladies and Gentlemen*,

"The termination of this season calls forth the most grateful acknowledgments from the proprietors, for the liberal patronage they have continued to receive, at a time when many events have occurred, which have proved considerable drawbacks to the property of Theatres, conducted on a scale of expense commensurate to the dignified support of the national drama in the metropolis of the empire. Your kindness has stamped the popularity of the company. Your presence has evinced the high estimation of public accommodation in Covent Garden Theatre, and thus has enabled the proprietors successfully to contend against their opposing difficulties; and the receipts of the season have rewarded them with a profit, which, taken on an average, is equal to all their wishes and expectations.

"The new method of lighting and ventilating the Theatre, which they had the honor to introduce, has answered so completely, that not only has it been adopted partially in Theatres here, but on the Continent measures are now taken to bring it into general use.

"The revivals and new pieces produced during the season have been numerous, and with very few exceptions have been successful. Three new tragedies, from the pens of different authors, have been greatly admired for their classical and poetical beauties; and their success in representation is a proof that this high species of composition is not lost in this country; and most grateful are the proprietors to the public, who have taste to appreciate and to reward such distinguished talent.

"Ladies and Gentlemen; until Monday, the 7th of September, the proprietors respectfully bid you farewell! Your encouragement of their efforts during this season, is a fresh stimulus to their exertions for the next; and they trust they shall re-open the Theatre with an accession of novelty in performers and performances, which will merit the continuance of your approving favor.

"For the performers, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have only to reiterate their expressions of gratitude for your unceasing, kind, and cheering indulgence; and until the time of the re-opening, they humbly take their leave."

The Duke and Duchess of Kent were present, and the customary honours paid them; the Duchess is an interesting woman of easy and affable manners; she looked around her as if she expected to find in every face that of a friend, and seemed as much at home as if she had been born among us; this was not lost upon the audience.

PERFORMANCES.

1818.

June 25. Siege of Belgrade—Apollo's Festival—Husband and Wives.
26. The Stranger—Forty Thieves.
27. Maid of the Mill—La Chasse—Who's my Father.
29. Venice preserved—Harlequin Gulliver.
30. Cymbeline—Aladdin.

July 1. The Exile—Russian Festival—The Libertine.
2. Rob Roy—La Chasse—X. Y. Z.
3. Belle's Stratagem—Bombastes Furioso.
4. Merchant of Venice—Rosina.

1818.

6. Romeo and Juliet—Who can I be?
7. Artaxerxes—Child of Nature—Harlequin Gulliver.
8. The Slave—Miller and his Men.
9. Bellamira—La Chasse—Who can I be?
10. She Stoops to Conquer—John of Paris.
11. Speed the Plough—Killing no Murder.
13. The Apostate—Harlequin Gulliver.
14. Guy Mannering—X.Y.Z.
15. Isabella—The Libertine.
16. Rob Roy Macgregor—Miller and his Men.

ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.

JUNE 26. The pleasant opera of *Love in a Village* was revived, in which Mrs. H. Kemble made her appearance in the character of *Rosetta*.—Her voice is extremely powerful, but very deficient in tender expression;—yet she only requires practice and cultivation to render her a great acquisition to these boards. Her acting is not very exuberant, but it possesses the charm of simplicity, which especially in a singer, is always pleasing to a London audience. Mr. Harley performed the part of *Hodge*, a part so different from the stile of characters we have generally seen him in, that we were surprised and pleased with his natural yet comic delineation of it. Messrs. Pearman, Broadhurst, and Isaacs, sang with great effect. Miss Kelly gave an admirable

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picture of rustic ignorance, in the character of *Madge*, without that revolting coarseness which is sometimes shown by our representatives of country lasses and hoydens. The managers of this theatre proceed with a spirit worthy of the patronage which they receive, and we doubt not, will find the present a successful season.

July 7. This evening the comic opera of *The Duenna* was performed, in which Miss Carew made her first appearance on these boards in the character of *Clara*. This young lady's merits are so well known to the public, from the great success which rewarded her exertions at Covent Garden Theatre, that it is unnecessary for us to enter into a minute description of them. On this occasion she met with a most flattering reception. Her voice, always powerful, seemed to us to have considerably improved since her secession from the winter theatre, and in this small house was every thing that could be wished. "*When sable Night*," was deservedly encored; and her first song in the third act received the same honour. "*Adieu thou dreary Pile*," she executed in a manner that demanded universal admiration, and the whole performance went off with the utmost eclat.

"*La Perouse*" was the afterpiece. It is revived with great splendor, and introduces some excellent new scenery. The American Indian Warriors are brought forward in it, and contributed materially to its success. Their uncouth extravagant gestures, strange noises, and even their very awkwardness on the stage, threw an interesting reality into the scene, which lifts the whole performance above the level of ordinary stage exhibitions. Altogether the piece was well cast, and its judicious revival cannot fail proving highly beneficial to the Theatre. We must not omit to notice, that the effect of the shrubbery is this year far superior to last season: it is supplied from the extensive nurseries of Messrs Cormack and Son, New Cross, and does their taste much credit.

July 14. A new Operatta called the "*Bull's Head*," was performed for the first time. It is a short piece of a very light character, but not without interest; and the reception which it met with was favorable, and not undeserved. The story is simple. *Captain Lovell*, in love with *Julia*, is of course most anxious to possess her. She, with her mother, being on their way to Bath, passes through Marlborough, the place of his uncle's residence. A smart servant of the Captain's, proposes to represent the house as an inn, for the purpose of attracting the young lady to it. With this view, he converts the head of one of his master's ancestors, by a few touches of the pencil, into a Bull's Head, which is exhibited as a sign. The ladies then make their appearance. *Mr. Jeremiah Brag*, another lover of *Miss Julia*, arrives at the same house; and after some proof of cowardice on the part of the latter gentleman, and some embarrassment occasioned by the unexpected appearance of the *Uncle*, the *Captain* is united to *Julia*. The dialogue and incidents were tolerably lively and amusing; and this little piece was given out for repetition amidst universal expressions of applause.

July 21. This evening a new serio-comic-bombastic-operatic prelude was produced, entitled "*Doctor Bolus*." The string of descriptive epithets which prelude the title of this piece, make it unnecessary for us to give any lengthened explanation of its character. It will be sufficient to say, that it is one of the best burlesques produced for many years; and is, in fact, inferior to nothing of the kind which we have witnessed on any of our stages.

PERFORMANCES.

1818.
June 25. Ballet Divertissement—Free and Easy—My Aunt.
26. Ditto—Love in a Village—My Uncle.
27. Ditto—Of Age to Morrow—Adopted Child—The Padlock.
29. Beggars' Opera—Is He Jealous—Ballet Divertissement, Native American Indians.
30. My Uncle—The Padlock—Native American Indians.

July 1. Free and Easy—Wanted: a Governess—Ballet Divertissement.
2. Two Words—Adopted Child—Native Indians.
6. Free and Easy—Is he Jealous—Native Indians.
7. The Duenna—De La Perouse—Ditto.
8. Two Words—Wanted: a Governess—La Perouse.
9. The Duenna—Ditto.
10. Free and Easy—Fire and Water—Ditto.
11. Duenna—Ditto.
13. Beggars' Opera—Ditto.
14. Bull's Head—My Aunt—Ditto.
15. Beggars' Opera—Ditto.
16. The Bull's Head—Bachelors' Wives—Ditto.

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17. Bull's Head—Rosina—La Perouse.
18. Bull's Head — Wanted: a Governess — Ditto.
20. Maid and the Magpie — Bull's Head—Ditto.
21. Doctor Bolus—Rosina—Ditto.
22. Fire and Water—Doctor Bolus—Bull's Head—La Perouse.
23. Doctor Bolus—Free and Easy—Ditto.
24. Ditto—Beggars' Opera—Ditto.
25. The Bull's Head—Sharp and Flat—Ditto.

THE HAYMARKET.

July 15. This Theatre opened for its short season with a very good specimen of the quality of the entertainment its present Manager is able to offer to the public. *The Poor Gentleman*, *Blue Devils*, and *A Day after the Wedding*, were the pieces represented, and all went off very pleasantly. Terry, Jones, Russell, Tokely, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Davenport, and other established favorites of the town, were received on their entrance with the usual kind and cordial greetings from the audience; and amply justified that good will, by the spirit and ability with which their several characters were performed. The part of *Emily Worthington* was sustained by Miss E. Blanchard, the daughter, we believe, of the celebrated actor of that name, and her second appearance on any stage, a young lady who bids fair to become an ornament to her profession; to whatever limit future expectation may be restricted, her success on this occasion was quite unequivocal; an agreeable person, mild gentle manners, with extreme attention to, and just conception of her part, even in the by-play, left nothing to be wished for. Her reception was extremely flattering. A Mr. J. Russell, from the Edinburgh Theatre, made his first essay on a London stage as *Ollapod*. The abilities of this performer certainly place him above mediocrity, but he suffers in this attempt by contrast with his predecessors, who have usually rendered the part much more *piquante*; he exhibited however, in more than one scene, a touch of the natural and just in acting. As a singer, he has more voice, and less humour, than usually belong to performers of this class.

July 17. This evening a new candidate for public favor appeared on the boards of this Theatre. The play was "*Rule a Wife and have a Wife*;" and a Mr. Warde, already distinguished by his success at Bath, made his *debut* before a London audience in the character of *Leon*. The task was bold, but it was most successful. A more chaste and correct delineation of the character than that which Mr. Warde gave we never witnessed; his conception of the part was exceedingly just—it was more; for it was delicate and just. Mr. Warde is of the Kemble schools, and even adopts the style and manners of Kemble. It was in the steady dignity of his mien and the apt marking of his eye, that he most closely resembled him. If there was any fault to be found with his performance, it was, that in the sarcastic passages in the second act, he was hardly emphatic enough; but his spirit kindled as the business advanced; and in his rebuff of the Duke in the last act, we never saw a more successful display of the firmness and dignity of a gentleman vindicating his honour.

July 18. This evening, a new comedy, from the prolific pen of Mr. Jameson, was produced at this Theatre, called "*Nine Points of the Law: or, Possession*," of the plot of which the following is a sketch.

Precise, a London Magistrate (Terry), a peculiar man, lodges with a *Mrs. Codicil* (Mrs. Kendall), who occasions his leaving her house by her introducing her friend *Mrs. Chubby* (Mrs. Davenport), and her son (Tokely) a kind of travelled bumpkin in a French dress, who came over from Boulogne to seek one old *Mr. Feeble*, a relation, with a view to his will. *Crafty* (Barnard) a servant of *Feeble*, who is dead, keeps possession of the house, and wants to impose upon the relations a will made in his own favor. He therefore, for a time, keeps the house close against all whom he suspects. Interwoven with this story, is the receipt of a letter by *Precise* from *Lord Liquorish* (Russel) for the apprehension of a young lady, *Miss Seymour* (Miss Matthews), who comes to an inn by the stage, with *Sophia Iphigenia Scribble* (Mrs. Gibbs), a female author and poet. A request is also received to apprehend a person described as a foreigner. *Precise* comes to the inn about the time of the arrival of the parties, attended by the police officer, *Townsend* (J. Russell). The *Hon. Mr. Harebrain* (Jones), *Lord*

Liquorish, sen. has followed *Miss Seymour*; and after getting her trunks into a hackney coach, drives off with her, leaving the coachman; but an accident happening they are compelled to return, when old *Lord Liquorish* (Russel) himself appears in quest of *Miss Seymour*, whom he wishes to marry. The Justice, however, insists on his going on with his charge which had occasioned his detention. *Lord Harebrain* changes his French surtout with *Peregrine Chubby*, who has appeared instead of him. The villainy of *Crafty* is at last detected by Liston, in the character of a drunken fellow-servant, and who knew of *Feeble's* death, and the contrivance of *Crafty*. The latter, after a variety of incident and bustle, is apprehended, and all the parties are brought before old *Precise*; when it appears, that *Feeble* left no will, and that *Miss Seymour* is heiress-at law, to the great confusion of *Mrs. Codicil*, *Mrs. Chubby*, and her son *Perry*. *Lord Liquorish* consents to his son *Hairbrain's* marriage with the heiress, and says, as he is a nobleman, he will marry by proxy. *Crafty* is to be punished. The play takes its name from the frequent changes in the occupation of old *Feeble's* house. Such are the chief materials of which this play is composed; out of which, the author has worked up a variety of busy situations. Its general character assimilates in a considerable degree to that of "*Teasing made Easy*." The dialogue is frequently neat and happy. The wit about literature is not, however, in good taste; and there are some indelicacies which it may be adviseable to expunge. All the performers exerted themselves to the utmost of their abilities, and Miss Matthews sung a pretty song with great effect. Some disapprobation was expressed; but the general question was carried in favour of the piece, by a large majority of voices.

PERFORMANCES.

1818.
July 15. Poor Gentleman—Blue Devils—A Day after the Wedding.
16. Busy Body—Wedding Day—Lock and Key.
17. Rule a Wife and have a Wife—Agreeable Surprise.
18. Nine Points of the Law—Matrimony—Pitch of Bacon.
20. Ditto—Rosina—Agreeable Surprise.

1818.
July 21. Rule a Wife and have a Wife—Nine Points of the Law.
22. Sleep Walker—Nine Points of the Law—The Critic.
23. Travellers Benighted—Ditto—Bombastes Furioso.
24. Mountaineers—Ditto.
25. Matrimony.—Ditto.

POETRY.

THE ARCTIC NAVIGATOR'S PRAYER.

SPIRIT of Hope!—thy pinions fleet
May reach the Glacier's stormy seat!
Thou of all elements the queen,
Shalt best illume the changeful scene,
Where ice gives fiery meteors birth,
And stiffen'd Ocean vies with Earth:
But first with bland and genial ray
Doubt's freezing barriers melt away!
First save us from the blue fiend's realm,
Whose fogs the fainting soul o'erwhelm:
From gloomy frost our colonies
Of gay and busy thoughts release,
That far in search of gems and flow'rs
Have stray'd from safe domestic bow'rs;
Like the lost race which home again
Norwegia's pastor call'd in vain,
When savage Greenland's giant shore
They tempted, and returned no more.*

Alas! thus Folly's venturers roam
From the calm temperate zone of Home,
Of gaudy toys and plumes in quest,
Till bitter gales their speed arrest,
And bare and bruis'd their bark is hurl'd
On the cold Arctic of the World,
To dwell bound up in icy chains,
While Life's long polar winter reigns,
In pomp magnificently drear
As the blank ice-field's dismal glare,
Unless, like thee, some gentle star
Of kind affection gleams from far,
And leads to social duty's track
The long-bewilder'd wanderer's back.

Spirit of Hope! at thy command
Yon scowling death-clime shall grow bland—
Come, and with playful meteors fill
Stern Winter's empire dim and chill!
While icewinds breathe their cold monsoon,
Be thou th'unchanging Arctic Moon,
That dark and devious regions through
May lead the pilgrim's frail canoe
To some bright cove, where long unseen
Our kindred hearts have shelter'd been!—

* In 1406, the seventeenth bishop of a colony settled at East Greenland was prevented from reaching them by a prodigious barrier of ice, and their fate has never been ascertained.

And though within the dread controul
Of that dark zone that binds the pole,
The needle from its place may turn,
And loadstones new attraction learn,
The true heart shall not lose its skill—
Home, home shall be its magnet still! V.

THE CANAL AND THE BROOK.

THE proud Canal, serene and deep,
Beneath it saw the streamlet creep—
"Haste, babbler! haste thee on!" it cried,
"Thou emblem of man's shallow pride!
Go, steal thy winding way along,
With gilded pebbles make thy song,
Refresh thy sun-burn'd shepherd's flock,
Or tinkle thro' the thirsty rock;
Feed if thou canst the humble flow'r,
Companion of thy little hour,
Then slumber in forgotten earth,
Hid by the clay that gave thee birth."
Submissive paus'd the tuneful Brook.
Then whisper'd thus its meek rebuke—
"Unseen I wind my quiet way,
Unheard 'midst bonied wild-flow'rs play;
My music soothes the lonely ear,
My gifts the cottage-banquet cheer:
But though in dim inglorious gloom
I wander now, the hour shall come,
When thro' a channel broad and bright
My peaceful stream shall burst to light,
And mingle with the boundless sea
Of Life and Joy's Eternity!——
Such is my doom—and what is thine,
Colossal work of Art divine!
Condemn'd the gaudy freights to bear
Of shallow pomp and sordid care,
While iron bondage quells thy force,
And slaves like thee direct thy course!
Go, share the doom of feeble man,
Whose power thy mimic reign began—
The traveller shall return, and see
An emblem of his pride in thee;
Thy giant arches shall decay,
Thy borrow'd flood shall pass away,
While to free Ocean's breast is given
The semblance and the light of Heaven!
V.

HUMAN LIFE.

YES!—"Man is born to trouble."—At his birth
Fast flow the falling tears,
And agonies, and fears
Pursue him, 'till he mingles with the earth.

See first the sleeping infant at the breast—
Ah! break not his repose,
'Tis all the peace he knows,
For sorrow soon succeeds his transient rest.

Then see the School-boy with his dimpled face—
What anguish wounds his heart
When rods inflict their smart!
Or the fool's Cap appoints him to disgrace!

The Lover next,—Ah! say not he is glad,
For if his mistress smiles,
There's mischief in her wiles,
And stifled sighs declare him doubly sad.

Now view the Soldier in the tented field—
Impatient of controul,
Ambition fills his soul,
And calmer joys to fiercer passions yield.

The Magistrate—the man whom culprits dread—
He executes the law,
And keeps the town in awe,
But finds no pillow for his own tired head.

The Politician in his elbow-chair,
In easy posture sits,
Doses, and reads by fits,
And knows too soon the gout will find him there.

Old age comes last—unpleasing—hard to please—
Worn out with constant grief—
Despairing of relief,
'Tis death alone can give the sufferer ease.

'Tis thus in mercy, Heav'n intent to save
The rebel creature man,
Whose life is but a span,
Directs to brighter worlds beyond the grave.
W.

FARE THEE WELL!

"I'll hie me hence, and strive in other lands
To lose the memory of what charm'd me here,
And blighted, as it charm'd."
PHILIPS.

O TURN from me those eyes of blue!
If they must light a rival's flame,
O hide that cheek's bewitching hue!
That mantles at another's name.
In pity hide each glance of thine,
Whose tenderest feeling is not mine.

If not for me those blushes rise,
If not for me those tear drops swell;—
If not for me thou breath'st those sighs,
Beloved *Matilda!* fare thee well!
Madness were better than to see,—
To know thou lov'st, and lov'st not me.

Another reigns within thy heart;—
Farewell! I will not gaze again,
Lest jealousy to murder start,
And thou weep o'er thy lover slain.
I will not add to blighted love
Thy curse below, and GOD's *above*.
May 18th, 1818. REDITURUS.

LINES,

WRITTEN IN THE SHADES OF RICHMOND.

YE sylphs and fauns! ye guardians of the wood!
And you, ye spirits of the silver flood!
Permit no careless idler here to stray,
Where POPE and THOMSON pour'd the hallow'd lay.

Let Thought majestic, bending o'er their urn,
Retrace their steps at each romantic turn.
Here Pope his *Iliad* grandly, sweetly sung;
And yonder Thomson wreaths of violets hung,
While oft he, list'ning to the am'rous dove,
Invok'd the muse to bless his songs of love—
Of chastest love—as sweet *Lavinia*'s tale,
While wond'ring Boreas check'd the heedless gale.
Pope, like *Achilles*, thund'ring in his wrath,
Scarce reins his muse to keep the sylvan path!
Ye mighty Bards! if wandering in these shades,
Or by the stream, or on the sloping glades,
Deign suppliant youth with genius to inspire,
And thus like Phœnix rise again in fire.
Should on your wings these favour'd youths arise,
And draw empyreal maxims from the skies,
Their grateful countrymen may look with hope
To see again a Thomson and a Pope!

A. C. L.

EPILOGUE,

Spoken by Mr. Liston (on his Benefit Night), in the Character of Lord Grizzle, sitting on an Ass.

Written by George Colman, Esq.

BEHOLD a pair of us!—before the curtain
A prettier couple can't be found, that's certain.—
Sweet Billy Shakspeare, lord of Nature's glass,
Has said,—"Then came each actor on his ass;"
And, since great Billy sanctions little Neddy,
I enter on my Donkey, squat and steady.
But softly;—on these Boards I'm nothing new:
Here's a raw actor, making his *debut*;
So let me introduce him, pray, to You.
Ladies and Gentlemen! your kindness show me,
By patronizing the poor Thing below me.
He's a Young Roscius,—rising Four,—his line
(Though I'm not jealous) much the same as mine.
He'll top me in *one* character I play,—
The part in X Y Z, called Neddy Bray.
He has refused a Scotch engagement proffered,—
No less than Twenty Thistles, weekly, offered.
I throw him on your candour:—all his brothers,
Aunts, uncles, with their fathers and their mothers,
Are quite the rage;—the Ladies (bless their faces!)
Bump themselves on them, at the Watering-places.
In short, without more ha'ing and more humming
(Since there's a General Election coming),
If for this Candidate your voice you give,
He'll be your faithful Representative;
And prove as useful, in this best of nations,
As many of his near and dear relations.
As for myself,—I've not a word to say;—
I came, Lord Grizzle, on my grizzly Grey,
To bring this acquisition to our *corps*,
Then, like a ghost, glide off, and speak no more.
"I snuff the morning air;"—"Farewell!"
I flee;—
Cherish my Neddy,—and "Remember me!"

4th of June, 1818. G. C——

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1818.

This Gazette notifies the appointment of John Bernard Gilpin, Esq. as Consul for the State of Rhode Island; and the Prince Regent's permission to the 5th regiment of Foot, to bear on their colours and appointments the words "Badajos, Orthes, and Toulouse;" the 47th, the words "Vittoria, and St. Sebastian;" the 14th, 59th, 69th, 78th, and 89th, the words "Java;" and the 19th lancers, 22d (late 25th) light dragoons, 12th, 33d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 77th, and 94th Foot, the words "Seringapatam."

It also contains a notification from the Lords of the Treasury, that henceforth foreign linseed, and foreign hams, (not imported by the East India Company) will be permitted to be warehoused under the 43d of the King.

TUESDAY, JULY 7th.

This Gazette notifies the appointment of Charles Rushworth, Esq. to be a Commissioner for the Affairs of Taxes, vice Thomas David Lamb, Esq. deceased.

SATURDAY, JULY 11.

This Gazette notifies the Prince Regent's permission to Major W. Plunket de Bath, to accept and wear the Cross of the Royal Sicilian Order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit.

TUESDAY, JULY 14.

This Gazette notifies that the Prince Regent has granted unto John Ingram, late of Barnet, Herts, but now of Great Queen-

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street, in the County of Middlesex, Esq. his Majesty's Royal license and authority, that he and his issue may, in compliance with a direction in the last will and testament of his relation Frances Partheriche, late of Clapton in the parish of Old Stratford, Warwick, widow, deceased, take and use the surname of Clapton only, and also bear the arms of Clapton; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Herald's office, otherwise his Majesty's said license and permission to be void and of none effect.

KEW PALACE, SATURDAY, JULY 11.

This afternoon, at four o'clock, the solemnity of the marriage of his Royal Highness William Henry Duke of Clarence and St. Andrews, Admiral of the Fleet, third son of his Majesty, with her Serene Highness Adelaide Amelia-Louisa-Theresa-Caroline, Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, eldest daughter of his Serene Highness the late reigning Duke of Saxe Meiningen, &c. was performed in the grand saloon at the palace at Kew by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Lord Bishop of London, in the presence of her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Kent, and Cambridge, his Serene Highness Frederick Langrave of Hesse, her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta Sophia, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, her Royal Highness the Duchess of York, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, and her Serene Highness the Duchess of Saxe Meiningen (the mother of the bride, and Regent of the Dukedom of Saxe Meiningen); the following Ministers of State, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Liverpool, Viscount Sidmouth, Count Munster, Minister of State for Hanover, and the Baron Koenitz, Minister for the Dukedom of Saxe Meiningen, assisting at the ceremony.

The solemnity of the marriage of Field Marshal his Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent and Strathern, fourth son of his Majesty, with her Serene Highness Victoria-Maria-Louisa, youngest daughter of his late Serene Highness Francis-Frederick Anthony, reigning Duke of Saxe Cobourg of Saalfeld, consort of his late Serene Highness Charles-Louis Prince of Leiningen, sister of his Serene Highness Ernest-Charles-Louis-Anthony, reigning Duke of Saxe Cobourg, and of his Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg (which marriage had been previously solemnized in due form at Cobourg, on the 29th day of May last), was also performed this evening in the grand saloon at the palace of Kew, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and the other royal and illustrious personages above mentioned; the same Ministers of State also assisting at the ceremony.

At the conclusion of the marriage services, the registries of the marriages were attested with the usual formalities. The Ministers of State and other persons of distinction present, then paid their compliments upon the occasion; after which her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the brides and bridegrooms, with the rest of the Royal Family, retired to her Majesty's private apartments. Immediately after the conclusion of the marriages, the Park and Tower guns were fired, and the evening concluded with other public demonstrations of joy in the metropolis.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF TUESDAY, JULY 14.

THURSDAY, JULY 16.

INDIA-BOARD, JULY 13.

Despatches have been received at the East India House, from the Governor in Council at Bombay, of which despatches, and of their enclosures, the following are copies and extracts:—

Here follows the extract of a despatch from Sir T. Hislop, to the Governor-General, dated on the 19th December, from the Head-quarters of the army of the Deccan, seven miles north of Ougein. This relates to the action at Nagpore on the 26th and 27th November; a detailed account of which is given in Lieut.-Col. Scott's report, dated Nagpore, Nov. 30. (See Vol. LXXIII. p. 439.) Sir Thomas Hislop in his despatch says,

"I cannot in this place but state to your lordship my decided opinion, that there never has been an instance in which not only the courage but the allegiance of the native troops have been put to a severer test, and been displayed in a more brilliant result, than on the present occasion. It required, indeed, no common exercise of both qualities to enable these intrepid men to maintain their position, at a time when they saw their wives and children exposed and suffering under the same fire that was thinning their own ranks; such a trial was greater than falls in general to the lot of soldiers, and it has been gloriously met and supported at Nagpore."

Copy of a Report from Major-General Sir W. G. Kier, to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, Dowdah, Jan. 10.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that on the 3d instant, the division under my command was detached by his Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop, for

the purpose of attacking a Pindarry Chief, who had encamped in the neighbourhood of Johud;* on the 5th inst. I received information of the enemy having moved towards Rana Sodsee, a village about 30 miles from Johud, in a westerly direction, and immediately turned off the road to that place in the hope of overtaking the freebooters. Contradictory reports, however, prevented my prosecuting my route with any effect till the 7th, when I received intelligence that a large body of the enemy were at Dhirah, a village eight miles south-east of Sodree, with their baggage and families. I set out from camp at eleven o'clock that night, with the 17th Light Dragoons, six companies of the 47th regiment, and about 800 of the Mysore horse, but did not succeed in getting within sight of Dhirah till 9 o'clock the next morning, on account of the badness of the roads, and the distance being greater than I expected; to my great disappointment, however, I found the enemy had decamped on the preceding day on hearing of the approach of the Bombay division of the army, and fled in the direction of Oudypoor, leaving their guns and a considerable quantity of baggage to follow them across the hills. Five guns and some baggage have fallen into our hands, and, although it is much to be regretted that the rapidity of the enemy's flight has saved him from destruction, it is satisfactory to reflect that the loss he has sustained will materially injure him in the eyes of his followers, and tend considerably to the dissolution of the only remaining body of his adherents.

I have, &c.
W. Grant Keir, Major-General.

Enclosed in the despatch of Sir T. Hislop is the General Order which he issued on the victory obtained by Lieutenant-Colonel Scott. It is dated Gunny, Dec. 14th. In recapitulating the events of the action, Sir Thomas says,

"The severe loss in killed and wounded is a subject of deep regret; but it will be a considerable consolation to the relations and friends of those brave men who have fallen, to remember that they have died in the most devoted and honourable struggle for the interests of their country, and the glory of her arms, and that their memory will be handed down to posterity with honour and grateful respect.

"The sufferings of the families of the native corps during the action were unavoidably great; and many, it is feared, have perished from their exposed situation, and the inveterate cruelty of the enemy. The Commander-in-Chief deeply deplores this melancholy event, and assures the native army, that the widows and orphans left destitute shall have his immediate attention and consideration; and that he will recommend them in the strongest terms to the generous protection of Government, which is ever watchful to reward merit, and relieve the wants and distresses of its faithful soldiers."

Extract from a despatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay, to the Secret Committee, dated Feb. 19.

By the last accounts from Major-General Sir W. Keir, dated the 21st and 26th Jan. he has apprised us that he had succeeded in completely surprising a body of Pindarries at the village of Mundapee, near Veera. The loss on the part of the Pindarries appears to have been about 100 men, and such of them as escaped seem to have fled with great precipitation; one sepoy only was wounded on the occasion.

We have the pleasure of acquainting your honourable Committee, that since the date of our last letter, the forts of Ouchelgur, Sunghur, Pallee, and Boorup*, have surrendered to the force in the Concan, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Prother, without any loss having been sustained by his detachment; and that the fort of Muddinghur, lying between Sevendroog and Bancoote, has been captured by a small force under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy, stationed at Severndroog.

P.S. Since the above letter was closed, we have received a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Macmorine, commanding 1st brigade Nagpore subsidiary force, to the Resident, dated the 6th January, reporting the entire defeat of a body of the Rajah's troops at Sreenuggur† by the detachment under his command.

The report which follows contains the particulars of the action. The enemy's cavalry having moved off, a panic seized their infantry, and on the advance of two columns under Majors Richards and Purvey, they fled in all directions, abandoning all their guns, and much luggage. Lieutenant-Colonel Macmorine says, "the loss of the enemy has been severe; it may be estimated at from three hundred to four hundred killed and wounded; two Sirdars, Meer Mamoodee, and Juggeradge Sing, are among the slain."

Extract from a despatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated 4th March.

We have the satisfaction of transmitting to your honourable Committee the copy of a letter to our Chief Secretary from the

* Marked upon Arrowsmith's large map, about 50 miles in a direction S. E. from Oudypoor.

* These places are situated in the Concan, south of Bombay, and in the vicinity of the road between Bombay and Poonah.

† Situate upon the southern bank of the Nerbudda, about 140 miles to the eastward of Hoosingabad.

Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, enclosing a copy of a despatch he has received from Brigadier-general Smith, dated the 21st of the last month, reporting the operations of the troops under his command, and particularly his having surprised and defeated the enemy at Ashta, near Punderpoor*; Bapoo Gokla, the Chief of the Mahratta army, and two other Sirdars, have fallen in the action, with between 200 and 300 men; and the Rajah of Sattara, his brothers and mother, have, to their great satisfaction, been rescued, and brought into General Smith's camp.

We most cordially congratulate your honourable Committee on the brilliant success which has thus attended the zealous and gallant exertions of the troops employed on this occasion, from which the most important consequences may be expected to result.

Badjee Row, it appears, quitted his palanquin, and mounting his horse, fled at an early part of the action, and is reported to have bent his course to the northward.

The following despatches and papers, connected with the operations of your armies, are now transmitted for your information; viz.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop to the Governor-General, dated 22d January, in consequence of the action at Coreganm.

From the Resident at Poona, dated the 16th ult., transmitting a report made to him by Brigadier-General Smith, of his proceedings between the 7th of January and the 12th of last month.

From Sir T. Hislop to his Excellency the Governor-General, dated the 28th of Jan. on the operations of the force under the command of Brigadier-General Doveton, in the vicinity of Nagpore.

From Major-General Sir William Keir to the Adjutant-General of the Bombay army, reporting his proceedings up to the 11th ultimo, particularly the dispersion of the force of Bheema Bhye, sister of Mulhar Row Holkar, who, after acquiescing in the terms which had been proposed to her, and coming into the British camp, had proceeded to Rampoorah.†

The despatch from Brigadier-General Smith, referred to in the above, contains an account of his advance in pursuit of the enemy, subsequent to the intelligence from him dated Jan. 7, (see Vol. LXXIII. p. 444,) and up to the 12th of February. On the 9th he reconnoitred the fort of Sattara, and after summoning it, and throwing a few light shells into it, the Killedar agreed to surrender it, on being permitted to march out with his troops under arms.

General Smith says, "The garrison consisted only of about 400 Sebundy troops, who seemed so little disposed to use their arms on this occasion, that it was immaterial what became of them hereafter, while time was very valuable to me.

"About 25 pieces of ordnance of different calibres, with a few swivels, gingals, and rockets, were taken in the fort.

"Sattara is strong, and, as the ancient seat of the Mahratta empire, carries great consequence with it in the estimation and prejudices of the natives, and may therefore prove of greater value to us in the war against the Peishwa than in its mere local importance."

Copy of a despatch from Brigadier-General Smith, C.B. commanding the 4th division of the army of the Deccan, to the Hon. Mounstuart Elphinstone, the Resident at the Court of the Peishwah, dated Camp, Kirkumb, February, 21.

SIR,

My letter to your address, under date of the 12th inst. went to acquaint you with the operations of the troops under my command up to that period.

The enemy, after having been pursued through the range of Ghauts, on which Sattara is situated, marched by Punderpoor to Solapoor,* on the Seena, where he remained during the time I was occupied at Sattara, and for some days longer. I proceeded gradually upon Punderpoor on the 13th inst. with the light division, intending to avoid forced marches till I approached the enemy within 25 or 30 miles.

At Yellapoor, the day before yesterday, I had been informed of his quitting Solapoor, and of his moving in a westerly direction, which determined me to make a night march, in hopes of coming upon him near Punderpoor.

On the route, however, I received information of his having turned upon Kirkumb,† to which I immediately changed my route also, I crossed the Bheema, at Karoulu,‡ near Goorsulla, and I now heard that the Peishwa had encamped the preceding evening near Ashta, and I immediately pushed on with all the cavalry, horse artillery, and gallopers.

My intelligence was confirmed, and my hopes considerably raised at Mandopoor,‖ when I heard the enemy was only then preparing to move from Ashta, and at about half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning,

* Punderpoor is situate upon the Bheema river, about 110 miles S. E. of Poonah, in a straight line.

† A town belonging to the Holkar family, about 70 miles south of Jypoor, or Jyenagbur.

* About 40 miles east of Punderpoor.

† A few miles north of Punderpoor, upon the opposite bank of the Bheema.

‡ A few miles north-west of Punderpoor, upon the same bank of the Bheema.

‖ Situated between Kirkumb and Punderpoor.

we had the satisfaction of hearing their nagaras beating below a hill which covered us from their view.

It seems, however, they had some information of our approach, but not in sufficient time to enable them to avoid us without losing their baggage; in these circumstances, Gokla took the resolution of risking an action. As we descended the hill, we saw one body rather near us in mass, to the number of between 2,000 and 3,000, and the number of streamers implied the presence of several Sirdars. The ground was so rocky and uneven, I hardly expected to be able to bring any guns into action, but directed them to keep on the nearest road, ready to form as required. The two squadrons of his Majesty's 22d Dragoons formed the centre column, and were directed to attack the enemy's centre; the 7th Light Cavalry were in column on the right, and the 2d Light Cavalry [illegible] the left column. We descended the hill in this order upon the enemy, who stood very firm, and after forming squadrons, I ordered the whole to charge; the enemy not only continued firm, but advanced to meet each charge with great spirit; he had, however, availed himself of a nulla, and very difficult ground to receive our attack, and while the light squadron of the 7th cavalry was engaging under this disadvantage, some of the enemy got round their right flank and rear, and at first created a little confusion; as they passed the rear and left of the 7th cavalry, Major Dawes, of the 22d dragoons, with admirable presence of mind, threw back a troop of that regiment, which immediately charged and broke them, and they were afterwards met, and suffered also, by a troop of the 2d light cavalry, which Major Walker had also prepared for them.

Captain Pierce, of the horse artillery, had, indeed, with his usual exertion and zeal, and notwithstanding the very unfavorable nature of the ground, contrived to get one gun in position to protect the right flank of the 7th cavalry, and I had the enemy in my power in a solid mass within half range of grape; but as this would have impeded the charge, and obliged him to disperse without a trial with our cavalry, which he now seemed willing to give, and which all our corps so much wished for, I kept the gun in reserve.

The charge of the two squadrons of the 22d Dragoons penetrated through the mass, and did great execution. Bapoo Gokla, the chief of the Mahratta army, fell early, and fighting bravely to the last. This event, I have little doubt, hastened the flight of this body, which afterwards endeavoured to form in a still larger one, that was covered in low ground beyond the village of Ashta, and out of our view from the first scene of action. These were also immediately charged by the 22d Dragoons as they came up, and the whole being routed and pursued, soon brought our troops upon the enemy's baggage and followers.

I have infinite satisfaction in reporting, that the Sattara Rajah, his brothers and mother, were in these circumstances rescued and brought safe into our camp, to their great satisfaction and joy.

I calculate the loss of the enemy at between 2 and 300 men, and besides Gokla, another Sirdar of distinction, said to be Narroo, Punt Aptey, was killed.

The Peishwa abandoned his palanquin early, and took to horse, and I regret exceedingly his person could not have been secured; but the troops had marched nearly 30 miles before this affair commenced, and the pursuit and return (nearly 16 miles more) exhausted the horses.

Twelve elephants, 57 camels, several palanquins and aftaubgurs, and a few horses, fell into our hands.

I enclose a copy of the orders which convey my sentiments on the conduct of the troops, and also a list of the killed and wounded; and I cannot close a despatch which may claim some interest without bestowing the praise justly due to the staff.

I have been greatly and cheerfully assisted in all my duties by Captain Tovey, the Deputy-Adjutant-General, and by Capt. Mayne, the Deputy-Quarter-Master-General, officers well experienced in their departments, and of valuable professional acquirements. You are already aware, that although I had taken the precaution of forming a considerable grain depot, from the general aspect of affairs with the Peishwa's Government, his sudden treachery prevented my obtaining timely carriage for it with the army; the good arrangement, foresight, and assiduity of Major Hall, the Deputy Commissary General, greatly overcame this and other difficulties, and I owe it to that officer to state my sense of his abilities and services in that important department.

The Paymaster of the Force, Captain James; the Commissary of Stores, Captain Griffiths, of the Bombay artillery; and the medical branch, under Mr. Superintending-Surgeon Philips, are entitled also to my earnest praise, in always keeping their departments in perfect arrangement and efficiency.

The officers of my personal Staff, Captain Hardcastle, Lieutenants Place and Bellamore, have been most active and zealous in their duties, and deserve the public expression of my grateful acknowledgments.

I have not yet been able to trace the course of the Peishwa's flight, nor can I follow him till I have disposed of the Rajah's family in Poona; and as he has made earnest entreaties for an early interview with you, I beg you, if possible, to

meet me on my route there, that I may the sooner proceed again in quest of the enemy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

LIONEL SMITH, Brig.-Gen.

P.S. A third Sirdar was found killed, supposed to be the Balla Rajah.

LIONEL SMITH.

(Enclosed in the preceding.)

Division Orders, by Brigadier-Gen. Smith. Camp at Kirkumb, Feb. 21.

Brigadier-Gen. Smith begs to express his entire satisfaction with the whole of the troops engaged in the affair with Gokla's horse yesterday, and which led to such important results as the death of that chief, together with the rescue of the Rajah of Sattara and family from the hands of the enemy.

The Brigadier-Gen. particularly noticed the gallant exertions of Major Dawes, and the two squadrons of His Majesty's 22d dragoons, also Majors Doveton and Walker, with the 7th and 2d of Madras light infantry, under the direction of Lieutenant-Col. Colebrooke, who is requested to accept Brigadier-Gen. Smith's thanks, and to convey to the whole of the cavalry brigade, and to Captain Frith, in charge of the gallopers, the high sense which he entertains of their important services; although Captain Pierce and the horse artillery were unavoidably kept in reserve upon this occasion, the Brigadier-General takes the opportunity of expressing the obligations he is under to this corps, and his admiration of their exemplary conduct throughout the present service.

The operations of yesterday were necessarily confined to the cavalry, but the zeal and good conduct evinced by the whole of the troops during a period of three months of incessant marching have been eminently conspicuous, and the Brigadier-General regrets that it was impossible upon the present occasion to afford them all an opportunity of meeting the enemy.

H. TOVEY, D. A. Gen.

List of casualties in the cavalry brigade, in the affair with the enemy, 20th Feb.

22d Dragoons—1 lieutenant, 1 trumpeter, 13 rank and file, wounded; 3 regimental horses killed; 1 officer's horse, 13 regimental horses, wounded; 1 officer's horse, 7 regimental horses, missing.

2d Light Cavalry—1 trumpeter, 1 rank and file, wounded; 4 regimental horses wounded; 7 regimental horses missing.

7th Light Cavalry—1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded; 3 regimental horses wounded; 7 regimental horses missing.

Total killed and wounded—1 private, 3 regimental horses, killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 trumpeters, 16 privates, 1 officer's horse, 22 regimental horses, wounded; 1 officer's horse, 21 regimental horses, missing.

Officer wounded—Lieutenant Warrand, 22d dragoons, slightly.

J. COLEBROOKE, Lieut.-Col.
Commanding Cavalry Regiment.

The Copy of a Despatch from Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, dated Head-Quarters, Army of the Deccan, Camp at Maheidpoor, 22d January, contains an account of the action fought on the 1st of January at the village of Coregaum, between Seroor and Poona, the details of which are given in General Smith's division-orders in the Gazette of 8th June. (See Vol. LXXIII. p. 438.) This despatch is followed by a copy of the General Order issued on the occasion by Sir Thomas Hislop.

Return of Casualties in the Division under the Command of Brigadier-General Lionel Smith, C.B., from 23d to the 29th January.

Camp at Lodun, 31st January.

2d Madras Cavalry—1 horse wounded; 1 havildar, 1 rank and file, 3 horses, missing.

Light Battalion—10 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

His Majesty's 65th Regiment—1 ensign, 5 rank and file, 1 puckally,* wounded.

1st Batt. 2d Native Infantry—2 rank and file wounded.

Horse Artillery—1 horsekeeper, 1 horse, wounded.

Officer wounded.

His Majesty's 64th Regiment—Ensign Newhouse, slightly.

H. TOVEY, D. A. G.

N.B. The wounds all slight, and the parties in the ranks, except two sepoys, badly wounded by rockets.

[The despatch from Sir Thomas Hislop, dated Maheidpoor, July 28, refers to the action fought at Nagpore, on the 16th of December, full accounts of which were given in former *Gazettes*, of the 6th of May and 9th of June, and enclosed the general orders issued on the occasion by Sir Thomas.]

Copy of a Report from Major-General Sir W. Keir to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, near Jaboah,† Feb. 11.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that a few days subsequent to my letter of the 3d instant, I received instructions from his Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop to disperse a body of troops, assembled under Bheema Bhye, a sister of Mulhar Row Holkar, who had been for some time past exacting money, and committing excesses throughout the coun-

* Water carrier.

† About eighty miles to the westward of Ougein.

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try, I accordingly moved from Budnawur* on the 7th instant, leaving the heavy stores and baggage at that place, under a strong escort; and after very long and severe marches, arrived at this place yesterday morning, and encamped close to Bheema Bhye's force.

My instructions, prescribing in the first instance an attempt at an amicable arrangement, I communicated to Bheema Bhye the line of conduct which it was necessary to pursue, requesting her immediately to disband her troops, and place herself under my protection, in order that she might be enabled to proceed to Rampoora, conformably to the wishes of Holkar's Ministers.

To these demands she considered it prudent to accede, and came over to my camp in the evening with 200 followers, having discharged the remainder of her troops, consisting of near 2,000 men, who have been granted a safe conduct to Tandlah, where they have engaged to separate, and return to their respective places of abode.

The Bhye is at present in such reduced circumstances, that I have been under the necessity of providing for her expenses to Rampoora, at the rate of 200 rupes a-day, and have reported the circumstance to Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop and Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, Political Agents to the Governor-General.

* About thirty miles west of Ougein.

I shall move to-morrow, and return to my position at Badnawur by easy marches.

I have, &c.

G. W. Kirr, Major-Gen.

SATURDAY, JULY 18.

This Gazette notifies, that on the 16th instant, his Excellency the Marquis de Osmond, Ambassador from his Majesty the King of France, had an audience of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to deliver a letter from his Sovereign in reply to the communication made by his Royal Highness upon the marriage of the Duke of Cambridge with the daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel; also the Baron de Sternald, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary for his Majesty the King of Sweden, had an audience of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to deliver a letter from his Sovereign, announcing the death of her late Majesty the Queen Dowager of Sweden.

It also notifies the appointment of Charles Dawson, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul for the provinces of Biscay and Guipuscoa; Mr. Joseph Viall, as Vice-Consul at Gibraltar, for his Majesty the King of the two Sicilies: and of the Hon. and Reverend John Neville, A. M. of Christ-church College, Oxford, to be one of his Royal Highnesses Chaplains in Ordinary.

ABSTRACT OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE *Secretary* to the SOCIETY of GUARDIANS for the PROTECTION of TRADE, has stated by a Circular to the Members thereof, that the persons undernamed; viz.

JAMES HOLMAN, Tobacconist, 232, High-street, Borough; and

WILLIAM LIGHT, late of 76, Oxford-street, since of Bedminster, near Bristol, and supposed to be now in London, are reported to that Society as improper to be proposed to be ballotted for as Members thereof.

The Secretary is desired to state, that the person calling himself

LIEUTENANT BARTLET, and mentioned to the members in May last, is NOT LIEUTENANT BARTLET of the half-pay 69th regiment of foot, now residing in London.

MIDDLESEX ELECTION.

On Friday, June 26, a great number of the Electors of Middlesex assembled, pursuant to notice, at Brentford, for the purpose of electing two Representatives for the County in the ensuing Parliament.

The usual preliminaries being gone through,

Mr. W. Whitbread stood forward, and, upon the announciation of his name, he was received with the loudest acclamations of applause. When the applause had subsided, he proposed Mr. Byng, in a very able speech.

Mr. Trapand seconded the nomination of Mr. Byng.

Mr. Wood (of Lyttleton) then stood forward, but it being understood that he meant to propose Mr. Mellish, he was received with a volley of hisses, which the friends of Mr. Mellish endeavoured in vain to counteract.

Mr. Sheriff Desanges interfered, and requested that all parties might be allowed a patient hearing. The people should hear first, and decide afterwards—that, he observed, would be the fairest mode of proceeding.

This appeal had, however, no effect, and Mr. Wood withdrew from the Hustings.

Mr. Irving seconded the proposition of Mr. Mellish, and met the same reception as his predecessor.

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Mr. Mellish stood forward, but the opposition became so loud and universal, that we could distinctly hear but a few of his observations. We understood the Hon. Gentleman to declare, that he had always acted in Parliament with the most perfect independence, that he had never looked to personal objects, but had always been anxious to perform his duty to his constituents and to the country at large. He protested that he had never had a Government contract in his life—that he had no favour to ask for, and that he had always voted according to his conscience.

The usual formalities being gone through, in announcing that Mr. Byng and Mr. Mellish were duly elected, thanks were unanimously voted to the Sheriffs, for their very proper conduct;—and that vote they certainly deserved, for they manifested the utmost desire to act with impartiality, and to conduct themselves with courtsey towards all parties.

The Meeting was dissolved about twelve o'clock.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION CONTINUED.

NINTH DAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 27.

Romilly ...	..3789	Maxwell.....	.3361
Burdett	.3513	Hunt	74

TENTH DAY.

Romilly	.4006	Maxwell.....	.3556
Burdett.....	.3819	Hunt	76

ELEVENTH DAY.

Romilly	.4221	Maxwell.....	.3784
Burdett	.4059	Hunt	80

TWELFTH DAY.

Romilly..	...4456	Maxwell.....	.4048
Burdett	.4298	Hunt	.81

THIRTEENTH DAY.

Romilly	.4789	Maxwell	.4324
Burdett.....	.4648	Hunt.	81

FOURTEENTH DAY.

Romilly	.5118	Maxwell ...	..4608
Burdett	.4958	Hunt.....	82

FIFTEENTH AND LAST DAY.

Romilly	.5339	Maxwell	.4808
Burdett.....	.5238	Hunt.....	84

The following is a statement of the numbers polled at former contested Elections for the City of Westminster:—

In 1792—For	Mr. Fox	3 516
	Lord Hood	3,217
	Mr. Horne Tooke	1,697
1796—For	Mr. Fox	5,160
	Admiral Gardner	4,814
	Mr. Horne Tooke	2,819
1802—For	Mr Fox	2,673
	Lord Gardner	2,434
	Mr. Graham.....	1,691

Dreadful Hurricane in the Mauritius.—This island was visited on the 1st of March by one of the most terrible hurricanes ever experienced there. A letter from Port Louis of the 16th of that month, describes the damage incurred to be tremendous; the whole island was one scene of waste and destruction; trees torn up by the roots, and many houses both in town and country laid flat; valuable storehouses unroofed, &c. and the goods within them completely spoiled. Upwards of 40 sail of large vessels, besides small craft, were driven on shore, or otherwise injured. The hurricane commenced at south-east, and gradually veered to the north-east till six in the morning, when it shifted suddenly to north-north-west, and brought with it the additional calamity of a heavy and overwhelming sea.

The Bishop of Orense died on the 20th May, and bequeathed a considerable sum of money, to be divided into three parts. The first for the Apostolic See; the second for the private purse of King Ferdinand VII.; and the third for those of the Inquisitors who had been persecuted or injured under the Administration of the Cortes.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

"*Windsor Castle, July 4.*

"His Majesty has been very tranquil through the last month, and continues to enjoy good bodily health, but his Majesty's disorder is undiminished.

"*H. Halford,*
"*M. Baillie,*
"*W. Heberden,*
"*J. Willis,*
"*R. Willis.*"

DEATH OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER OF SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, *June* 23.—The Queen Dowager has survived her late consort only four months and a half. Her Majesty Hedewig Elizabeth Charlotte, Queen of Sweden and Norway, born Duchess of Sleswick, Holstein, &c. &c. died here in the Royal Palace, on Saturday, the 20th of June, after a long indisposition, which terminated in a violent attack of spasm, to the great affliction of his Majesty our most gracious King, of her Majesty the Queen, of their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and the Princess Royal, of the Low assembled States of the Kingdom, and of all his Majesty's faithful subjects.

The King, who seldom suffered a day to pass without seeing the Queen, and who generally spent the evenings with her, and on every occasion shewed a truly filial attachment to her, seems deeply sensible of his new loss.

Her Majesty was niece, by the father's side, to King Adolphus Frederick of Sweden, daughter to Frederick Augustus, Duke of Holstein Oldenburg, Prince Bishop of Lubec, who was married to Ulrica Frederica of Hesse Cassel, niece by the father's side to King Frederick I. of Sweden. She

was born March 22, 1759, and married at Wismar, Jan. 22, 1774.

The accounts which have been received from Ceylon, came down to the end of February last. It would seem, that when the last accounts came away, the progress of the rebellion had not been stopped. Lady Brownrigg and all the English ladies were about to come from Candy to Columbo for protection, and every soldier that could be spared either at Columbo or Galle, has been sent for to Candy, for the purpose of keeping open, if possible, the communication between the different stations in the island. Ehelapoolla, the brother-in-law of the Dessare of Ovin, who was always known to be a secret favourer of the Insurgent cause, has at last taken an open part, and, as is reported, is gone over to his countrymen.

It is with great pleasure we give the following extract from a Decree issued from the Royal Council of Admiralty at Genoa, by order of his Majesty the King of Sardinia:—

"It is hereby ordered, that none of our subjects, of whatever class or condition soever, shall, directly or indirectly, take any part in the Slave Trade, under penalty of heavy punishment, and forfeiture of all protection from our Government. It is also further ordered, that any vessel bearing our flag, which shall enter into the above abominable traffic, shall be subject to capture, if met by any of our ships of war, and to immediate seizure and confiscation on entering any port in our dominions. In furtherance of the above Order, we have issued our commands to our Consuls resident in Foreign Countries." (Signed, &c.)

The young Princess Royal of Wurtemburg was baptised on the 27th ult. at Stutgardt. She received the names of Sophia Frederica Matilda. The sponsors present were, her Majesty the Dowager Queen of Wurtemburgh, and her Highness the Dowager Duchess Louisa of Wurtemburg. The absent sponsors were, his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, the Empress Mother, the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Queen of England, the Prince and Princesses of Orange, the Prince and Princess William of Prussia, Madame the Dowager Duchess of Brunswick, and the Prince Augustus of Oldenburgh. Discharges of artillery announced the ceremony, after which a grand entertainment was given.

Extract of a letter from the agents to Lloyd's at Riga, dated 11th (23d) June, 1818:—

"We are authorised to inform you, that at the mouth of the Duna, at the Dam of Fort Connet, a Light-house has been erected, which will be lighted from the 15th of June. The first fire is stationed 105 English feet, and the second in the same direction 25 English feet, above the level of the sea; in consequence of which the first will be perceived at a distance of 16, and the latter at a distance of 7 Italian miles. The purport of these new lights is, 1st, that their appearance may serve navigators as a guide, regarding the distance at which they may approach for anchoring; 2dly, that the direction of these lights on entering the mouth of the Duna may be conducive to avoid the reef which stretches out to the sea from Mognirsholm, as also the sand banks surrounding that island."

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE.

THE election into the Woodwardian Professorship of Mineralogy, vacated by the resignation of the Rev. J. Hailstone, took place on Thursday, May 21, in the Senate House, when the Rev. Adam Sedgwick, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, was elected by a majority of 127 votes, the numbers being

For the Rev. A. Sedgwick....186
Rev. G. C. Gorham..... 59

The following gentlemen were on Wednesday, May 20th, admitted to degrees:—Sir Richard Sutton, of Trinity College, Honorary Master of Arts; the Rev. James Mainwaring, of Emmanuel College, Master of Arts; Messrs. East George Clayton, of Caius College, and Edward Banks, of Trinity Hall, Bachelors in Civil Law; William Heberden, and William Moody, of St. John's College, Bachelors of Arts.

The following gentlemen were Thursday, June 11, admitted to the under-mentioned degrees:

Bachelors in Divinity.—Rev. Wm. Henry Parry, Fellow of St. John's College; Rev. Robert Jefferson, Fellow of Sidney College; Rev. T. S. Hughes, Fellow of Emmanuel College; Rev. Charles James Blomfield, Trinity College.

Masters of Arts.—Joseph Garrow, of St. John's College; Richard Alexander Tucker, of Jesus College.

Bachelors in Civil Law.—Rev. S. F. Statham, of Sidney College; George Tyrwhitt Drake, of Jesus College.

Bachelors of Arts.—James Coyte, of Caius College.

The Chancellor's gold medal for the best English ode was on Monday last adjudged to Charles Edward Long, Esq. of Trinity College. Subject, "Imperial and Papal Rome."

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Sir Wm. Brown's gold medals for the present year are adjudged as follows:—For the Greek Ode, to Mr. H. Hall, of King's; for the Epigrams, to Mr. Thomas William Mattby, of Pembroke Hall.—[No prize adjudged for a Latin Ode.]

The annual prizes of fifteen guineas each, given by the Representatives in Parliament of this University, to two Senior and two Middle Bachelors of Arts, who shall compose the best dissertations in Latin prose, have been this year adjudged as follow:—

Senior Bachelor.—John James Blunt, Fellow of St. John's College.—No second prize adjudged.]

Middle Bachelors.—Hugh James Rose, and Charles John Heathcote, of Trinity College.

The Porson University Prize, for the best translation of a passage from Shakspeare's play of Henry VIII. into Greek verse, was on Wednesday, July 1, adjudged to Mr. Wm. Sydney Walker, of Trinity College.

July 7th being Commencement Day, the following Doctors and Masters of Arts were created:—

Doctors in Divinity.—Rev. Alexander Richardson, of C. C. College: Rev. Richard Yates, of Jesus College; Rev. Thomas Henry Coles, of Clare Hall.

Doctors in Civil Law.—John Haggard, Esq. and Rev. James Geldart, of Trinity Hall.

Doctors in Physic.—W. F. Chambers, Esq. of Trinity College; John R. Park, Esq. of Jesus College; Richard Formby, Esq. of Caius College.

Masters of Arts.—Mr. Browning, of King's College; Messrs. Mac Leay, Purvis, G. Waddington, Franks, Douglas, Wigram, Green, Lyon, Clapham, Bakshaw, R. C. Wilson, Sperling, Sinclair, Moody, Senhouse, Cheap, Brisco, Mowbray, Gordon, Smith, W. P. Waddington, Cator, Gobling, Bawtree, Bowen, Scarlet, W. C. Wilson, of Trinity College; Messrs. Beamish, Tennyson, Wynne, Watson, Smith, C. S. Luxmoore, White, Blackburn, Garrow, Reaston, Douglas, Barrow, Higton, Robinson, Graham, Chapman, Salwey, Heysham, Thirlwall, Gordon, Mills, Simpson, C. T. C. Luxmore, Barnard, Moore, Owen, and Harrison, of St. John's College; Messrs. Dicken, Dobson, Proctor, Quilter, Bligh, Whinfield, and Jenkin, of St. Peter's College; Messrs. Semple, Ridsdale, Bidwell, Worthington, and Miller, of Clare Hall; Messrs. Backhouse, Ainslie, Phear, and White, of Pembroke Hall; Messrs. Judkin, Crooke, Wildig, Rudge, and Theobald, of Caius College; Mr. Wilkinson, of Trinity Hall; Messrs. Boys, Flather, Tweed, and Holmes, of Corpus Christi College; Messrs. Foyster, Smith, Brereton, Beard, Gallaud, Cunningham, Puckle, Blackden, of Queen's College; Messrs. Abbot and Schofield, of Catharine Hall; Messrs. Calvert, Tucker, Sparke, Emly, and Deering, of Jesus College; Messrs. Leicester, Lawrence, Hoste, Poynder, Bromehead, Marsh, and Hildyard, of Christ College; Messrs. Rawson, Vale, and Foster, of Magdalen College; Messrs. Copper, Archdale, Burrows, Holme, Mainwaring, Scott, and Creswell, of Emanuel College; Messrs. Keene, Winch, Goddard, Roy, Dale, Tumbleby, and Southcomb, of Sidney College; Mr. Prise, of Downing College.

The Hon. J. Neville, of Christ College, and the Hon. Henry Townshend, of St. John's College, have been admitted Honorary Masters of Arts; the Rev. Miles Bland, Fellow of St. John's College, and G. Powell, of Queen's College, Bachelors in Divinity; Mr. C. Sims, of Trinity College, has been admitted Batchelor in Physic: Mr. Briarly, of St. John's College, has been admitted Master of Arts.

The Rev. James Proctor, M.A. formerly of Exeter College, Oxford, was admitted into one of the Fellowships at St. Peter's College, in this University, on the Park foundation.

The Rev. James Collett Ebden, B.A. Junior Tutor of Trinity Hall, was admitted Fellow of that Society.

OXFORD.

MAY 2.

On Wednesday, the 15th ult. W. K. Hett, and W. A. Holgate, were admitted Scholars of Lincoln College; and I. H. Churchill, and —— Gibbs, Exhibitioners, on Lord Crew's foundation.

On Monday, April 27th, the following Gentlemen were admitted to degrees:—

Bachelors of Arts.

Mr. Thomas Harman, of Queen's Coll.; Mr. George Robert Gleig, and Mr. John Vesey Hamilton, of Magdalen Hall; Mr. Charles Forward, of Wadham Coll.

Wednesday, the 6th, the Rev. James Thomas Holloway, M.A. of Exeter Coll. was admitted Bachelor in Divinity, and on Thursday Doctor in Divinity.

The same day Mr. William Law Pope, Scholar of Worcester Coll. was admitted Bachelor of Arts.

On Thursday, May 7th, Mr. William Law Pope, B.A. was elected Fellow, and Mr. John Whittington Ready Landon, Scholar of Worcester Coll. on Dr. Clarke's foundation.

On Saturday, the 9th May, the last day of Easter Term, the following Gentlemen were admitted to degrees:—

Masters of Arts.

Mr. Anthony Mervin Reeve Story, of Wadham Coll.; Rev. Joseph Cumings, of Oriel; Mr. Charles Miller, of Merton.

Bachelors of Arts.

Bertie Entwisle Jarvis, Esq. of Christ Church, and George Brian, Esq. of Exeter Coll. Grand Compounders; Mr. Henry Lewis Majendie, Mr. John Michael Severne,

Mr. John Symons Poring, of Oriel Coll.; Mr. Walter Powell, and Mr. Ellis Roberts, Scholars of Jesus Coll.; Mr. James Monkhouse Knott, and Mr. John Clarke Jenkins, of Lincoln Coll.; Mr. William John Gilbert, Scholar of Brasennose Coll.; Mr. Robert Silfield, of Corpus Christi Coll.

The whole number of Degrees in Easter Term was—D.D. 3, B.D. 2; M.A. 35; B.A. 81; Matriculations 99.

On Wednesday, the first day of Act Term, the following Gentlemen were admitted to degrees:—

Masters of Arts.

John Eagles, Esq. of Wadham Coll. Grand Compounder; Rev. James Hooper, of Oriel; Rev. David Morgan, Rev. Thomas Morgan, Mr. John Hughes, Scholar, and Rev. Thomas Read, of Jesus Coll.; Mr. William Milton Bridger; and Mr. Charles Thomas Longley, Mr. William Foster Lloyd, Mr. James Arthur Wilson, Students, of Christ Church; Rev. Jasper Farmer Baillie, Rev. Francis Brandt, Mr. Henry Latham, Mr. Roger Manwaring Manwaring, and Rev. Augustus Edward of Hobart, Brasennose Coll.; Rev. Joseph Beckett, of Trinity Coll.; Rev. James Boys, of Wadham Coll.

Bachelors of Arts.

Mr. John Garbett, of All Souls' Coll.; Mr. William Newland Pedder, Scholar, and Mr. Hugh Moreton Phillips, of Worcester Coll; Mr. Samuel Fenton, of Jesus Coll.; Mr. Godfrey Bird, and Mr. John Billington, Scholar, of University Coll.; Mr. John Evans, Mr. Joseph Pitt, and Hon. John Pratt Hewitt, of Christ Church; Mr. Frederick Gambier, Mr. George Hamilton Seymour, and Mr. William Oldfield Bartlett, Postmasters of Merton Coll.; Mr. Oswald Feilden, Mr. William Bell, Mr. David Lewis, and Mr. John Walker, of Brasennose Coll.; Mr. William Hutchesoll, of St. Mary Hall; Mr. John Henry Coates Borwell, and Mr. John Davies, of St. Edmund Hall; Mr. Samuel Young Seagrave of Magdalen Hall; Mr. William Rock, of Trinity Coll.; Mr. Richard Higgs, of Wadham Coll.; Mr. David Jenkyns, and Mr. Henry Clissold, of Exeter Coll.: Mr. William Heald Ludlow, and Mr. James Gray, of Queen's Coll.; Mr. Charles Gray Round, and Mr. John Morton Colson, of Balliol Coll.; Mr. Richard French Laurence, Scholar, of Pembroke Coll.

Thursday the Prize Compositions were adjudged as follows:

THE CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES.

Latin Essay—"Biography."—Mr. John Leycester Adolphus, B.A. Fellow of St. John's Coll.

Latin Essay—"Quam vim in Moribus Populi conformandis exhibeant Rerum publicarum subitæ Mutationes?"—Mr. Samuel Hinds, B.A. of Queen's Coll.

Latin Verses.—"Titus Hierosolymam expugnans."—Mr. Thomas Holden Ormerod, Undergraduate, Fellow of New Coll.

SIR ROGER NEWDIGATE'S PRIZE.

English Verse.—"The Coliseum."—The same, Mr. T. H. Ormerod.

On Thursday, the 21st of May, the Election of Keeper of the Archives, in the place of the Rev. James Ingram, B.D. some time Fellow of Trinity College, was decided in favour of the Rev. George Leigh Cooke, B.D. Professor of Natural Philosophy, and late Fellow of Corpus Christi College. The numbers were:—Mr. Cooke, 180; Mr. Bliss, 122; Mr. Heys, 107.

The same day the following Degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.

Rev. Cornelius Ives, of Exeter College; Mr. Robert Cunninghame Taylor, of Christ Church; Mr. Harry Buckberry Faulkner, of Brasennose College.

Bachelors of Arts.

Mr. William John Smithwick, and Mr. John James Strutt, of Oriel College; Mr. Nicholas Burd, of Christ Church; Mr. Charles Eckersall, of Corpus Christi College; Mr. William Stallman, and Mr. Thomas Farley, Demy of Magdalen College; Mr. John Toke, Mr. Henry Jonas Barton, Mr. Thomas Higgins, Scholar, and Mr. Francis Clerke, of Brasennose College; Rev. Robert Montague Austin, of St. Edmund Hall; Mr. Thomas Williams of Magdalen Hall; Mr James Corral Roberts, and Mr. George Woodhouse, of Trinity College; Mr. John Merewether, and Mr. Edmund R. H. G. Palmer, of Queen's College.

May 20th the following Degrees were conferred:—

Bachelors of Arts.

Mr. Thomas Seyer, and Richard William Kerly, of Exeter College; Mr. Richard Bethell, Scholar, and Mr. Charles Girdlestone, of Wadham College; Mr. Richard Dutton Kennicott, University College; Mr. Edward Newton Young, Mr. James Troughton, and Mr. Roger Mullock, of Christ Church; Mr. Andrew Ackworth Edge, and Mr. George Austen, of Trinity College.

At a convocation held on Wednesday the 13th of May, being the first day of Act Term, the Rev. E. Hawkins, M.A. Fellow of Oriel College, the Rev. T. Grantham, M.A. Fellow of Magdalen College, and the Rev. W. Spencer Phillips, M.A. of Trinity College, were appointed Masters of the Schools.

On Monday May 18th the Election came on at Trinity College, when James Randall, M.A. was elected Fellow; James Hardwick Dyer, Scholar; and John Henry Newman, Exhibitioner of that Society.

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BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Leicester, the lady of Lieutenant J. H. Bellairs, R.N. of a daughter.

JUNE 29. At Kensington, the lady of H. J. Da Costa, Esq. of a daughter.

In South Audley-street, the Countess de Palmella, of a son.

JULY 3. The Right Hon. Lady Caroline Neville, of a son.

9. At Blackheath, the lady of Captain H. W. Gordon, of the royal artillery, of a son.

The lady of Robert Robertson, Esq. of Dessington Hall, Northumberland, of a daughter.

10. In Park-place, St. James's, the lady of Thomas Somers Cocks, Esq. of a daughter.

13. Mrs. Edward Du Bois, of Gower-place, Euston-square, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, William Ogilvie, Esq. jun. of Chesters, Roxburghshire, to Alexina, daughter of the late Alexander Falconer, Esq. of Woodcot Park.

Lately, George Gordon Smith, Esq. late of the 9th lancers, to Marianne, Baroness de Daubrawa, widow of the late Baron de Daubrawa, of the Portuguese legion and third dragoon guards.

MAY 3. At Antigua, William Ledeatt, Esq. to Eliza, daughter of the late Samuel Sedgwick, Esq.

JUNE 6. At Dublin, Colonel Raymond Pelly, of his Majesty's 16th regiment of dragoons, to Louisa French, eldest daughter of Robert Henry French, Esq. of the city of London.

8. Charles Henry Smith, Esq. naval officer of Malta Yard, to Miss Mary Gerrans.

12. At Tain, Mr. Lachlan Ross, aged 92, to Miss Ann Stewart, aged 20.

13. The Rev. Edward Bowman Vardon, to Mary-Anne, daughter of Mr. Henry Gaitskell, of the Paragon.

18. The Rev. D. Lewis, Twickenham, to Miss Henrietta Warwick, of the same place.

22. At Speldhurst, near Tunbridge, Kent, Lord Cochrane, to Miss Catherine Corbett Barnes, late of Bryanstone-street.

23. Mr. E. Hubball, of Clerkenwell-close, to Mary-Anne, daughter of James Taylor, Esq. of Sloane-street, Chelsea.

Mr. Thomas Cheshire, of Aylesbury, Bucks, to Mary, daughter of the late Rob. Miller, Esq. of Tower-hill.

24. Mr. W. H. Brind, of Paternoster-row, to Catherine, daughter of ——— Ormond, Esq. of Wantage.

Robert James, Esq. of Gutter-lane, to Miss Morris, of Chepstow.

The Rev. James Heby, of London, to Anne, daughter of the late Archer Ward, Esq. of Derby.

25. John Creswell, Esq. of Northumberland, to Elizabeth-Mary, daughter of Gilfred Lawson Reed, Esq. of Champion-hill, Camberwell.

At Walthamstow, by the Rev. H. J. Parker, M. A. lecturer of Gresham College, Peter Kendall, Esq. of Buenos Ayres, South America, to Jemima-Elizabeth, only daughter of Jesse Russell, Esq. of Walthamstow.

William Keen, Esq. of Northbrook-place, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Hall Grinham, Esq. of Godalming.

Mr. R. March, of Bow-lane, to Anne, daughter of Mr. Joseph Harris, late of Barking.

26. Hylton Dennis Hacon, Esq. of Hackney, to Elizabeth-Alice, daughter of the late Edward Longdon Mackmurdo, Esq. of Clapton.

27. William Mount, of Waring-place, Berks, Esq. to Charlotte, daughter of George Talbot, of Guiting, Gloucester, Esq.

Henry Weston, Esq. son of William Weston, Esq. of the Borough Bank, to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Kirby, Esq. of Kennington Green.

29. Robert Vaughan Richards, of the Inner Temple, Esq. to Jane, daughter of Matthew Chalie, Esq. of Wandsworth Common.

John Kaye, Esq. of the East India Company's Civil Service, to Miss Elizabeth Browne, of Clapham.

Henry Hardie, M.D. of Manchester, to Margaret, daughter of the late Robert Whisham, Esq. of Dumfrieshire.

30. Mr. James Renshaw, son of the late John Renshaw, Esq. of Owthorpe, Nottinghamshire, to Ann-Elizabeth, daughter of John Dyson, Esq. of Chelsea.

Mr. Samuel Beddome, of Gracechurch-street, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Muriel, of Ely.

JULY 1. Peter Langford Brooke, Esq. of Mere Hall, Cheshire, to Elizabeth-Sophia Rowley, daughter of Admiral Sir Charles Rowley.

4. Caroline-Louisa, daughter of Robert Thomas, M.D. of Salisbury, to the Rev. Richard Fletcher, B.A. of Clapham Common.

W. T. Brande, Esq. of Albemarle-street, to Anna-Frederica, daughter of Charles Hatchett, Esq. of Mount Clare, Surrey.

6. Robert Hope, M.D. F.L.S. to Mrs. Davies, of Upper Cadogan-place.

7. R. Stratton, Esq. surgeon to his Majesty's forces, to Miss Lincoln, of Upper Seymour-street, Portman square.

The Rev. Matt. Morris Preston, of Aspeden, Hertfordshire, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Francis Garratt, Esq.

9. Archibald Ewart, Esq. surgeon on

the Madras establishment, to Miss Agnes Scott, of Pall-mall.

Hugh Lewis Albert, Esq. late of the 58th regiment, to Jane, daughter of Matthias Wilks, Esq. of Tanbridge Court, Godstone, Surrey.

11. William de St. Croix, of Windsor, Esq. to Mary, daughter of the late Nathaniel Green, Esq. his Majesty's consul at Nice.

13. The Rev. Henry Dawson, M.A. son of William Dawson, Esq. of St. Leonard's Hill, Berks, to Julia, daughter of Sir Robert Buxton, Bart. of Shadwell Lodge, Norfolk.

14. Lieutenant-colonel C. Bruce, to Charlotte, daughter of James Forbes, Esq. of Hutton Hall, Essex.

15. Richard Burford, Esq. to Harriet, daughter of the late Robert, and sister to the present J. P. Tudway, Esq. M.P. for Wells.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at Oreston, near Plymouth, Lieutenant John Burrows, of the royal navy, in which he served 64 years.

Lately, at Pisa, the Hon. Charlotte Plunkett, sister to Lord Cloncurry.

Lately, in Dublin, the Countess of Bective.

Lately, at Tackbury, Hants, William Simson, Esq. aged 78, late of Moor-park, Surrey.

Lately, at Calcutta, Sir John Hadley D'Oyly, aged 64.

Lately, at Pentonville, Nicholas Phipps, Esq. aged 64.

Lately, at Brighton, Miss Margaret Barkly, youngest sister of Æneas Barkly, merchant, London.

Lately, in Broad-street, Marlborough-street, Mrs. Mary Houston, aged 84, relict of the late Simon Houston, Esq. surgeon, Brewer-street, Golden-square.

Lately, at Bonington House, Lady Ross Baillie, of Lamington, relict of the late Vice-admiral Sir John Lockhart Ross, of Balnagown, Bart.

Jan. 12. Near Jaypore, East Indies, John Crake, Esq. late surgeon of his Majesty's 67th regiment, aged 38.

March 30. On board the East India Company's ship William Pitt, Captain Graham, at sea, on the passage from St. Helena to England, Archibald Seton, Esq. of Touch, in the county of Stirling, in Scotland, aged 60 years. In the year 1780, in early life, Mr. Seton went to Bengal in the civil service of the East India Company, where he remained during the protracted period of thirty-eight years. In this long interval he was successively employed in the execution of the duties of many of the most important offices in the administration of the affairs of our great and extensive empire, the East: and it is not more than simple justice to Mr. Seton to declare, that his conduct in the discharge of the functions of every situation which he filled, was equally honourable to himself, advantageous to the State, and calculated to promote the permanent comfort and happiness of the subjects of the Government whose welfare was entrusted to his charge. After passing through the routine of early service in India, with much credit to himself, Mr. Seton was successively entrusted with the charge of the collection of the Revenue and the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in the Districts of Bhangolpore and Behar. He was then promoted to a seat in the Provincial Court of Justice in the Province of Behar; and on the occasion of the cession of a portion of the dominions of his Excellency the Nabob Vizier to the East India Company, in the year 1801, he was removed to the same station in the ceded provinces, and was one of the Gentlemen selected by Marquis Wellesley to assist the Right Honourable Sir Henry Wellesley, G.C.B. in the discharge of the trust of the office of Lieutenant-governor of those Provinces. In the year 1806, Mr. Seton was appointed to the office of President at the Court of his Majesty Shah Allum, at Delhi, and performed the grateful duty of securing the happiness of the last few months of the life of that interesting Prince, and also of providing for the comfort of his son and successor, the present Emperor of Hindostan, on the accession of the latter to the Musnud. The arrangements made by Mr. Seton for the management of the territory to the Westward of the Jumna, assigned for the maintenance of the Royal Family at Delhi, during the years in which he retained the office of President at his Majesty's Court from 1806 to 1811, were equally honourable to his own character, and well calculated to promote the welfare of all classes of the inhabitants of that territory, and their advantages have been permanent. In the year 1811, Mr. Seton accompanied the late Earl of Minto on the expedition against the Island of Java; and after the successful conquest of that island, he was appointed to the office of Governor of Prince of Wales's Island. From that station he was promoted, in the year 1812, by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, as the reward of his long services, and a seat in the Supreme Council at Fort William in Bengal, which he filled with much credit for five years, and was on his return to his native country in 1818, at the period of his death. During the long period of Mr. Seton's services, he had happiness to possess in succession, to the fullest extent, the well-merited confidence of every Government under which

he served—that of Marquis Cornwallis, Lord Teignmouth, Marquis Wellesley, Sir George Barlow, and the Earl of Minto: and the friend by whom this faint tribute is paid to his memory, and by whom his virtues will ever be revered, can assert, from an intimate knowledge for a period of nearly forty years, that his desire to promote the happiness of others was uniformly enthusiastic, and that the virtues of his heart were pure, and unmixed with any tincture of alloy. The memory of the virtues of Mr. Seton will be cherished by all the numerous friends he has left behind him, and will be embalmed in the recollection of a grateful people, amongst whom his life was spent, and whose best interests always claimed the first place in his heart.

April 26. At Rio de Janeiro, aged 62, Commodore John Douglas, in the service of his Majesty the King of Portugal, and master and commander R.N.

May 16. In Russel-street, Liverpool, Mr. David Gordon Hutchison, aged 33, late of Cromarty, North Britain.

June 2. At Park-row, Nottingham, Mr. Charles Coxens, of the firm of Child, Cosens, and Co. London and Nottingham.

15. In Ruthwell Village, Dumfriesshire, William Gillespie, an old Chelsea pensioner. By his own account he was 108 years of age, having been born in the year 1710 11.

20. Mr. William Spratt, commercial traveller from Edinburgh.

In Hatton garden, aged 62, Dr. Joseph Adams.

21. Mrs. Macnamara, relict of the late John Macnamara, Esq. of the island of St. Christopher, and mother of the present Lady Cranstoun.

At Lambeth, William Kitchen, son of the late Major William Willey Kitchen, of the Bengal establishment.

Mr. Thomas Nottidge, of Christ College, Cambridge, aged 20.

23. Thomas Thompson, Esq. aged 51.

George Parys, Esq. army agent, of Craven-street.

Richard Miles Wynne, Esq. of Eyartt House, Denbighshire, many years governor of Cape Coast Castle, Africa.

24. At Islington, Mr. Thomas Cole, of Holborn-hill, aged 70.

July 1. Suddenly, at Leamington Spa, Sir Thomas Bernard, Bart. D.C.L. well known for his zealous labours and writings in behalf of public charities and other useful institutions.

3. At Paris, the infant daughter and only child of Lord William Russell, son to the Duke of Bedford.

4. At Cobham Park, Surrey, in the 67th year of his age, Harvey Christian Combe, Esq. for many years one of the representatives in Parliament for the City of London.

5. At Cardigan, Mr. Owen Mathias, merchant, of that town, aged 63.

Mrs. Henrietta Cullen Brown, daughter of the late John Brown, M.D. author of the Elements of Medicine.

6. At Maidenhead-bridge, Lady Pocock, widow of the late Sir Isaac Pocock.

In Upper Berkley-street, the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Richardson, wife of Francis Richardson, Esq. of the Madras civil establishment.

7. Aged 29, Jane, the wife of John Lane, Esq. of Goldsmiths'-hall.

8. George, son of the late Henry Frogley, Esq. of Hounslow.

Mrs. Wright, of Blandford-street, Manchester-square.

9. Hannah, the wife of Mr. Samuel Penlington, of Windsor, aged 33 years.

In Tavistock-street, Bloomsbury-square, Alexander Forbes Gaskell, Esq. solicitor, of Gray's-inn, aged 51.

11. Dr. Joseph Mason Cox.

13. At Leamington Spa, Matthew Reid, Esq. of Leicester, and brother to Dr. Reid, of Grenville-street.

John Wear, Esq. barrister-at-law, and a Bencher of the Honourable Society of Gray's-inn.

14. At Leyton, Miss Elizabeth Solly, aged 22, eldest daughter of Isaac Solly, Esq.

19 At Spring Grove, Richmond, in the 78d year of his age, Sir Charles Price, Bart. alderman of the ward of Farringdon Without, and for many years one of the representatives in Parliament for the city of London.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Collectors of Portraits and Illustrators of Granger's Biographical Dictionary, Seward's Anecdotes, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Biographia Dramatica, Pennant's London, Lysons's Environs, Pursuits of Literature, are respectfully informed, that a NEW proof impressions of the PORTRAITS that accompany this Work, are struck off on Columbia Paper, and may be had separate, price 4s.; but EARLY application will be necessary to secure them, as the number printed is very LIMITED.

In the press,

BY Alexander Jamieson, a Grammar of Logic and a Grammar of Rhetoric.

Mr. Edwards, author of The First Principles of Algebra, designed for the use of Students, has in the press, a treatise on the Latin and Greek Prosodies; in which he proposes to explain all difficulties relating

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to Accent and Quantity. The intention of this publication is to exhibit the inconsistency and jargon of modern professors, and to point out the consistency and harmony of the old schools.

The same author is publishing, A Course of Lectures on Chemistry; and a Practical Essay on Fluxions.

H. Butterworth's general Catalogue of Modern Law Books (the best editions, with their prices), intended as a guide to the purchasers of legal works.

A second edition, with considerable additions, of the Elements of Forensic or Juridical Medicine, by George Edward Male, M.D. Physician to the General Hospital, Birmingham.

A new edition, with great additions, of the Epitome of the Practice of the High Court of Chancery, by Robert Venables, Esq. author of the Practice and Costs in the Court of Chancery.

A Digest of the Law of the Distribution of the Personal Estates of Intestates, by Francis Mascall, Esq. Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-law.

Dr. Ayre, of Hull, will soon publish, in an octavo volume, Practical Observations on Marasmus, and those disorders allied to it, that may be strictly denominated bilious.

The Rev. R. Brook is preparing for publication, the State and Progress of Religious Liberty, from the first propagation of Christianity in Britain to the present time.

Dr. A. B. Granville has in the press, Memoirs on the present State of Science and Scientific Institutions in France; interspersed with anecdotes, and illustrated by numerous plates and tables.

Dr. Clarke Abel will soon publish, Personal Observations made during the Progress of the British Embassy through China, and on its Voyage to and from that Country, in a quarto volume, illustrated by engravings.

Mr. J. W. Whittaker, of St. John's College, Cambridge, has in the press, a Critical Examination of Mr. Bellamy's Translation of Genesis; comprising a refutation of his calumnies against the English translators of the Bible.

Mr. John Nichols is preparing for publication, in three octavo volumes, the Miscellaneous Works of the late George Hardinge, Esq.

Dr. Spiker's Travels through England are published at Berlin, and an English translation is preparing for the press.

Dr. Andrew Duncan will soon publish, an Account of the Life, Writings, and Character of the late Dr. Alexander Monro, delivered at the Harveian oration at Edinburgh for 1818.

John Galt, Esq. is preparing the Second Part of the Life of Benjamin West, Esq.

M. A. Picquot is printing a Chronological Abridgement of the History of Modern Europe, compiled from the best English, French, and German historians.

Mr. William Carey has in the press, a Biographical Sketch of B. R. Haydon, Esq. with critical observations on his paintings, and some notice of his essays in the public journals.

Dr. Hallaran has in the press a second edition, with considerable additions, of his Practical Observations on the Causes and Cure of Insanity.

T. W. C. Edwards, M. A. has just published, a new and concise Treatise on Algebra, beautiful printed on crown post, in one neat volume, octavo.—To us, this work appears to possess the merit of being novel in conception, classical in expression, and lucid in arrangement—the production of a man of great taste, and of consummate knowledge of the science. We think we have never seen a finer specimen of good composition and handsome printing, on any mathematical subject whatever. In short, this volume is equally calculated to enrich the Library and to grace the Cabinet.

LIST OF BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS OF ESTABLISHED WORKS,

PUBLISHED IN JULY,

At the Prices they are advertised at, in boards, unless otherwise expressed; and may be had of J. ASPERNE, *No.* 32, CORNHILL.

It is earnestly requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid) and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENSE.

CONVERSATIONS on Botany, 2d edit. 12mo. plates, 7s. 6d. coloured 10s. 6d.

Travels in Canada and the United States, by Lieutenant Hall, 8vo. 14s.

An Autumn near the Rhine, 8vo. 14s.

Annals of Scottish Episcopacy, by the Rev. J. Skinner, 8vo. 12s.

New Tales, by Mrs. Opie, 4 vols. 12mo. 1l. 8s.

Conversations on Algebra, by W. Cole, 12mo. 7s.

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Pilpay's Fables, royal 18mo. 6s.

Bodian Castle, a Poem, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Dr. Busby's Grammar of Music, 12mo. 9s.

Moria's Second Journey through Persia, &c. &c. royal 4to. 3l. 13s. 6d.

Johnson's Journey from India to England, 4to. 2l. 2s.

Memoirs of the First Duke of Marlborough, by the Rev. Archdeacon Coxe, Vol. II. 4to. 2l. 8s.

The History and Antiquity of Westminster Abbey, by Neale Brayley, 2 vols. 72l. 6s.

Birkbeck's Letters from Illinois, 8vo. 5s.

Robinson's History of Tottenham, 8vo. 24s.

Monk's Vindication of the University of Cambridge, 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Histrionic Topography; or the Birthplace, Residences, and Funeral Monuments of the most distinguished Actors, 8vo. 12s.

Borquet's Naval Systems and Inventions, royal 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Recluse of the Pyrenees, a Poem, inscribed to H.R.H. Prince Leopold.

Palmer's Travels in North America, 8vo. 12mo.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FROM an occurrence, for which the Editor is entirely unaccountable, the elegant Poem by "*J. J. Watts, Esq.*" was accidentally omitted in our last Number. It having, however, since appeared in other periodical works, as well as in a respectable daily Journal, we are *now* under the necessity of reluctantly declining its insertion altogether, it being our established regulation, except under very peculiar circumstances, never to reprint any Poetry which is known to have appeared in a cotemporary publication.

The same remarks equally apply to *J. W. R.* and some other Correspondents, whom we need not enumerate.

Several communications, too long delayed for want of room, shall appear in an early Number.

A. B.'s favour of the 26th ult. was not received till the 29th; but we must decline inserting the contributions of *W. W. M.*

We still continue to receive many poetical contributions of considerable merit; but their beauties are often so local, or so applicable to particular persons, that we cannot think them of sufficient consequence for the European Magazine, however much they may please the parties concerned. Complaints of lovers, for example, are teasing to those who have no interest in the reconciliation, and consequent raptures, to which they are intended to lead. We would therefore advise Phillis and Damon, and Amaryllis and Cynthios, and Phœbe and Lubin, to manage their Correspondence through the medium of the Post Office, general and twopenny. Visions of happiness, either on the sea-shore or in inland cottages, may, by the same means, be made to contribute a little to the real benefit of the revenue.

Visitor—Fragmenta, No. XXVII.—and *J. Y.* in our next.

ERRATA in our last.—Page 487, col. 2, line 19, for "*lands*," read "*hand*."—Page 488, col. 2, line 36, after "*yoke*," insert "*at*."—Ibid. last line but two, for "*thanks you, my readers*, read "*thanks your readers.*"—Ibid. last line but one, for "*you*," read "*they.*"

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

WITH THE ATTORNIES' NAMES,

FROM SATURDAY, JUNE 27, TO SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1818.

Extracted from the London Gazette.

N.B. All the Meetings are at GUILDHALL, unless otherwise expressed. The Country and London Attornies' Names are between Brackets.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

ATTWOOD, JOSEPH, Oldbury, Salop, victualler. *July* 21.

BROWN, JAMES, Cock Hill, Ratcliff-highway, stop-seller. *July* 18.

COOKE, JAS. and CO. Golden-lane, cheesemonger. *July* 25.

COOPER, WILLIAM, Eastcheap, merchant. *July* 25.

HALL, THOMAS, Ashborne, Derby, coach-maker. *July* 25.

LONGMIERE, GEORGE, Appleby, Westmoreland, draper. *July* 4.

PENNY, RICHARD, Milson, Salop, farmer. *June* 27.

TAPSCOTT, WILLIAM, Plymouth, victualler.] *July* 25.

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BANKRUPTS.

ATTWOOD, JOS. Oldbury, victualler, Aug. 8, Swan, Wolverhampton. [Foster, Wolverhampton; and Swaine and Co. Frederick's-place.] *June* 27.

ASHWORTH, ABRAHAM, Swan, York, fustian-manufacturer, Aug. 22, Dog, Manchester. [Kadley, Oldham.] *July* 11.

ASHWORTH, JOHN, Manchester, grocer, Aug. 3, 4, and 29, George, Manchester. [Atkinson, Manchester; and Makinson and Co. Temple.] *July* 28.

ARMITAGE, WM. sen. Thorne, Yorkshire, mariner, Sept. 1, Dog and Duck, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Walmsley, Hull; and Ellis, Chancery-lane.] *July* 21.

ABBOTT, SAM. New court, St. Swithin's-lane, merchant, Aug. 1, and Sept. 1. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street.] *July* 21.

ALCOCK, EDWARD, Atherstone, Warwick, hat-manufacturer, Aug. 1, 3, and Sept. 5, King's Head, Coventry. [Carter, Coventry.] *July* 25.

BLOWEN, JAS. HENRY, Mint-square, Tower Hill, gun-maker, Aug. 6. [Evitt and Co. Haydon-sq.] *June* 27.

BARTON, JOS. St. James's-place, St. James's-street, dress-maker, Aug. 15. [Bull, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.] *July* 4.

BALL, JOHN, Watling-street, straw-hat manufacturer, Aug. 22. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street.] *July* 11.

BUTT, JOHN, Wapping, common brewer, Aug. 22. [Rowland and Co. Lincoln's-inn-fields.] *July* 11.

BARON, MORWENT, Coleford, Gloucester, scrivener, Aug. 3, 4, and 29, Rummer, Bristol. [Adlington and Co. Bedford-row.] *July* 18.

BLORE, ROBERT, Craven-place, Bayswater, stone-mason, Aug. 8, 11, and Sept. 5. [Dawson, Saville-place Burlington-street.] *July* 25.

BOOTH, WM. and Co. Bishopwearmouth, Durham, ship-builders, Aug. 8, 17, and Sept. 5, Bridge, Bishopwearmouth. [Shafts, Bishopwearmouth; and Blackiston, Symond's-inn.] *July* 25,

BARLOW, JAMES, Blackburn, Lancaster, book-binder, Aug. 11, 12, and Sept. 5. Old Bull, Blackburn. [Robinson, Blackburn; and Armstrong, Staple's-inn.] *July* 25.

COOKE, THOS. and Co. Strand, dealers in music, Aug. 15 [Richardson and Co. New-inn.] *July* 4.

CLEGG, JER. CLARKE, Manchester, timber-merchants, Aug. 1, and 29, Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. [Hurd and Co. Temple.] *July* 18.

CUNLIFF, ROBT. Astley, Lancashire, shopkeeper, Aug. 10, 11, and 29, Eagle and Child, Wigan. [Gaskell, Wigan.] *July* 18.

COLBOURN, JOHN, Pudding-lane, fish-salesman, Aug. 8, and Sept. 5. [Bower, Clifford's-inn.] *July* 25.

COWARD, THOS. Langhelm Bridge, Lancaster, miller, Aug. 3, 4, and Sept. 5, Sun, Lancaster. [Dickenson, Ulverston; and Baxter and Co. Gray's-inn-place.] *July* 25.

DAWSON, WM. Witherly, Yorkshire, inn-keeper, Aug. 3, 22, and 29, Angel, Witherley. [Lake, Dowgate-hill.] *July* 18.

FORD, JAS. Bidborough-street, Burton-crescent, builder, Aug. 1, and 29. [Cope, Wilson-street, Gray's-inn-lane.] *July* 18.

GIBBS, JAS. Bishopsgate-street Without, grocer, Aug. 15. [Vincent, Bedford-street, Bedford-square.] *July* 4.

GODWIN, EDWD. Tottenham-court-road, cheesemonger, Aug. 25. [Poole and Co. Gray's-inn-sq.] *July* 14.

HORNBY, THOS. jun. Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer, August 11, Dog and Duck, Kingston upon Hull, [Walmsley, Hull; and Egerton, Gray's-inn-sq.] *June* 30.

HORNSBY, THOS. Cornhill, stock-broker, Aug. 18. Jennings and Co. Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn.] *July* 7.

HALL, MILCAH, and CO. Kingston-upon-Hull, woollen-drapers, Sept. 1, Neptune, Kingston upon-Hull. [Scotchburn, Great Driffield; and Spence, Threadneedle-street.] *July* 21.

JOSEPH, MITCHIL, St. James's-street, wine merchant, Aug. 8. [Kearsey and Co. Bishopsgate-street.] *June* 27.

JONES, JOHN, Cambridge, cabinet-maker, Aug. 17, 18, and 29, Red Lion, Cambridge. [Peacock, Cambridge; and Toone and Co. Bedford-row.] *July* 18.

KNIGHT, ROBERT. Stone-Brookes, York, clothier, Aug. 10, White Bear, Manchester, Aug. 19, and Sept. 5, Bull's Head, Mosley. [Higginbotham, Oldham, Lancashire; and Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.] *July* 25.

LINDERS, WM. Tetsworth, Oxfordshire, inn-keeper, Aug. 18, at Mr. R. Bartram's, Oxford. [Rose and Co. Gray's-inn-square.] *July* 7.

LIPPENT, WM. Kinicot, Somerset, tallow-monger, Aug. 29, Full Moon, Bath. [Highmoor, Scotland-yard.] *July* 18.

LEE, ROBERT, Great Winchester-street, underwriter, Aug. 8, 11, and Sept. 5. [Farren, Threadneedle-street.] *July* 25.

MOLEY, ISAAC, BACKALLER, Hawkchurch, Dorsetshire, baker, Aug. 3, 4, and 25, Angel, Chard, Somerset. [Clarke, Chard.] *July* 14.

OAKLEY, GEO. and Co. Old Bond-street, upholders, August 4. [Oakley and Co. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.] *July* 14.

OLIVER, JAS. ROBT. Blackheath, merchant, Aug. 25. [Rivington, Fenchurch-street.] *July* 14.

PHILLIPS, JAS. Upper Easton-street. Pimlico, coal-merchant, Aug. 8. [Wettig, Duke-street, Portland-place.] *June* 27.

PRICHARD, JAS. Whitechapel, cooper, Aug. 18. [Tilbury, Falcon-street, Aldersgate-street.] *July* 7.

PHILIPPS, THOS. Haking, Pembrokeshire, merchant, Aug. 29, Castle, Haverfordwest. [Harris, Haverfordwest; and Slade and Co. Gray's-inn.] *July* 18.

PEARSON, JON. WATCHAM, Great Marlborough-St. dentist, Aug. 29. [Davis and Co. Lothbury.] *July* 18.

RAWLINSON, ROBT. Manchester, pawnbroker, Aug. 8, George, Manchester. [Buckley, Manchester; and Laycock, Ashton-under-Lyne.] *June* 27.

REEVES, JAS. Hornblotton, Somerset, victualler, Aug. 22, George, Somerset. [Maskell, Shepton; and King and Co. Bedford-row.] *July* 11.

RUDGE, WM. Carburton-street, Fitzroy-square, horse-dealer, Aug. 1, 8, and Sept. 1. [Pearson, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street.] *July* 21.

ROWBOTHAM, JAMES, Butley, Chester, timber-merchant, Aug. 7, 8, and Sept. 5, Old Angel, Macclesfield. [Grimsditch and Co. Macclesfield; and Bell and Co. Bow Church-yard.] *July* 25.

RANFORD, JAMES, Bermondsey-street, tripe-man, Aug. 1, 4, and Sept. 5. [Drew and Co. Bermondsey-street.] *July* 25.

SOUTHALL, BENJ. Layston, Hereford, farmer, Aug. 8. [Walker, Lincoln's-inn-fields.] *June* 27.

SMITH, CHAS. shoe-manufacturer, Commercial Rooms, Bristol, Aug. 8. [Biggs and Co. Bristol; and Biggs, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.] *June* 27.

SELDEN, DAVID, Liverpool, merchant, Aug. 7, and 15, George, Liverpool. [Orred and Co. Liverpool; and Lowe and Co. Southampton buildings.] *July* 4.

STEVENS, JOHN, Collbrooke, Devonshire, maltster, Aug. 24, Kings Arms, Kingsbridge. [Andrews and Co. Modbury; and Luxmore, Red Lion-square.] *July* 14.

SHERRY, JOHN, Ransey, Southampton, hatter, Aug. 7, 8, and Sept. 5, India Arms, Gosport. [Hoskins, Gosport; and Bague, Clements-inn.] *July* 25.

TUCKER, BENJ. Bristol, dealer, Aug. 8. Rummer, Bristol. [Hinton, Bristol; and Hicks and Co. Bartlett's-buildings.] *June* 27.

TODD, JOHN, and CO. Titchborne-street, haberdashers, Aug. 15. [Young and Co. St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.] *July* 5.

TICKELL, JOHN, Crosthwait, Cumberland, broker, Aug. 18, King's Arms, Carlisle. [Clennel, Staple's-inn.] *July* 7.

TOMLINSON, WM. Nottingham, haberdasher, Aug. 18. [Lawrence, Dean's court, Doctor's-commons.] *July* 7.

TAYLOR, SAM. Liverpool, chymist, Aug. 7, 12, and 29, George, Liverpool. [Blackstock and Co. King's Bench-walk.] *July* 18.

TOMLIN, JAS. Chad's-row, Gray's-inn-lane, bricklayer, Aug. 8, and Sept. 1. [Weston and Co. Fenchurch-street.] *July* 21.

TAYLOR, JOHN, Lewisham, linen-draper, Aug. 4, 15, and Sept. 5. [Comerford, Copthall court.] *July* 25.

WOODESTON, THOS. WM. Dover-street, Picca-

dilly, upholsterer, Aug. 8. [Brooks and Co. Johnstreet, Bedford-row.] *June 27.*

WATKIN, JOHN, and CO. Aldermanbury, cabinet-Housemen, Aug. 26. [King, Serjeant's-inn.] *July 14.*

WALKER, THOS. George-street, Mary-le-bone, haberdasher, Aug. 25. [Gaslon, High-street, Mary-le-bone.] *July 14.*

WEST, THOS. Manchester, joiner, Aug. 3, 4, and 28, Spread Eagle, Manchester. [Appleby and Co. Gray's-inn.] *July 10.*

WHEELER, SAM. ALDEN, Birmingham, merchant, Aug. 29, Royal Birmingham. [Burnaby, Birmingham; and Tooke, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.] *July 16.*

WRIGHT, ROBERT, Liverpool, merchant, Aug. 5, 6, and Sept. 1, George, Liverpool, [Heckerson, Stafford; and Anstice and Co. King's Bench-walk, Temple.] *July 21.*

WALCOT, THOS. Portsea, linen-draper, Aug. 8, 15, and Sept. 5. [Courteen and Co. Walbrook.] *July 23.*

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DIVIDENDS,

FROM SATURDAY, JUNE 27, TO SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1818.

ADLINGTON, J. Chesterfield, July 18
Antrobus, J. Castleton, Aug. 4
Apedaile, G. North Shields, July 25
Ashton, J. Tower-street, Aug. 1
Ashby, G. Gough-square, Aug. 8
Abrahams, G. Falmouth, Aug. 12
Barton, J. Old South Sea House, Aug. 29
Brown, H. and Co. Windsor, July 25
Bravo, J. London-wall, July 25
Broadbent, W. Kingston-upon-Hull, Aug. 7
Bryant, W. Garden-court, Aug. 1
Brooke, J. Rowfolds, Aug. 10
Bruce, A. and Co. London, Aug. 8
Bradley, G. Houndsditch, Aug. 11
Bland, J. jun. Market Brough, Aug. 13
Barber, W. Alnwick, Aug. 10
Coles, W. and Co. Mincing-lane, July 25
Cross, J. Testerton, July 28
Cox, G. M. Edgeware-road, Aug. 11
Curry, T. North Shields, Aug. 8
Crohat, P. and Co. Liverpool, Aug. 3
Cumberlege, J. George-yard, Aug. 1
Calvert, A. Sydenham, July 18
Chanter, R. Clubmileigh, Aug. 4
Cole, J. Plymouth, Aug. 12
Clark, S. Tring, Oct. 17
Cradock, J. Downing-st. Aug. 15
De Mauny Crespin, E. Wigmore-street, Aug. 8
Duckworth, H. Biliter-lane, July 21
Davies, J. Pembrokeshire, July 28
Durham, A. Birmingham, July 28
Dodson, R. Liverpool, Aug. 3
Dawks, T. Bath, Aug. 22
Dingle, J. Plymouth-dock, Aug. 22
Edgar, R. Hammond's-co. July 28
Elliott, J. Southampton, July 25
Edwards, T. and Co. Bradford, Aug. 3
Everett, N. Longbridge, Aug. 3
Everett, N. Longbridge, Aug. 10
French, A. B. Old South Sea House, July 18
Fisher, W. Union-place, July 28
Fry, E. Houndditch, July 22
Featherstonehaugh, J. St. Mary Hill, Aug. 6
Fairlamb, J. Wynyatt-street, Aug. 8 Aug. 11
Grierson, S. Barnsley, Aug. 13
Gigney, S. Kent-road, Aug. 1
Glover, D. Gutter-lane, Aug. 1
Gilimore, W. Hulme, Aug. 12
Gedge, W. Angel-court, Aug. 22
Homan, W. Barking, Aug. 1
Halden, E. Hazle End, July 21
Hamblin, S. Wootten-under-Edge, July 24
Hoare, G. and Co. Ludgate-hill, Aug. 1
Harrison, J. Prescot, July 27
Hodson, J. and Co. Liverpool, July 27
Hatton, T. Warrington, July 27
Humble, W. St. Thomas Apostle, July 21
Halcraw, S. Trafalgar-square, Aug 8
Hamilton, J. and Co. Finch-lane, Aug. 11
Hesseltine, B. Nicholas-lane, Sept. 29
Home, G. Threadneedle st. Aug. 18
Hendy, A. Gower-street, Sept. 10
Hordern, T. G. Skelton, Sept. 31
James, J. Stratford, July 18
Jackson, J. Middleton, July 29
Johnstone, J. Paradise-row, July 28
Jackson, W. B. Exeter, Sept. 8
Johnstone, T. B. Liverpool, Aug. 19
Jump, J. and Co. Fore-st. Aug. 11
Jeater, J. London, Aug. 13
King, J. Swaffham, Aug. 6
Kent, E. Sidney Hill, July 31
Kelty, A. Worcester, July 18
Kerkham, J. Leek, July 28
King, W. Thorpe, Aug. 4
Kirkpatrick, J. Liverpool, Aug. 15
Kirkman J. Gower-street, Sept. 19
Knowles, F. and Co. Sheffield, Aug. 19
Kirkpatrick, J. Liverpool, Aug. 31
Lynnell, S. W. and Co. July 21
Lowcock, G. jun. Crumpsall, July 17
Lees, J. Ealing, July 28
Lees, S. Hurst, July 22
Latham, T. D. and Co. Devonshire-square, July 18
Lawson, W. Whitby, July 28
Lloyd, S. T. Leather-lane, Aug. 28
Lovegrove, R. Arberfield, Aug. 4
Lawton, W. Wilmslow, Aug. 12
Manks, J. Leeds, June 29
Moggeridge, R. Kingston-upon-Thames, July 24
Mugride, T. and Co. King's Lynn, July 22
Marsden, W. N. Manchester, Aug. 3
M'Gougan, J. Pall-Mall-co. July 4
Marsden, J. Sharples, Aug. 5
Mercer, W. Wotton-le-Dale, July 28
Mackcoull, J. Worthing, July 18
Miller, J. and J. Holiwell-st. Aug. 1
Matthewman, J. Queen-st. Aug. 1
Mackenzie, A. J. and Co. Cross-street, Aug. 1
Miller, T. jun. Portsea, Aug. 4
Malony, M. City-road, Aug. 18
Mackenzie, A. K. and Co. Austin-friars, Aug. 11
Mackcoull, J. Worthing, July 25
Mund, J. and Co. Leadenhall-st. Sept. 8
Nash, J. Gloucester, July 25
Naylor, J. Barnsley, July 25
Naish, F. Tiverton, Aug. 3
Oliver, J. Newington-causeway, July 18
Osborne, J. York-place, Aug. 1
Pannell, M. Hosier-lane, July 18
Pothonier, F. Corporation-row, July 28
Pelham, M. A. North Shields, Aug. 20
Phillips, Sir R. New Bridge-street, Aug. 1
Palmer, R. Brighthelmstone, July 18
Parker, B. Birmingham, Aug. 1
Pickering, T. Liverpool, July 28
Payne, W. York-street, Aug. 8
Pigram, J. Hanham, Aug. 8
Pollock, J. K. North Shields, Aug. 18
Pfeil, L. and Co. Bishopsgate-street,
Rowlandson, S. and Co. Cheapside, Oct. 25
Hope, J. High-street, Aug. 1
Reynolds, J. and Co. Whitechapel, Aug. 1
Russell, G. Birmingham, Aug. 18
Ridley, J. Lancaster, Sept. 8
Robinson, G. and Co. Paternoster-row, Aug. 1
Raine, J. and Co. Bagnigge-wells, Aug. 1
Rose, J. V. Cambridge, Aug. 17
Raffield, G. South Shields, Aug. 17
Smadell, T. Norfolk, July 28
Schneider, R. W. U. U. White-Lion-court, Aug. 1
Smith, J. Duke-street, Aug. 1
Smith, E. Derby, July 22
Starkey, W. Gutter-lane, Aug. 1
Smith, G. Sheffield, July 27
Sill, J. and Co. Liverpool, July 27
Southcombe, G. Bristol, Aug. 3
Stamfield, J. Stockport, Aug. 3
Sugden, J. and Co Liverpool, Aug. 3
Scriven, J. and J. Alcester, Aug. 1
Spencer, T Manchester, Aug. 4
Sandwell, R. B. Deal, Aug. 15
Thurkle, G. M. New-st. sq. July 28
Thornelo, W. Birmingham, July 24
Todhunter, J. London, July 25
Tebay, E. Hastings, Aug. 1
Taylor, T. Burgh, July 25
Taylor, M. Radley, July 31
Tomlinin, O. Essex-street, July 14
Titford, W. and R. Union-street, July 28
Tolley, M. Leeds, Aug. 10
Thomas, R. Hatfield-street, Aug. 1
Thompson, J. Keekle-grove, Aug. 12
Tappenden, J. Faversham, Aug. 15
Turnbull, J. and Co. Broad-street, Aug. 15
Willoughby, B. and Co. Plymouth, July 18
Wilks, J. Union-street, July 18
Woolsey, W. Great Mary-le-bone-street, July 18
White, T. jun. and Co. Great Winchester-street, July 25
Watson, J. Brooke, July 27
Williams, W. Limehouse, July 28
Warne, W. Bedford-street, Aug. 1
Wells, D. Gedney Dyke, July 21
Wingfield, J. Long-lane, Aug. 1
Walsh, B. Hackney, Aug. 4
Wakefield, J. and Co. Lad lane, Aug. 4
Wardley, G. Blakeley, Aug. 11
Williams, G. Church-row, Aug. 8
Welks, W. Leeds, Aug. 10
Wilcocks, E. Aldersgate-st. Aug. 8
Woolsey, W. Great Mary-le-bone-street, July 25
Wilkinson, J. Lancaster, Aug. 29
Young, W. Boston, July 28
Young, E. Greenwich, Aug. 29

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CERTIFICATES,

FROM SATURDAY, JUNE 27, TO SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1818.

ADLINGTON, J. Chesterfield, July 21
Arnold, T. Rochester, Aug. 4
Astrobus, J. Castleton, Aug. 4
Ash, J. S. Liverpool, Aug. 8
Bill, G. M Great Spring-st. July 18
Barton, W. Doncaster, July 28
Beastead, W jun. Jewry-st. July 28
Barber, B. Bradwell, Aug. 8.
Boycott, R. jun. Newport, Aug. 8
Barub, D. Houndsditch, Aug. 8
Croucher, J. H. Great Alie-street, July 28
Carmichael, J. Little Russell-street, Aug. 8
Coles, C. Fleet st. Aug. 15
Coultern, J. Chatham, Aug. 15
Cole, R. King-st. Aug. 15
Dennis, R. Bardney, July 21
Dore, A. Lambeth, July 28
Delcambre, A. Bucklersbury, Aug. 1
Dean, J. Poplar, Aug. 11
Fisher, J. Throgmorton-st. Aug. 1
Franks, W Painswick, Aug. 8
Forder, W. Basingstoke, Aug. 15
Goring, T. Staines, July 25
Glover, T. Liverpool, July 25
Gregory, G. Chester, July 28
Herbert, S. North Newton, Aug. 1
Hasham, J. Liverpool, Aug. 4
Hazelhurst, M. Liverpool, Aug. 4
Hooton, J. Lancaster, Aug. 8
James, J. Bristol, July 21
Johnstone, A. sen. Manchester, July 28
Lamb, J. Crescent, July 25
Lechjan, J. Great Alie-st. Aug. 1
Land, E. Warwick-row, Aug. 1
Lawrence, W. Old street-ro. Aug. 8
Miller, T. jun. Portsea, July 18
Milne, G. Broad-st. July 25
Martin, J. Mitchin, July 25.
Muggeridge, R. Kingston upon-Thames, Aug. 4.
Moore, W. Sowerby, Aug. 8
Martin, T. Bristol, Aug. 15
Nuns, W. Allerton Bywater, Aug. 8
Nicholl, E. HemelHempstead, Aug. 8
Osbourne, W. Sculcoates, Aug. 15
Paternoster, W. Rochester, July 25
Poole, J. E. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, July 25
Pallett, C. Manchester, Aug. 4
Polley, J. Gray's-inn, Aug. 15
Payne, H. H. Stroud, Aug. 15
Rolland, P. St. James's-st. July 18
Redmayne, T. Preston, Aug. 11
Siepi, L. Haymarket, July 25
Standish, J. Liverpool, Aug. 4
Smith, J. Shrewsbury, Aug. 4
Senior, R. Bristol, Aug. 8
Simmons, T. Birmingham, Aug. 8
Spear, A. Basinghall-st. Aug. 11
Smith, J. Duke-st. Aug. 11
Spence, J. Providence-row, Aug. 11
Shaw, R. H. Liverpool, Aug. 15
Smith, W. J. Birmingham, Aug. 15
Sansum, J. Gracechurch-st. Aug. 15
Taylor, R. Islington, July 21
Teit, P. Seaton, Aug. 1
Tilt, W. St. Paul's-church-ya. Aug. 15
Thompson, R. Chipping Sodbury, Aug. 15
Vandersteen, W. Widegate-street, Aug. 1.
Willey, J. Willoughby, July 25
Weeks, J. Saint Dominick, July 28
Wilmot, S. R. Bristol, Aug. 1
Wigglesworth, W. and Co. Halifax, Aug. 11
Younghusband, J. Liverpool, July 18
Younger, J. Crescent, July 25
Young, J. and Co. Sheffield, Aug. 4

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP,

FROM SATURDAY, JUNE 27, TO SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1818.

ASHTON, S. Bradwell, T. and Everall, S. Manchester, calenderers.
Aston, T. Aston, T. jun. and Backhouse, J. New Basinghall-st. merchants.
Astor, E. and Horwood, G. Cornhill, musical-instrument manufacturers.
Archer, J. and Taylor, G. Whitechapel-road, tailors.
Athey, M. J. and H. Alnwick, Northumberland, cabinet-makers.
Astley, P. and Scarrett, J. Mumford-co. Milk-st. warehousemen.
Adams, G. and Nash, T. Gloucester, goldsmiths.
Adams, B. Dowding, P. and Prideax, J. Bristol, japan-manufacturers.
Anderson, R. H. and Vallence, J. Garlick-hill, chemists.
Adams, C. and Wollaston, T. Hales Owen, Shropshire, nail-ironmongers.
Berard, P. and Gaugain, P. A. Uxbridge, cork-cutting-manufacturers.
Best, T. and Matthews, G. J. Warwick-la. bookbinders.
Barber, J. jun. and Wallis, B. New-st. Lower East Smithfield, coal-merchants.
Blandy, J. Saunders, W. and Blandy, J. J. Reading, attornies.
Brydson, W. Macgeorge, R. and Chateris, W. Glasgow.
Briggs, J. and Haworth, R. Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers.
Brotherton, P. and Smith, A. Barnsley, Yorkshire, dyers.
Bolingbroke, N. and C. N. and Hall, H. Norwich, warehousemen.
Brown, G. and Willson, J. Oxford, harness-makers.
Barrow, M. Lees, J. Lees, J. Lees, J. Duncuft, J. Jones, J. Jones, J. sen. Jones, W. Marsland, R. Marsland, J. Knott, D. Marsland, J. Ogden, J. Jones, J. jun. Schofield, J. Schofield, J. and Schofield, J. of Oldham and Chodderton, Lancashire, coal-miners.
Bagall, J. and Watkins, H. D. Barking, Essex, mast and block makers.
Bennett, H. Bennett, R. and Bennett, H. jun. Spital sq. silk-weavers.
Collier, M. and Orton, W. Bull Inn, Holborn, coach-proprietors.
Clogg, R. Norris, E. and Rothwell, R. Manchester, cotton-manufacturers.
Charman, M. M. and Charman, E. Berkley-sq. dealer in toys.
Clarke, W. and Cox, J. White's-grounds, Bermondsey, common-brewers.
Coles, W. jun. and Moxon, T. Mincing-la.
Clegg, A. J. and A. Oldham, Lancashire, hat-manufacturers.
Crowther, W. and Blaney, G. A. Ironmonger-st. Westminster, watch-manufacturers.
Coates, C. and Oswin, R. Bond-st. chemists.
Crompton, J. W. and Webster, J. Birmingham, wire-makers.
Coke, C. and Male, J. Birmingham, brass-founders.
Dowall, J. and T. and Dale, T. Bristol, hat-manufacturers.
Darnell, J. and Stevens, T. White-lion-st. Pentonville, school-masters.
Dixon, W. Dickson, J. and Moffatt, J. Liverpool, merchants.
Davis, H. and Lord, W. H. Old Jewry, Spanish wool brokers.
Dwining, W. and Lewin, E. Liverpool, liquor merchants.
Distill, W. and N. and Belcher, M. Liverpool.
Davis, T. Jones, W. Devey, W. Combes, J. Poulten, J. Devey, F. Martin, W. Budd, C. H. and Stone, W. St. George's in the East, gas and coke merchants.
Davy, S. and Davy, J. H. Parker's-la. St. Giles's, wheelwrights.
Elam, B. Richardson, J. and Webb, C. Bedfordbury, woollen-drapers.
Elland, T. E. Langton, D. E. and Beechey, S. High-street Whitechapel.
Evert, H. and Cooper, C. White-hart-co.
Freeman, J. and Thompson, A. Hatton-garden, Middlesex, tailors.
Greg, S. Lindsay, L. jun. Wood, T. and Greg, T. jun. New Broad-street-court, merchants.
Gee, J. Mellor, J. Kershaw, H. and Wright, R. Leicester, hat-manufacturers.
Gill, J. Randle, E. and J. Tavistock, Devonshire, grocers.
Gunthern, H. and Nutting, J. L. Tottenham-st. piano-forte-manufacturers.
Hammond, T. and Medlicot, W. Bristol, ship-brokers.
Hill, S. and Hamby, W. Thames-bank, hemp and flax manufacturers.
Hogg, M. and Townend, J. Burniston, Yorkshire, corn-factors.
Hardwen, J. P. and Jackson, R. Botolph-la. sail-cloth-factors.

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Hartley, E. S. and Cooper, S. Upper-st. Islington, school-mistresses.
Hankey, W. Williams, E. and Dimsdale, J. St. John's-st. Clerkenwell, chemists.
Hopkins, J. and Hunter, J. Queen's-sq. Westminster, surgeons.
Heath, C. Field, J. and Bryan, S. T. Greenwich, common-brewers.
Hawkes, W. and Berry, T. Coventry and Wood-st. ribbon-manufacturers.
Holland, T. D. and Holroyd, J. Watlingborough, Lincolnshire, wool-staplers.
Harrop, B. and Walshew, J. Oldham, Lancashire, cotton-spinners.
Hyde, W. and Samson, J. Steward st. Old Artillery-ground, silk-manufacturers.
Horne, T. and Bedson, T. Birmingham, brass-founders.
Johnson, J. and E. Worksworth, Derbyshire, mercers.
Jenkins, W. and C. Mortimer-st. grocers.
Jenkins, E. Conway, G. Jenkins, J. Jones, E. Daniell, J. and Daniell, M. Lanvrechva, Monmouthshire, tin-plate-manufacturers.
Knight, J. J. and I. Mile-end, timber-merchants.
Lancaster, S. Soulby, A. and Lancaster, S. jun. St. Mary-hill, wine and brandy merchants.
Lyne, C. and Roberts, H. E. London.
Lacy, J. jun. and Spencer, H. H. Lower Shadwell, butchers.
Luiders, C. and Walters, J. H. Finch-st. Whitechapel, sugar-refiners.
Livesey, J. Livesey, T. and Bailey, J. Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers.
Leigh, J. Sherlock, S. and T. and Gardiner, H. Liverpool.
Lax, T. and Bray, G. Manchester, pocket-book manufacturers.
Lubbock, T. E. and Emerson, R. Northumberland-alley, Fenchurch-st. coffee-dealers.
Lance, T. Cripps, W. B. and Ewing, J. Liverpool, merchants.
Lewis, J. and Osborne, J. P. Colchester, dealers.
Lavater, J. C. and Aspinall, J. Liverpool, merchants.
Michan, M. Bean, C. and Pearce, L. Fitzroy-st. Pancras, school-mistresses.
Mansfield, J. and Davies, J. Garthmel, Montgomeryshire, timber-merchants.
Minchin, T. and Carter, W. D. Norfolk-st. Strand, attornies.
Macnamara, W. and Brett, J. G. Conduit-st. plate-glass-manufacturers.
Miller, J. and Nevens, P. Liverpool, merchants.
Marshall, E. Fisher, J. and Barnes, W. Caldbeck, Cumberland, paper-makers.
Martin, T. and Browne, W. H. Tokenhouse-yard, foreign-wool-brokers.
Moreton, J. H. and Fenton, J. meat-salesmen.
Macdougall, H. and S. and Kitteridge, M. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Massey, J. and W. Shaftesbury, braziers.
Mouchet, J. L. and Butler, T. Whitebone co. Lothbury, stock-brokers.
Mathews, H. J. and S. and Lusoine, S. Liverpool.
Midgley, H. and Pullen, T. South Milforth, Yorkshire, teasel-growers.
Macmurdo, E. Weston, J. Pett, S. Macmurdo, R. S. Pitchford, J. Taylor, J. and Taylor, P. Stratford, Essex.
Musker, E. Musker, J. and Holme, N. Wotton-on-the-Hill, Lancashire, common-brewers.
Oats, R. and J. Drury-la. cabinet-makers.
Price, T. and J. Minories, grocers.
Price, R. and R. and Hinde, W. Old Change, warehousemen.
Payne, W. and Bullock, E. Birmingham, iron-founders.
Paget, J. and Burgess, J. Barrow-upon-Soar, Leicestershire, millers.
Perryman, J. and Whitaker, E. Bishopsgate-st. chemists.
Russell, S. Johnson, J. and Sharrocks, T. Manchester, pin-manufacturers.
Richard, T. and Wheatley, H. Gough-sq. newsmen.
Reeves, W. J. and Woodyer, W. Holborn-bridge, colourmen.
Ridding, F. and Hampton, G. Ketley, Shropshire, maltsters.
Smith, J. and Guest, J. Hulme, Lancashire, cotton-spinners.
Stead, M. and Croft, L. Ward's-row, Bethnal-green, grocers.
Sundius, C. Pfeiffer, F. and Noad, S. Cowper's-ct. Cornhill, notaries.
Seager, J. and Elkin, W.
Southall, R. sen. and Southall, R. jun. Birmingham, gun-makers.
Stevenson, J. and Kerr, J. Edinburgh, grocers.
Sanderson, W. W. Sanderson, H. J. and Sanderson, J. Nicholas-la. merchants.
Starbuck, J. J. and R. Gravesend, shoe-makers.
Scholey, G. and Atkinson, T. Old Swan-stairs, London-bridge, merchants.
Swainston, J. and Harrison, T. Kendal, leather-manufacturers.
Sheldrake, H. and W. Battle-bridge, saddlers.
Satcher, W. and Godilia, D. Great Spring-st. Shadwell, coopers.
Scott, W. and Trigg, H. Northampton-pl. Kent-road, timber-merchants.
Staunton, O. and Touch, F. Bermondsey-st. wool-staplers.
Tubb, W. and Wood, C. Oxford, grocers.
Tomlinson, W. Plowes, J. Weddall, C. and Procter, W. Perrybridge, Yorkshire, potters.
Tegart, A. and Horton, J. C. Pall-mall, apothecaries.
Thompson, W. and Thompson, G. Chatham, grocers.
Vaile, A. B. and Baron, C. London.
White, T. and Evans, T. F. Bristol, wine-agents.
Widdows, J. and Littler, T. Manchester, calenderers.
Whitley, R. and Ball, G. Bristol, walnut-timber-merchants.
Willson, J. and Willson, M. Drury-la. furniture-brokers.
Warr, R. and Wiseman, M. Bristol, tailors.
Williams, R. Moffitt, W. jun. Burgess, W. H. and Williams, W. Birchin-lane, Cornhill, bankers.
White, G. and H. Buckland Newton, Dorsetshire, grocers.
Wood, W. and T. and Carter, L. and M. Manchester, stone-masons.
Wright, J. jun. and Hardman, T. Lowerhouse, Lancashire, dyers.
Yeoman, W. and Lett, J. Mansell-st. Carnaby-market, tallow-chandlers.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, &c.

(Continued from Vol. LXXIII. page 549.)

JOHN DYSON, of Watford, Hertfordshire; for certain apparatus for the culture and tillage of land. Dated May 26, 1818.

CHARLES GREENWAY, of Manchester, Lancashire, Cotton-spinner; for an improvement in the operation of opening raw cotton or cotton wool previous to the carding and spinning the same; and by which improvements such operation will be facilitated. Dated May 26, 1818.

GEORGE MICHALL, of St. Austle, Cornwall, Builder: for improvements in the method of opening and shutting windows and sashes; and also in the application of machinery to the opening and shutting window shutters, and in other cases where the aforesaid improvements may be applied. Dated May 26, 1818.

HENRY TAYLOR, of Kingston, Surrey, Gentleman; for improvements on machines or apparatus for catching and destroying rats and other vermin. Dated May 26, 1818.

THOMAS HOMFRAY, of the Hyde, Kinfare, Staffordshire, Iron-master; for a new kind of bobbin or bobbins used in spinning and other manufactories. Dated May 26, 1818.

WILLIAM LESTER, of the Commercial-road, Middlesex, Engineer; for a method of increasing any projecting light produced by lamps or other means. Dated June 9, 1818.

GEORGE ATKINSON, of Leeds, Yorkshire, Canvas-manufacturer; for a combination of materials to produce an article resembling bombazeen. Dated June 10, 1818.

WILLIAM EATON, of Wiln Mills, Derbyshire, Cotton-spinner; for improvements in certain parts of the machinery employed in the roving and spinning of cotton and wool. Dated June 18, 1818.

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1818	*Barom*	*Ther.*	*Wind*	*Obser.*	1818	*Barom.*	*Ther*	*Wind.*	*Obser.*
Jun. 25	30.00	65	W	Fair	July 11	29.92	69	SW	Rain
26	30.03	65	SW	Ditto	12	30.88	65	SW	Rain
27	29.89	71	S	Ditto	13	29.94	66	W	Fair
28	29.62	73	NW	Ditto	14	30.18	73	NE	Ditto
29	30.13	71	W	Ditto	15	30.26	74	N	Ditto
30	30.20	68	W	Ditto	16	30.17	78	NE	Ditto
July 1	30.00	65	NW	Ditto	17	30 12	71	NE	Ditto
2	30 06	64	NE	Ditto	18	30.00	68	E	Ditto
3	30.17	63	S	Ditto	19	29.95	69	NE	Ditto
4	30.06	62	NW	Ditto	20	29.90	66	N	Ditto
5	30.09	70	N	Ditto	21	29.89	71	SW	Ditto
6	30.09	68	NE	Ditto	22	30.01	74	SW	Ditto
7	29.98	67	SE	Ditto	23	30.06	78	S	Ditto
8	29.80	68	W	Ditto	24	29.77	80	SW	Ditto
9	30.06	65	N	Ditto	25	29.77	73	SW	Ditto
10	30,03	63	S	Ditto					

LONDON MARKETS,

FROM FRIDAY, JUNE 26, TO JULY 24, 1818.

COTTON.—The extensive sale of Cotton this forenoon at the India House has gone off at a great depression, and only about a fourth of the quantity sold; the remainder was taken in on account of the languid demand, and the great depression of the prices: the reduction generally may be stated at ½d. a 1d. per lb. After the India House sale, 651 bags Bengals were offered at public sale; a few lots sold 9½d. remainder taken in at 9d.; 102 bags Berbice, chiefly sold 23½ d. a 24d.; 130 bags Smyrna, sold at 16½. and 17d.

SUGAR.—There has been a better supply of Muscovades in the market this week; the fine descriptions fully support the late prices; the brown qualities continue heavy, and are offered on rather lower terms without facilitating sales. The business done in refined goods has been considerable; several extensive shipping houses have purchased freely, but no alteration in the prices can be stated: the supply of refined at market is still limited.—Molasses are not in request, the prices are declining.

There is little doing in Foreign Sugars.

COFFEE.—The quantity of Coffee brought forward this week by public sale has been very limited; the demand has however been very trivial, owing to unfavourable reports from the continental markets; the prices generally may be quoted at a reduction of 2s. per cwt.

OIL.—Greenland Oil continues very heavy; only small parcels are disposed of at our quotations.—Southern had given way considerably; several parcels had been disposed of 2*l.* a 3*l* under our quotations, but an advance has since taken place. The public sale of Oil was chiefly, we believe, taken in, Sperm at 70*l.*, and it is stated lower prices would be accepted.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS.—There has been little business done in Rums by private contract. This forenoon a public sale was brought forward, it consisted of 172 puncheons Jamaica, the greater proportion of inferior qualities; the prices were in consequence rather under the market currency—The finer descriptions of Brandy are enquired after, and are advancing; the inferior descriptions are quoted at a small decline.—In Geneva there is no variation.

TALLOW.—The prices of Foreign Tallow remain nominally the same.—The Town market is to-day quoted 76s., which is 1s. higher than last week.

FRIDAY, JULY 3.

COTTON.—The purchases by private contract for the week up to the evening of yesterday, are—50 Bahias 2s. ½; 186 Pernams 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d.; 20 Demeraras 2s. ½d.; 10 Surinams 2s. 2½d.; 125 Minas 22d.; 40 St. Vincent's 23½d.; 314 Bengals 9½ to 9¾d.—The Cotton market may be stated very heavy.

SUGAR.—The demand for muscovades this week has been very steady; the purchases have been extensive; the prices are however without any variation.—The Refined market may be stated at prices 1s. higher; the request both by the exporters and by the wholesale grocers has continued very considerable during the week. The sale of Sugars at the India House consisted of 18,000 bags; the whole sold much higher than was expected.—Bengal, white, fine and grainey, in chests and bags, 62s. to 64s.

6d.; inferior do 54s. to 61s.; low white, and damp, 45s. to 53s.; brown 43s. to 46s. Bourbon, dry, 42s. to 47s.—This forenoon a public sale of Havannah Sugars was brought forward, it consisted of 1084 boxes; the whole went off freely, at prices little varied from the currency by private contract—white, fine strong, 70s. 6d. and 71s. ordinary 66s.; yellow, strong, 51s. to 53; brown 46s. to 48s. 6d.

COFFEE.—The demand for Coffee this week has been brisk and extensive; the prices have improved 2s. per cwt.; the sales very brisk at the advance.—There were no public sales this forenoon, but the purchases reported by private contract were on a very extensive scale; 300 bags St. Domingo were sold so high as 130s.

OIL.—The prices of Greenland and Southern Oil are improving; the other descriptions meet a heavy sale.—Rape has given way considerably.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS.—The demand for Rum this week has considerably revived; the purchases generally at an advance in the prices of about 1d. per gallon.—The best Brandies continue also in request at an improving currency.—In the inferior qualities, and in Geneva, there is no alteration.

TALLOW.—The demand for Foreign Tallow continues brisk and extensive at the advanced quotations.—The Town market is quoted to-day at 78s. 6d. which is 2s. 6d. higher than last week. Yellow Candle Tallow for arrival during the season, 72s. to 73s.

FRIDAY, JULY 10.

SUGAR.—The demand for Muscovades during the week has been brisk and very extensive; the prices are fully 2s. higher; the advance is particularly on the brown descriptions, which had been previously much neglected: In addition to the purchases by the grocers and refiners, there have been speculators in the market, in the anticipation that the price of Sugar will still advance. In refined the business done lately has been extensive; the prices are 2s. higher since Friday last; the demand for Lumps and Crushed Sugars has been considerable.—Molasses are in improved demand at an advancing currency.

COFFEE.—There were great speculations in the week in Coffee, which added to large purchases made by the shippers, occasioned an advance of 8s. to 9s. per cwt.; St. Domingo was reported to have realized 140s. Yesterday a public sale was brought forward, it went off about 2s. per cwt. under what had been considered the previous market prices by private contract. To-day there were no public sales, and not much doing by private contract.

COTTON.—The sales of Cotton since our last have been inconsiderable; the purchases by private contract being confined to—50 Pernams 2s. 1d.; 50 Boweds 21d.; 300 Bengals 9¼d. to 9½d.; 40 Surats 13d. This forenoon a public sale was brought forward, it consisted of—226 bales Boweds Georgia Cotton, which was all withdrawn at 19½d.; 76 Orleans which was also taken in at 20½d. both of fair quality. Yesterday, by public sale—133 bags Upland sold 20¼d. to 21d.; 8 Demerara 19¾ and 21d.

OIL.—The arrival of a full ship from the Greenland fishery at so early a period, and the report of the success of the other vessels being rather favourable, has occasioned a considerable depression in the prices of Greenland Oil; parcels here, and cargoes for arrival, offer about our quotations.—Southern Oil is also a shade lower, and heavy.

RICE.—In consequence of the great advance of the Corn-market, there has been a brisk demand for Rice; the prices rise with rapidity. East India, previous to this morning's sales, went off readily at the advance of 3s. to 4s. on the previous prices: Carolina, selling in bond, at 37s. to 40s. The India sale to-day consisted of about 10,000 bags; the whole went off with great briskness at a further advance of 4s. to 5s. making an improvement of 8s. to 10s. per cwt. since the last sale at the India House—Ordinary yellow sold 23s. to 23s. 6d.; middling 24s. to 26s.; good 28s. to 32s.; a few lots 37s. and 38s.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS.—In consequence of the advance of the prices of Grain, Rum has become an article of great speculation; the stock being small, and large orders appearing at market, has occasioned a rapid advance: the present stock is quite trifling.—Leewards since this day week have advanced 3d. to 4d. per gallon; Jamaica from 4d. to 6d. per gallon.—Brandy is without alteration.—Geneva may be quoted 2d. per gallon higher; a new duty of 25 per cent has been levied on the latter in Holland.

TALLOW.—The prices of Tallow advanced early in the week; Yellow Candle 76s. to 77s.; for early arrival 75s.; for all the season 73s. 6d. to 74s.: since then there is not so much doing, and no variation in the prices.—The Town market is to-day quoted 80s. 6d. which is 2s. higher than last week.

FRIDAY, JULY 17.

COFFEE.—The prices of Coffee advanced 10s. to 12s. on Monday and Tuesday last. The demand since has been considerable, and the improvement fully maintained; for St. Domingo 150s. paid, and the holders now ask 153s. and 154s.; fine middling Jamaica sold 166s. and 166s. 6d.; fine Dominica 167s.; the advance mentioned has been fully realized on every description of Coffee.—Having given the statement of the Coffee market up to this forenoon, we have now to mention the effect produced on the market after the letters by the Foreign mails

were delivered to day (about 12 and 1 o'clock): the demand became immediate and extensive, and a further advance of 3s. to 4s. was obtained, yet the rise was so various, and the market so fluctuating, that we are at a loss to give quotations, as there have been no public sales to fix the prices.—Coffee may, however, be stated 3s. to 4s. above our quotations; St. Domingo has realized 153s. and in one instance 156s.

SUGAR.—There has been a steady and rather extensive demand for Muscovades; the prices are without any variation. The demand for Refined goods has not been so extensive this week as in the one preceding, yet from the very limited supplies at market, no depression is anticipated.—Molasses have rather given way. There has lately been an extensive demand for Foreign Sugars; 1742 chests Havannah were brought forward by public sale, the whole went off freely, much about the prices by private contract—White fine and strong, 71s. to 73s.; middling, 68s. 6d. to 70s.; yellow, good, 51s. 6d. to 54s.; ordinary, 50s. to 51s.; brown, fine, 48s.

COTTON.—The Cotton market continues heavy; the sales since our last are very limited; the languid state of the market is ascribed to the great number of mills which have been shut up on account of the high wages demanded by the workmen. The purchases since our last are—80 Pernams 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d.; 30 Maranhams 2s.; 20 Surinams 2s. 1½d.; 30 Demeraras 2s. to 2s. 3½d.; 50 Boweds 20d.; 20 Orleans 21d.; 40 Surats 12½; 100 Bengals 10½d. to 11d.; 10 Bourbons 2s. 9d. in bond.

RICE.—There have been great speculations in Rice; since the sale at the India House, the purchases made were at a decline of 3s.—On Wednesday an extensive public sale was advertised, and from the heaviness of the market, a great depression was anticipated; it however went off freely at about 2s. under the East India House prices; 11,300 bags—Bengal, low quality, 24s. 6d. and 25s.; middling, 26s. 6d. and 27s.

OILS.—The accounts of the success of the Greenland fishery this season continue very favourable; Oil in consequence has declined to moderate prices.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS.—The demand for Rum this week has been very limited, the speculation which appeared has subsided; the market may in consequence be stated very heavy, and purchases may be made 1d. per gallon lower.—In Brandy or Geneva there is little variation.

TALLOW.—The prices of Tallow continue to advance rapidly; for Yellow Candle 79s. 6d. and 80s. has been realized, and the holders will no doubt ask an advance on the latter rate. The Town market is to-day quoted 83s. 6d. which is 3s. higher than last week.

FRIDAY, JULY 24.

SUGAR.—The demand for Sugars early in the week was on the most extensive scale. On Tuesday 6000 hhds. were sold at an advance of 2s. to 3s.; since then the request has subsided, and the few sales made are again at a decline of 1s. to 2s.; it is however proper to mention, that many of the holders will submit to no depression, and in consequence for the present they do not effect sales. The refined market advanced 1s. to 2s. early in the week; the request has since subsided, and the market may be stated rather heavy. Foreign Sugars are more in request, and are advancing; 200 casks Havannah Muscovades, sold by auction, 48s. to 51s.

COFFEE.—The Coffee market continues subject to great alteration. On Monday and Tuesday Coffee was in brisk demand at extreme high prices; good ordinary Jamaica 81. 3s.; fine ordinary 81. 5s.; middling 81. 10s. to 81. 12s.; fine middling 91. St. Domingo 81. 7s.: since then the demand has greatly fallen off on account of the extensive public sales, and the prices gave way, yesterday and the day before, 5s. to 6s. per cwt. This forenoon three public sales were brought forward; the whole went off heavily at a further depression of 2s. to 3s. making a decline in the prices of Coffee of fully 8s. per cwt. since Tuesday.

COTTON.—The Cotton market continues exceedingly heavy; the trade do not purchase on account of the stoppage of the mills in the country; the heavy prompt day at the India House has occasioned several parcels of Cotton to be offered on lower terms. The following are the purchases since our last—50 Pernams 2s. 1d.; 70 Maranhams 23½d. to 2s.; 110 Boweds 20½d. 20½d; 150 Bengals 9½d. to 9½d.; 80 Surats 12½d.

RICE.—The prices of Rice are nearly nominal; there are no purchasers at the former rates, and large parcels of East India are expected to be brought forward.

OILS.—The demand for Greenland Oil continues to increase; the prices are advancing: since our last Greenland has risen 1l. to 2l.; every other description of Oil may also be quoted on the advance.

SPICES.—Pepper has been in great request; the prices advance with rapidity; for Company's, 10d. has been paid; for Privilege, 9½d. to 9¾.—Pimento in brisk demand; 11d. realized.

TOBACCO.—There have been very extensive speculations in Tobacco; both here and at the outports the prices are advancing.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS.—The Rum market has been rather heavy for some days; the speculation for the present appears to have entirely subsided.—For Brandy there is some request, but no variation whatever in the prices can be stated.—Geneva is without variation.

TALLOW.—The market is rather heavy; the prices have declined 2s. Yellow Candle Tallow 77s.; for early arrival 75s. to 76s.—The town market is to-day quoted 83s. which is 6d. lower than last week.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS, [July

FROM THE 29TH OF JUNE, TO THE 27TH OF JULY, 1818, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

	June 22 to 29.	June 29 to July 6	July 6 to 13.	July 13 to 20.	July 20 to 27.
BREAD, per quartern	1 0½	1 1½	1 2	1 2	1 2
Flour, Fine, per sack	65 0 a 70 0	75 0 a 0 0	80 0 a 0 0	75 0 a 80 0	75 0 a 80 0
——, Seconds	60 0 a 65 0	65 0 a 70 0	70 0 a 75 0	70 0 a 74 0	70 0 a 75 0
——, Scotch	55 0 a 65 0	60 0 a 70 0	65 0 a 75 0	65 0 a 75 0	65 0 a 75 0
Malt	60 0 a 72 0	62 0 a 75 0	62 0 a 75 0	65 0 a 80 0	65 0 a 80 0
Potland	20 0 a 28 0	20 0 a 28 0	20 0 a 28 0	20 0 a 28 0	20 0 a 28 0
Bean	12 0 a 14 0	11 0 a 12 0	11 0 a 12 0	11 0 a 12 0	11 0 a 12 0
Mustard, Brown, per bushel	16 0 a 20 0	16 0 a 20 0	16 0 a 20 0	16 0 a 20 0	16 0 a 20 0
——, White	7 0 a 10 0	7 0 a 10 0	7 0 a 10 0	7 0 a 10 0	7 0 a 10 0
Tares	12 0 a 17 0	12 0 a 17 0	12 0 a 17 0	12 0 a 17 0	12 0 a 17 0
Turnips, Round	16 0 a 20 0	10 0 a 11 0	12 0 a 16 0	12 0 a 16 0	12 0 a 16 0
Hemp, per quarter	70 0 a 78 0	70 0 a 78 0	70 0 a 78 0	70 0 a 78 0	70 0 a 78 0
Cheese Fott	48 0 a 60 0	48 0 a 60 0	46 0 a 60 0	48 0 a 60 0	48 0 a 60 0
Cloves, English, Red, per cwt.	82 0 a 96 0	80 0 a 120 0	60 0 a 130 0	68 0 a 108 0	68 0 a 108 0
——, White	86 0 a 126 0	86 0 a 126 0	63 0 a 135 0	70 0 a 112 0	70 0 a 146 0
Trefoil	15 0 a 50 0	15 0 a 50 0	15 0 a 50 0	15 0 a 50 0	15 0 a 50 0
Rape Seed, per last	48 0 a 56 0	40 0 a 52 0	46 0 a 52 0	36 0 a 40 0	36 0 a 40 0
Linseed Cakes, per 1000	11 0 a 0 0	11 0 a 0 0	14 0 a 15 0	14 0 a 15 0	14 0 a 16 0
Onions, per bushel	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Potatoes, Kidneys, per ton	12 0 a 17 0	10 0 a 15 0	8 0 a 13 0	8 0 a 12 0	9 0 a 15 0
——, Champions	7 0 a 9 0	4 0 a 6 0	5 0 a 8 0	4 0 a 8 0	6 0 a 9 0
Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork — Newgate & Leadenhall, per st. of 8 lbs.	3 4 a 4 4	3 4 a 4 4	3 0 a 4 0	3 0 a 4 0	3 4 a 4 4
	4 2 a 5 2	4 2 a 5 2	3 8 a 4 8	3 8 a 4 8	3 8 a 4 8
	3 0 a 4 0	3 0 a 4 0	3 8 a 5 8	4 8 a 5 8	4 0 a 6 0
	4 0 a 6 0	4 0 a 6 0	4 0 a 6 0	4 0 a 6 0	4 6 a 6 0
	4 0 a 6 0	4 0 a 6 0	4 0 a 6 0	4 8 a 5 8	3 4 a 5 4
Butter, Dublin, per cwt.	88 0 a 90 0	88 0 a 90 0	88 0 a 90 0	88 0 a 90 0	196 0 a 0 0
——, Carlow	118 0 a 0 0	118 0 a 0 0	118 0 a 0 0	130 0 a 0 0	130 0 a 0 0
——, Dutch	120 0 a 0 0	120 0 a 0 0	120 0 a 0 0	128 0 a 130 0	140 0 a 0 0
——, York, per firkin	62 0 a 0 0	62 0 a 64 0	62 0 a 64 0	64 0 a 66 0	64 0 a 0 0
——, Cambridge	62 0 a 64 0	62 0 a 64 0	62 0 a 64 0	62 0 a 64 0	62 0 a 64 0
——, Dorset	65 0 a 66 0	65 0 a 66 0	65 0 a 66 0	65 0 a 66 0	65 0 a 66 0
Cheese, Cheshire, Old	90 0 a 120 0	94 0 a 0 0	90 0 a 0 0	94 0 a 100 0	100 0 a 0 0
——, Ditto, New	74 0 a 84 0	76 0 a 86 0	78 0 a 80 0	88 0 a 94 0	88 0 a 90 0
——, Gloucester, doubled	74 0 a 84 0	78 0 a 82 0	78 0 a 82 0	86 0 a 90 0	90 0 a 0 0
——, Ditto, single	56 0 a 66 0	60 0 a 66 0	60 0 a 66 0	66 0 a 94 0	70 0 a 0 0
——, Dutch	63 0 a 0 0	66 0 a 66 0	63 0 a 66 0	66 0 a 68 0	66 0 a 0 0
Hams, Westphalia	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	66 0 a 0 0
——, York	0 0 a 0 0	106 0 a 0 0	108 0 a 0 0	110 0 a 0 0	110 0 a 0 0
Bacon, Wiltshire, per stone	7 0 a 0 0	7 0 a 0 0	7 0 a 0 0	7 0 a 0 0	7 0 a 0 0
——, Irish	5 8 a 6 0	5 8 a 6 0	5 8 a 6 0	5 8 a 6 0	5 10 a 6 0
——, York, per cwt.	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Lard	94 0 a 96 0	90 0 a 92 0	90 0 a 92 0	96 0 a 0 0	106 0 a 0 0
Tallow, per cwt.	3 18 0	3 18 0	4 0 0	4 3 0	4 3 0
Candles, Store, per doz.	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6
Ditto, Moulds	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Soap, Yellow, per cwt.	96 0	96 0	96 0	98 0	104 0
Ditto, Mottled	108 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	110 0
Ditto, Curded	112 0	112 0	112 0	112 0	120 0
Starch	4 12 a 4 15	4 12 a 4 16	4 12 a 4 15	4 12 a 4 16	4 12 a 4 16
Coals, Newcastle	31 0 a 41 0	30 6 a 41 6	37 0 a 45 6	34 6 a 44 6	33 0 a 44 3
Ditto, Sunderland	30 0 a 0 0	32 6 a 36 3	37 6 a 40 3	35 0 a 0 0	34 0 a 37 6
Hops, in bags — Kent	18 0 a 30 0	18 0 a 90 0	18 0 a 90 0	18 0 a 90 0	15 0 a 18 0
Hops, in bags — Sussex	16 0 a 19 10	16 16 a 19 10	16 16 a 19 10	16 0 a 19 10	15 0 a 17 0
Hay, Clover, Straw — St. James's averaged	5 10 0	6 7 0	6 15 0	6 12 0	7 0 0
	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7 9 0	7 14 0
	2 12 6	3 0 0	3 3 0	3 0 6	3 0 6
Hay, Clover, Straw — Smithfield averaged	5 10 0	6 10 0	6 14 0	6 0 0	6 10 0
	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 7 6
Hay, Clover, Straw — Whitechapel averaged	5 5 0	6 5 0	7 6 0	7 0 0	6 15 0
	6 10 0	6 10 0	8 4 0	8 0 0	7 10 0
	2 18 6	2 18 6	2 17 0	2 19 0	2 17 0

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140 lbs. Avoirdupois, from the Returns received in the Week

	Ending June 20	Ending June 27.	Ending July 4.	Ending July 11.	Ending July 18.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
WHEAT	84 3	84 1	84 4	86 3	87 8
RYE	54 3	52 4	53 4	51 6	53 6
BARLEY	49 9	49 3	48 3	48 11	51 7
OATS	38 8	38 0	37 0	34 4	36 4
BEANS	55 6	58 6	57 10	59 2	62 0
PEAS	52 1	53 3	54 1	55 0	56 1
OATMEAL	36 9	35 11	36 8	37 2	37 6

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Importation is to be regulated in Great Britain, from the London Gazette of Saturday, June 27, 1818, is, Wheat, 0s. 0d. | Rye, 52s. 8d. | Barley, 0s. 0d. | Oats, 0s. 0d. | Beans, 0s. 0d. | Peas, 0s. 0d. | Oatmeal, 0s. 0d.

AGGREGATE PRICES of BRITISH CORN in SCOTLAND, by the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll, of 108 lbs. Scotch Troy, or 140 lbs. Averdupois, of the Four Weeks immediately preceding the 15th of June 1818, from the London Gazette of Saturday, June 27, is, Wheat, 67s. 11d. | Rye, 0s. 3d. | Barley, 44s. 4d. | Oats, 30s. 9d. | Beans, 51s. 1d. | Peas, 51s. 7d. | Oatmeal, 29s. 11d. | Beer or Big, 41s. 1d.

Ditto, 15th July,

Wheat, 67s. 8d. | Rye, 59s. 1d. | Barley, 49s. 10d. | Oats, 29s. 9d. | Beans, 50s. 6d. | Peas, 50s. 8d. | Oatmeal, 26s. 9d. Beer or Big, 41s. 3d.

Published by Authority of Parliament, WILLIAM DOWDING, Receiver of Corn Returns

AVERAGE PRICE OF BROWN OR MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

Exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain. Computed from the Returns made in the Week ending

June 24, is 49s. 8¼d. per cwt. | July 1, is 48s. 11¼d. per cwt. | July 8, is 49s. 0¼d. per cwt. | July 15, is 49s. 11¼d. per cwt. | July 22, is 51s. 11¼d. per cwt.

Prices of Shares in Navigable Canals, Docks, Bridges, Roads, Water Works Institutions, and Fire and Life Insurance Companies, at the Office of Wells and Edmonds, No. 9, Change-alley, Cornhill, 14th July, 1818.

	Div. per Ann.	Per Share. £. s.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal		16
Ashton and Oldham	3l.	70
Birmingham	96l.	840
Chelmer and Blackwater	4l.	70
Coventry	44l.	960
Croydon		5 10
Dudley	1l.	47
Ellesmere and Chesterfield	2l.	66
Grand Junction	6l.	230
Grand Surrey		60
Ditto Loan Notes	5l.	100
Grand Union		31
Grand Western		4 4
Grantham	6l.	110
Huddersfield		12
Kennet and Avon	11l.	28
Lancaster		94
Leeds and Liverpool	16l.	300
Leicester	12l.	240
Leicester and Northampton Union	4l.	94
Monmouthshire	8l.	130
Monkland	3l. 12s.	92 10
Nutbrook	6l. 2s.	105
Oakham		25
Oxford	31l.	618
Peak Forest		61 10
Regent's		25
Rochdale	1l.	47 10
Shrewsbury	5l.	115
Shropshire	2l.	140
Staffordshire and Worcestershire	38l.	680
Stratford on Avon		10
Thames and Medway		32
Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk	85l.	1480
Warwick and Birmingham	11l.	220
Warwick and Napton	10l.	215
Wilts and Berks		30
Worcester and Birmingham		70
Commercial Dock	3l. 10s.	70
East India	7l.	170
East Country		30

	Div. per Ann.	Per Share. £. s.
London	6l.	30
West India	10l.	180
Southwark Bridge { Old		41
Southwark Bridge { New		25
Waterloo		12 10
Ditto Annuities of 8l.		40
Ditto Annuities of 7l.		30
Vauxhall		25
Ditto, Promissory Notes	2l.	100
Archway and Kentish-Town Road		12 10
Barking		20
Commercial	3l.	112
Great Dover Street	1l. 10s.	28
Highgate Archway		6 10
East London Water-works	3l.	90
Grand Junction		15 10
Kent	2l.	40 10
Manchester and Salford		36
Portsmouth and Farlington		8
Ditto New	2l.	30
West Middlesex		10 10
South London		20
Albion Fire and Life Insurance	2l. 10s.	50
Atlas	4s.	4
Eagle	2s.	2 5
Globe	6l.	130
Hope	2s. 6d.	4
Imperial	4l. 10s.	94 10
Royal Exchange	10l.	240
Rock	2s.	4 10
Union	1l. 4s.	28
London Institution		20
Russell		15 10
Surrey		10
Auction Mart	3l. 5s.	85
City Gas Light Company, 60l. paid	8l. per C.	85
Gas Light and Coke (Chart. Com.)	4l.	75
Ditto, New Shares, 10l. paid		24 pr.
London Commercial Sale Rooms	2l.	50
Beeralstone, 40l. paid		26
Great Hewas, 18l. 10s. paid		21

Rates of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

When 3 per cent. Stock is 77 and under 78,

A single life of 35 receives for 100l. stock	5	4	0	average-rate 100l. money	5	14	6
40	5	11	6		7	3	3
45	5	19	0		7	13	6
50	6	10	0		8	7	9
55	7	3	0		9	4	6
60	8	1	0		10	7	9
65	9	6	0		12	0	0
70	11	4	0		14	9	0
75 and upwards	14	4	0		18	6	5

All the intermediate ages will receive in proportion.

N.B. The annexed is a short scale of some of the rates, upon which Government are now granting Life Annuities: they are payable half-yearly at the Bank of England, *the same as the dividends*, and may be received by power of attorney. The Life-Annuity Act having been amended, they may henceforward be purchased when the 3l. per cent. Consols or Reduced Annuities are at or above 50.

Reduction National Debt and Government Life Annuity Office, Bank-street, Cornhill.

COURSE *of the* EXCHANGE, *from June 26, to July 24, 1818, both inclusive.*

Amsterdam, 2 U.	37—0 a 36—10	Barcelona	90½ a 89½
Ditto at sight	36—8 a 36—4	Seville	38½ a 38½
Amsterdam, c. f.	11—7 a 11—6	Gibraltar	94 a 94
Ditto at sight	11—4 a 11—3	Leghorn	51½ a 52
Rotterdam, c. f. 2 U	11—8 a 11—7	Genoa	47½ a 47½
Antwerp, ex money	11—11 a 11—10	Venice Italian Liv	25
Hamburgh 2 U	34—4 a 34—3	Malta	51 a 50
Altona 2 U	34—3 a 34—4	Naples	44 a 44
Paris, 8 day's sight	24—23 a 24—20	Palermo per oz.	120d a 120d.
Ditto, 2 Usance	24—45 a 24—40	Lisbon	59 a 59
Bourdeaux, ditto	24—45 a 24—40	Oporto	59 a 59
Frankfort on the Main, ex money	142 a 143	Rio Janeiro	66 a 67
Madrid, effective	39 a 39	Dublin	10¼ a 11¼
Cadiz, effective	38½ a 39	Cork	10¼ a 11¼
Bilboa, effective	38½ a 38½		

Agio on the Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.

PRICES *of* BULLION, *at per Ounce.*

Portugal Gold, in coin	4l. 1s. 6d. a 0l. 0s. 0d.
Gold in Bars	4l. 1s. 6d. a 0l. 0s. 0d.
New Doubloons	4l. 0s. 0d. a 4l. 0s. 6d.
New Dollars	0l. 5s. 6d. a 0l. 0s. 0d.
Silver in Bars, Standard	0l. 5s. 5d. a 0s. 0d.
New Louis, each	

The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices.

JAMES WETENHALL, Sworn Broker.

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DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS FROM JUNE 25, 1818, TO JULY 25, 1818, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

1818. Days.	Bank Stock.	5per Ct Reduc	3per Ct Consol	3½per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct Consol	5per Ct Navy.	Long Anns.	Irish 5per Ct	Imp. 3per Ct	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	Omnium	So. Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea An	New So. Sea An	4 per Cent Ind. Bon.	Ex. Bills. 2 per Day	Ex. Bills. 2½ per Dy	Cons. Op. 24th July
June 25	279 ½	78¼ ⅜	——	88¼ ⅜	96⅜ ½	——	20¼ ⅛	——	——	——	——	⅛ ¼pr.	——	58½	——	87s 89spr.	15s16spr.	16s17spr.	79½ ¼
26	——	78⅜ ⅜	——	88¼ 88	96½ ⅝	——	——	——	76½ ½	——	——	¼pr. par.	——	——	——	88s 89spr	15s16spr.	18s16spr.	79½ ⅝
27	——	78⅜ ⅜	——	88⅜	96¼ ⅜	——	20¼ ⅛	——	——	——	——	¼ ¼pr.	——	——	——	89s 87spr.	16s13spr.	17s14spr.	79⅝
29	Holiday																		
30	——	78¼ ⅛	——	88	96⅛ ⅜	——	20¼ ⅛	——	——	——	——	⅛ ¼pr.	——	——	——	86s 88spr.	12s15spr.	14s16spr.	79½ ⅝
July 1	——	78⅜ ⅜	——	88¼	96⅜	——	20⅛ ⅛	——	76¼	——	——	⅜ ¼pr.	——	——	——	90s pr.	13s15spr.	15s17spr.	79½ ⅝
2	——	78 ⅛	——	88¼ 88	97⅛ ⅛	——	20⅛	——	——	——	——	¼pr. par.	——	——	——	88s 90spr.	14s17spr.	16s17spr.	79½ ¼
3	——	78¼ ⅜	——	88⅜	96⅛	——	20⅛	——	——	——	——	¼ ¼pr.	——	——	——	90s 95spr.	16s19spr.	17s19spr.	79⅝ ⅜
4	——	78⅜ ⅜	——	88⅜	96⅜	——	20⅛	——	——	——	——	⅜ ¼pr.	——	——	——	95s 98spr.	18s20spr.	19s20spr.	79⅝ ⅜
6	——	78⅜ ⅜	——	88¼	96¼ ⅜	——	20⅛	——	——	——	——	⅜ ¼pr.	——	——	——	98s 100spr.	18s20spr.	19s20spr.	79½ ⅝
7	278½277½	78⅜ ⅜	——	88⅛	96⅜	——	20⅛	——	——	——	——	¼pr.	——	——	——	100s 98spr.	18s20spr.	19s21spr.	79½ ⅝
8	——	78¼ ⅜	——	88⅛	96⅛	——	20⅛	——	76½	——	——	¼pr. ⅛dis.	——	——	——	99s pr.	19s20spr.	20s21spr.	79½ ⅝
9	——	78⅛ ⅛	——	88	96½	——	20⅛	——	——	——	——	⅛dis. par.	——	——	——	99s pr.	19s21spr.	20s22spr.	79½ ⅝
10	——	78⅜ ⅜	——	88⅛ 87	96½ ⅜	——	20⅛	——	76⅝	——	——	⅛ ⅛dis.	——	——	——	98s 100spr.	19s21spr.	20s21spr.	79⅝ 78½
11	——	78 77⅞	——	87⅞	97 96	——	20⅛	——	——	——	——	⅛ ⅛dis.	——	——	——	——	19s20spr.	20s21spr.	78⅝ ⅜
13	——	78 ⅛	——	88	96⅞97	——	20⅛	——	——	——	——	⅛ ⅛dis.	——	——	——	97s pr.	19s21spr.	20s21spr.	78½ 79
14	——	78 ⅛	——	88⅛	97 ⅛	——	20⅛	——	——	——	——	⅛ ⅛dis.	——	——	——	95s pr.	19s20spr.	20spr.	79 78½
15	——	78⅛ ⅛	——	88⅜	97⅛ ⅛	——	20⅛	——	76⅝	——	——	⅛ ⅛dis.	——	——	——	94s 96spr.	19s21spr.	20s21spr.	78⅝ 79⅛
16	277	78⅜ ⅜	——	88⅜	97⅛ ⅛	——	20⅛	——	——	——	——	⅛ ⅛dis.	——	——	——	96s pr.	19s21spr.	20spr.	79 78⅝
17	——	78⅛ ⅛	——	88⅛	97⅛ ⅛	——	20⅛	——	76⅜ ⅜	——	——	⅛ ⅛dis.	——	——	——	95s 94spr.	19s21spr.	20spr.	78⅝ 79⅛
18	——	78⅛ ⅛	——	88⅛	97⅛	——	20½	——	——	——	——	⅛ ⅛dis.	——	——	——	93s 95spr.	19s21spr.	20s21spr.	79 ⅛
20	——	78⅛ ⅛	——	88¼	97⅛98	——	20⅛	——	——	——	232½	⅛dis. par.	——	——	——	95s 96spr.	19s21spr.	20s21spr.	79 ⅛
21	277 276½	78⅛ ⅛	——	88½	98 97⅝	——	20⅛	——	——	——	233 232½	⅛dis.	——	——	——	95s 96spr.	19s20spr.	19s20spr.	79½ 78⅝
22	277	78⅛ ⅛	——	88¼	97½ ⅜	105⅞ 6¼	20⅛	——	——	——	232½	⅜ ⅜dis.	——	——	——	96s pr.	19s21spr.	19s20spr.	79 78⅝
23	277 276½	78⅜ ⅜	——	88¼	97⅜ ⅜	106⅛ ⅜	20⅛	——	——	——	233	⅜ ⅜dis.	——	——	——	94s 96spr.	19s20spr.	19s20spr.	78⅝ 79
24	277 276	78⅜ ⅜	77½ ½	88⅛ ⅜	97⅜ ½	106 ¼	20⅛	——	76⅜	——	——	⅜dis.	——	——	——	94s 95spr.	18s21spr.	19s20spr.	

All Exchequer Bills dated prior to the Month of May 1817 have been advertised to be paid off, and the interest thereon has ceased.

N. B. *The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices*, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castaign, in the year 1718, d now published, *every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by*

JAMES WETENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 7, Capel-court, Bartholomew-lane, London.

On application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

THE

European Magazine

FOR AUGUST, 1818.

[Embellished with a Portrait of the late Right Hon. GEORGE ROSE.]

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SEASON, 1817—18.

EAST INDIA SHIPS,

With their Managing Owners, Commanders, Principal Officers, Surgeons, Pursers, Time of coming afloat, &c.

Voyages.	Ships' Names.	Tonnage.	Consignments.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers	Surgeons.	Pursers.	To be afloat.	To be in the Downs.	When sailed.
												1817.	1817.	1817.
1	Canning	1326	Bomb. & China	Company's Ship	Wm. Patterson	R. Glasspoole	W. R. Blakely	K Mac Donald	Amb. Rivers	Rob. Simmons	S. Jas. Lee	26Oct	27 Dec.	21De.
1	Thomas Coutts	1354		S. Marjoribanks	W Marjoribanks	Alex. Chrystie	Rich. Clarke	E. M. Daniell	Fred. Madan	James Grant	James Dunn			
1	Duke of York	1327		S. Marjoribanks	A. H. Campbell	Charles More	J. Shepherd	Rob. Lindsay	W. P. Moffat	Whitm. Smart	Jos. W. Rose			
2	Earl of Balcarras	1417		Company's Ship	James Jameson	D. R. Newall	Ph. Baylis	John Hillman	A. Broadhurst	Henry Arnot	Wm. Bruce			
1	Marquis of Huntly	1200		John Campbell	Don. Mac Leod	J. S. H. Fraser	John Thacker	Hen. H. Sumner	Geo. Chernell	John Simpson	Rob. Hogg			
3	Buckinghamshire	1369		Company's Ship	Fred. Adams	James Head	Tim. Smith	T. B. Penfold	Thos. Allchin	Wm. Hayland	J. W. Graham			
1	Dunira	1325	Beng. & China	Geo. Palmer	Mont. Hamilton	Jas. Barber	A. T. Chatfield	John Allen	J. C Whiteman	And. Kedslie	Benj. B. Lord			1818.
3	Castle Huntly	1200		John Paterson	H A. Drummond	Alex. Morgan	Thos. Dunkin	J. Cruickshanks	J. W. Stewart	David Irving	John Stewart	8 Dec.	8 Feb.	15Feb.
1	London	1382	Mad. & China	Company's Ship	Walt. Campbell	B. Broughton	W. Longcroft	Wm. Pullham	WK. Packman	D. Mackenzie	John D. Smith			9 Feb.
3	Princess Amelia	1200		Rob. Williams	Edw. Balston	Sam. Lyde	Jas. Kellaway	Wm. Pitman	Chas. Penny	Nath. Grant	Jas. Thomson			
1	Marchioness of Ely	952	Mad. & Beng.	Sir R. Wigram	Brook Kay	Rich. Clifford	WHC Dalrymple	Dav. Sampson	C. E. Mangles	J. M. Bennett	Wm. Millett	1818.		
3	Prince Regent	955		Henry Bonham	T. Herb. Harris	Step. Poyntz	Thos. Baker	Dav. Marshall	Hen B. Bax	Dav. Falconer	John Reid	12Jan.	12 Mar.	
1	Orwell	1335	China	Matt. Isacke	Thos. W. Leech	Wm. Cousens	T. W. Andrews	Wm. Haviside	Thos. Welsh	Wm. Bremner	Rich. Prince			
2	Lady Melville	1200		Sir R. Wigram	John Stewart	Thos. Tapley	Rob. Clifford	Henry C. Smith	Hen. Sterndale	D. Cannan, jn.	Jas. Goddard			
2	Cabalva	1200		John Card	Jas. Dalrymple	C. W. H. Sewell	G. G. Jarman	Rich. Card	E. M. Boultbee	Geo. Waddell	S. H. Ayers	20 Feb	11 April	
2	Scaleby Castle	1249		Company's Ship	John B. Sotheby	T. W. Barrow	Rob. Lowis	Jas. Murdoch	John Griffith	Jas. Halliday	Cras. Jobling			
2	Perseverance	1271		Henry Templer	Henry Templer	Hen. Clement	Jas. S. Biles	Wm. Ticehurst	Hatton Galway	Thos. Godwin	Jos. Hudson			
1	Astell	820	Mad. & Beng.	George Gooch	Fran. Creswell	Wm. Evans	A. Chapman	Thos. A. Davis	John Sprott	W S Cumming	Wm. L. Grave	6 Mar	27 April	
1	Phœnix	818		Rob. Williams	Thos. White	Tel. Musson	Wm. Carter	Rob. B. Shittler	H. B. Avarne	Thos. Ranken	Harry James			
1	General Hewitt	894		Company's Ship	Peter Cameron	Jas. Pearson	Rees Thomas	Alex. Bell	Fred. G. Moore	Edw. Turner	D. Leighton			
1	Warren Hastings	1000	Beng. & Mad.	John P Larkins	Thos. Larkins	J. P. Hackman	George Mason	George Cowan	Fran. Cattley	T. B. Horsley	J. W. Pears	6April	26 May	
1	Asia	998		Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderston	J. T. E. Flint	Thos. Davey	Rob. H. Rhind	John Gisborne	Jas. M. Hodges	Jas. Gardner			
1	Fairlie	696	Beng. & Bomb.	David Gordon	Thos. E. Ward	Thos. D. Burn	Wm. Powditch	Thos. Clarkson	P. Backerville	J. Johnstone	T. Stephenson	10 Feb	22 Mar.	1 Aug.
1	Henry Porcher	465		Jos. Graves	Jas. P. Anstice	Pat. Wallace	Hen. Simpson	Edward Warts	.....	John Austin	Hen. S. Graves			
1	Lady Lushington	594	Bombay	Nath. Domett	Thos. Dormer	Henry Bird	Jas. Dudman	David Urquhart	.....	P. Mac Millan	Chas. Burt			
1	Northampton	545	Beng. & Bencoolen	George Palmer	Claus. Tebbut	John Vincent	John Waucope	John Edwards	.....	Dav. G. Arnot	Chas. Bennet	22Mar	1 May	
1	Lord Keith	599		Robert Morris	John Freeman	John Shute	Geo. Lamb	J Christopherson	.....	John Coulter	D. H. Renny			
1	Regent	916	China	James Haig	Philip Ripley	Jas. Hamilton	William Scott	Henry Edmonds	John Simpson	David Davies	Alex. H. Sim	8 July	26 July	
1	Moffatt	717		And. Timbrell	Simon Lee	Thos. Addison	W. P. Bagwell	Rod. Colquhoun	Robert Greome	Thos. Walton	Christ. Fearon			

9th July, 1818.

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LONDON, *Published for the European Magazine by J. Asperne 32 Cornhill 1st Sept 1818*

The Right Honourable George Rose, &c. &c. &c.

Engraved by T. Blood from an original Drawing by Wivell.

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THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LONDON REVIEW,

FOR AUGUST, 1818.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE
RIGHT HON. GEORGE ROSE.

[WITH A PORTRAIT, ENGRAVED BY T. BLOOD, FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING BY WIVELL.]

Cum honos, sit præmium virtutis, judicio studioque civium delatum ad aliquem, qui eum sententiis qui suffragiis adeptus est, is mihi et honestus et honoratus videtur.

CIC. *Brut.*

IN the life of this Gentlemen, we are presented with a most striking evidence of what the union of talents and industry may effect, by an unremitting course of laborious employ. A period of personal activity, extended to the extraordinary length of forty years, enabled him to fulfil the duties of several most important offices; and in all of them he displayed, not only the greatest promptitude for business, but also an unimpeachable integrity of service,—a testimony which even the tongue of party cannot invalidate, nor the misrepresentations of prejudice pervert. And our satisfaction in recording it is the greater, because we have witnessed the very difficult path which he had to pursue, the toils which he was compelled to undergo, and the severe opposition to which he was continually exposed. We rejoice, therefore, in paying our humble tribute to the memory of an individual, who, to say the least of his deserts, richly merited the favour of his Sovereign, and vindicated his claim to the esteem of his Country. And, however Envy might be disposed to dispute the former, the latter is beyond the reach of her most invidious efforts;—it is grounded upon the conviction of experience, and established in the recollection of his well-tried character.

From the continued course of his co-operation with successive administrations, he was necessarily subjected to the scrutinizing ordeals of many conflicting opinions. And it is no mean fame, for any one so peculiarly situated as Mr. Rose was, to have silenced the suspicions of his adversaries, and justified the support of his friends. Indefatigable in office, true to his trust, and always evincing an anxious desire to expedite the business before him, he could neither be accused of unnecessary delay, nor of selfish indifference to the interests of his Country; neither were these in any instance sacrificed to his own; for he uniformly proved by his diligence that whatever place he held, it was filled by an able and assiduous officer, and its duties performed by a conscientious servant. He was faithful to his King, and just to his Country; and the emoluments of office, however magnified in the eye of Malice, were no greater than what the Country might well bestow for the advantages which she reaped from his abilities and unwearied exertions. And, in whatever degree the vulgar mind of Detraction may have laboured to distort the truth, those who possessed the most intimate opportunities of communicating with Mr. Rose in the routine of office, knew him to be at all times easy of access, courteous in his attentions, liberal in his conduct, and considerate in the exercise of his authority. He was a man of business, and he exacted no greater efforts from those whose services he had occasion to command, than what he felt bound to make himself. Hence, in every department of which he was the head, he not only inspired a willing confidence among his dependents, but gave to all, who had any concern with its negociations, the satis-

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faction of knowing, that, be the result what it might, their object was secure from all injurious procrastination.

Such was Mr. Rose in his public capacity as an officer of the state, and these were qualities which rendered him, as a Minister, essentially useful to whatever administration he co-operated with. The measures which he adopted he manfully avowed, and the men to whom he united himself he supported with a zeal that did honour to the cause which he served.

Throughout the whole of Mr. Rose's parliamentary career, he shewed that he possessed a clear head and a liberal heart. His speeches were always remarkable for the perspicuous view which he took of the question before the House. If we must not be allowed to rank him among the most finished orators of his day, his sentiments were at all times, and upon all subjects, such as he never had occasion to retract, nor to regret having uttered. The transcendant eloquence of many of his coadjutors received an intrinsic strength from the sound sense and judicious arguments with which he enforced their opinions: and he was invariably listened to with respect by both sides of the House. The petulancies of irritation, as they never escaped from his own mouth, so when they fell from the lips of his opponents in the heat of debate, he either passed by in the silence of conscious rectitude, or rebuked with the generous remonstrance of an unprovoked spirit.

In his political character, he all along espoused the principles of Mr. Pitt; who, with a just appreciation of his aptitude for business, and the honourable firmness of his mind, placed him by his side, and opened to him the fullest opportunities for working his way to that eminence of station which he soon after reached. These principles he has invariably maintained; and ever since the decease of that great man, until the day of his own death, he stedfastly retained the conviction of their purity, justness, and expedjency.

The Writer of this Memoir, upon a peculiar occasion, had the gratification of bearing witness to the affectionate ardour with which, at one of the Anniversaries of the Pitt Club, Mr. Rose spake of his early patron, and his departed friend. It was a burst of unfeigned feeling, which made an impression upon the mind of every one who heard him, that will not soon be effaced. And although his voice faultered under the oppression of melancholy reminicence, yet with all that intelligence which ever embodied his opinions, he asserted, by the incontrovertible test of facts, the momentous necessity, urged upon the conviction of every truly patriotic mind by the then alarming condition of affairs, for upholding the same measures, and employing the same means, as his lamented compeer had applied, to stem the revolutionary torrent which threatened to overwhelm our venerable Constitution, the honour and dignity of the Throne, the sacred interests of our Religion, and the real happiness and glory of the nation.

Mr. Rose lived to see the effectual vindication of that perseverance which he constantly enforced. And it must have been a consolation full of self-approval in his dying hour, to see the inflexibility of his political principles justified by the return of Universal Peace among the nations of Europe—and this glorious event brought about by the wisdom of those counsels in which he took so large a share, as well as by that valour of his countrymen which he was ever anxious to encourage and reward.

It was on the 13th of January, in the present year, that Mr. Rose, at the age of seventy-three, closed a life of usefulness, integrity, and toil, at Cuffnells, near Lyndhurst, the family-seat, in Hampshire. He had for some months been in a declining state of health, from which there was no hope of recovery.

Mr Rose was Treasurer of the Navy, President of the Board of Trade, Clerk of Parliament, Keeper of the Records on the receipt side of the Exchequer, one of the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, Verderer of the New Forest, Hants, and Member for the town of Christchurch in the same county.

He was born in the county of Nairne, but was educated in England from the early age of four years. His father was a clergyman of an antient family, — the Rev. David Rose, of Lethnet, in Scotland. He was brought up until his eighteenth year by his uncle, Dr. Rose, who for many years conducted a very large seminary, of considerable repute, at Chiswick. During the period of his education, he made no small progress in general learning, and particulary in mathematics, to

his knowledge of which he was ultimately indebted for his success in life.

His first situation was that of Captain's Clerk, in a ship of war, on the Jamaica station, 1763. In this capacity he conducted himself so well, as to be made a Purser in the Navy, from which employment he was taken by the Earl of Sandwich, then at the head of the Admiralty, and introduced to Lord North, who appointed him one of the Secretaries of the Treasury. This office he resigned on the formation of the coalition between Lord North and Mr. Fox.

On the subsequent elevation of Mr. Pitt, who had many opportunities of appreciating the talents of Mr. Rose, the latter was replaced in his office, and continued as senior to hold that important situation, with a seat in Parliament, for many years.

In 1801, he retired from office with Mr. Pitt, and afterwards returned to that illustrious Statesman to participate in the labours of office, as joint Pay-Master-General of the Forces. The death of his patron in 1806, once more removed Mr. Rose, but on the retirement of his opponents, he was appointed to the office of Treasurer of the Navy, which he held till his decease. Latterly the important office of Presidency of the Board of Trade was chiefly executed by the Right Honourable Frederick Robinson. The lucrative situation of Clerk of Parliament was several years since conferred on Mr. Rose as an ulterior provision, and in consideration of his long faithful and important services. This situation was given him with the reversion to his eldest son Geo. Henry Rose, Esq. M.P. for Southampton, and now Minister at the Court of Munich—a gentleman of considerable talents and highly cultivated mind. He was brought up at Winchester, under the celebrated Dr. Joseph Warton, and went through the school with great reputation to himself and credit to the character of that celebrated seminary.

Of the other situations above-mentioned which Mr. Rose held, that of President to the Board of Trade was gratuitously executed by him; that of Verderer of the New Forest was little more than nominal, and the Keepership of the Records was but of slender emolument: while in the various offices which he filled, his active liberality was continually shewn in numerous instances of public good, by which he promoted the interests and comfort of those whose condition in life came more immediately within the compass of his official power to improve. He was a great promoter of the Fisheries, which gave employment and food to the poor and wealth to the kingdom. He was the patron of Friendly Societies, and as such brought in several bills to protect and render them permanent. On these he grafted the institution of Saving Banks, and encouraged them by every means in his power. As Treasurer of the Navy, he introduced such wholesome regulations as effectually protected our brave tars from the rapacity and frauds of navy agents to which they had been long subjected. In almost every list of patriotic and charitable Institutions his benevolence had enrolled his name, and his unostentatious desire to contribute to their support, proved the generous kindness of his nature. In all his beneficent actions, his great object was to render them permanently useful; and as one instance of his readiness to promote the good of others rather than his own individual benefit, the following fact may be recorded:—When the vicarage of Christ Church, of which he was patron, became vacant some years ago, Mr. Rose, regardless of the applications which were made to him by some of his friends in behalf of their relatives or acquaintances, wrote to the Bishop of Lincoln, desiring him to recommend some clergyman of small income but approved principles and conduct, eminently qualified for such a charge. His lordship with the same laudable view, passed over those who sought his interest, and without solicitation introduced the present worthy incumbent to Mr. Rose, who immediately gave him the appointment.

As a private friend, Mr. Rose's deportment was uniformly marked by the most steady and sincere principles of friendship; never making promises nor even holding out expectations which he did not know he could realize. He possessed much complacency of mind and a benignant inclination to assist all to whom he could render service at any opportunity.

In his domestic character, he was affectionate, tender, and earnest in every relation. In short, in all the various paths of life in which he moved, he was active, laborious, useful, friendly, benevolent, and unaffectedly kind. The death of such a man, therefore, is painfully and justly regretted by all who had mind and

heart enough to estimate him as he deserved.

Mr. Rose possessed much literary talent, which was displayed to great advantage in 1777, when he superintended the publication of the Journals of the House of Lords, in 31 folio volumes.

In 1794, he became executor to the venerable Earl of Marchmont, who bequeathed to him his large collection of books, manuscripts, and coins. The dessertation on Doomsday book in Nash's History of Worcestershire is from Mr. Rose's pen, and he was the author of the following tracts:—

The Proposed System of Trade with Ireland explained, 8vo. 1785; A Brief Examination into the Increase of the Revenue, Commerce, and Manufactures of Great Britain, 8vo. 1796; Considerations on the Debt of the Civil List, 8vo. 1802; Observations on the Historical Work of the late Right Hon. C. J. Fox, 4to. 1809; Letters to Lord Melville respecting a Naval Arsenal at Northfleet, 8vo. 1810; Observations respecting the Public Expenditure and the Influence of the Crown, 8vo. 1810; Substance of his Speech in the House of Commons, 8vo. 1811;—His speech on the Corn Laws in 1814, and on the Property Tax in 1815, were also printed, but this is supposed to have been done without his authority.

We shall here close our Memoir of this excellent man with a quotation of a passage from a Divine who wrote in the beginning of the last century, and which one of our cotemporaries has most appropriately attached to a biographical notice of Mr. Rose.—"The more and greater places he went through the more and greater proofs he still gave of a capacity above them, and of a mind above all corruption—so that he was allowed to get a great estate in places at Court, without even having his integrity once called in question—a rare felicity with our great men, and scarce ever to be expected in a kingdom divided as this is, where ió great part, if not half the nation, sets itself to believe and to speak ill of the other." Eyre's Funeral Sermon for Sir Stephen Fox, 8vo. 1716.

H. G. W.

NEW GRENADA.

IT may not be uninteresting to our readers to present them with a brief sketch of that important portion of South America, the Federate Provinces of New Grenada:—

The Federate Provinces of New Grenada, comprehend, on the Caribbean Sea, all the coast which extends from the frontiers of Guatimala, as far as the Point of Gallinas, beyond the Bay of Handa; and in the South Sea, from the province of Veragues, as far as the valley of Tumbes, in Peru; and from thence describing an arch from south-west to north-east, which, touching the river Apure, enters the lake of Maracaybo, occupying a space of 64,520 square leagues, of 25 to the equatorial degree.

The population, according to the last official report made to the Independent General Government at Santa Fe, in 1813, amounts to near three millions.

The coinage at the two mints of Santa Fe di Bogota, the capital, a magnificent city of forty thousand inhabitants, and of Popayan, amounted to an average of 2,500,000 piastres; the total produce of the mines of gold and silver, amounts annually to about 3,500,000 piastres.

The value of goods *imported* from Europe into New Grenada, was, before the Revolution, 5,7000,000 piastres annually; in the year 1810, the exports alone amounted to four millions, in which are included, to the value of 600,000 of platina and pearls.

The revenue of the Federate Provinces of New Grenada, even after the suppression, by the Independent Government, of the tribute paid by the Indians, of the odious tax upon provisions, of the *sale of public employments*, and of PAPAL BULLS and DISPENSATIONS: and after, moreover, the general diminution of all the import duties, amounted in 1814, to 3,273,000 piastres.

The kingdom of New Grenada, from its geographical situation, the quality and species of its produce, its great number of ports, both in the Atlantic and South Sea, and its connection with all the interior provinces through innumerable navigable rivers, promises a more frequent, convenient, and useful intercourse with foreign merchants, than any other part of Spanish America.

The Province of Choco is watered by the river San Juan, which enters the Pacific Ocean; an artificial branch of this river, called the Raspadura, at 5. 10. north latitude, and navigable for canoes, communicates with the river Atrato, which enters the Gulph of Darien, at 8. 3. so that by this branch the Pacific and Atlantic are in positive navigable communication.

From the coast of New Grenada, to the mountains of Panama, Antioquia

Choco, and Popayan, and the provinces of Cundinamarca, Socorro, and Ocana, there exists a convenient navigation, through the rivers Chargo, Atrato, Sinee, and Magdalina; and through the Cauca, Sanjorge, Cesar, Sogamoso, and Carare, tributaries to the Magdalina. The provine of Pamplona, the most eastern of the northern part of New Grenada, has a free intercourse through Venezuela to the sea, by the river Sullia, which enters the Lake of Maraycaybo. The river of the Amazons forms the southern boundary, the Oronoco the south-east, and connecting by itself or by its tributaries, the Apure, Mita, and Guzabero; the provinces of Guyana, Cumana, Caraccas, Casanare, and Cundinamarca; moreover by the rivers Ytapa, Maho, and Maceroni, a direct communication may exist into the Essequibo, thus connecting Dutch Guyana with the most interior provinces of New Grenada, watered by the Rio Negro. All these rivers, except the Magdalina and Sullia, have the convenience of fresh breezes. The Oronoco and its tributaries have constant breezes and prevalent winds, according to the season of the year. None of them have a sensible *tide*. The Magdalina rises twice a year; the Oronoco is six months rising, and six months falling, but their currents are constantly soomth and gentle: the velocity of the Magdalina in the narrows, is about two miles and a quarter per hour; that of the Oronoco is less; hence the advantage of steamboat navigation in these rivers may be conceived.

From Panama to Guayaquel, in the Pacific Ocean, through the Isthmus, is carried on almost the whole commerce of Peru and even Chili; and the communication with the provinces of New Spain, on the South Sea coast, and with the northern provinces of Rio de la Plata, is cheaper and more speedy through the Isthmus than by Veracruz and Buenos Ayres. I have already observed that the communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean, which has so much occupied the attention of learned and mercantile men, exists really and effectually through the Raspadura, by which the Cocoa of Guayaquel is brought to Carthagena.

The gold mines alone of New Grenada yield annually the value of 2,500,000 piastres. The province of Choco *might* alone produce annually more than twenty thousand marks, or 12,000lb. troy weight of gold, if in better peopling this region, which is one of the most fertile of the new Continent, the Government would turn its attention to the progress of agriculture.

Of silver there are very rich veins in the Vega de Supia. These mines, which supply both gold and silver, were only discovered within these 25 years. The operations have been interrupted, in consequence of a lawsuit between the proprietors taking place at the very time when the most abundant minerals were found. As to the old silver mines of Pamplona, and those of St. Anna, near Mariquita, they have been abandoned by order of the late Spanish Viceroy, on account of some misunderstanding in the mode of working them. No doubt, in better times, the Government will again endeavour to resume these works, as well as the works of Santo Christo de las Laxas, and others near the river Guarino, which formerly furnished very considerable quantities of silver.

America, in its present state, is dependent on Europe with respect to mercury; but it is probable that this dependency will not be of long duration. The spirit of enterprise and research will increase with the freedom and population of the country. If small veins of cinnabar, merely uncovered at their surface, like the present works at Huancavelica, yield annually 3000 quintals of mercury, we cannot entertain a doubt that works of investigation, directed with intelligence, will one day produce more mercury than is requisite for all the amalgamation of South America. The works of the celebrated mine of Almaden, notwithstanding their being partly inundated, have received such improvements, since 1802, as to furnish 20,000 quintals annually. In the kingdom of New Grenada mercury is found in three different places; namely, in the Valle di Santa Rosa, in the province of Antioquia, in the mountain of Quindiu, near Carthago, and in the province of Quito, near Quenca. Very abundant mines of lead, iron, and copper, are worked in the province of Socorro; of the latter metal, the Independent General Mac Gregor cast cannon in the year 1813.

Mines of emeralds exist no where but in New Grenada, in the province of Muso; the most exquisite pearls belong to Rio de Hacha and Panama; and platina is only to be met with in

Choco and Popayan. The coffee of Muso is equal to that of Moka, and probably the epoch is not far distant when it will not be necessary to make a voyage to Asia for tea, cinnamon, and other spices, which abound in the Valley of Bogota, on the sublime sides of Quinidio, and on the banks of its majestic rivers.

To complete the view of the riches and advantages possessed by the United Provinces of New Grenada, it remains to mention coal and rock salt; of the former there are abundant strata in the Valley of Bogota, some of which are of the height of 8,200 feet above the level of the sea; and of the latter an inexhaustible store in the mines of Zipaquira, in the interior of the kingdom, where it is most wanted.

Thus the United Provinces of New Grenada, the centre between Asia, Europe, and the United States, through which Asia is nearer to Europe several thousand miles, by the communication between the two great oceans; which is divided in every direction by the loftiest mountains and finest rivers, presenting such geographical and topographical advantages for war or commerce, *and which has in its various provinces all the climates and all the productions of the world*, must always hold the first place among the different parts of Spanish America.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IN looking over some old papers lately, I found the following memorandum, extracted from the Madras Couriers of the 21st and 28th January, 1795; and being desirous of ascertaining whether the settlement, said in those papers to have been formed by Captain Hayes, on the North Coast of *New Guinea*, has succeeded, or has been subsequently withdrawn, I shall be much obliged to any of your Correspondents, conversant with Indian affairs, to give me the information sought, through the medium of your valuable and entertaining Miscellany.

"The *Duke of Clarence*, Captain Hayes, and the *Duchess*, Captain Court, sailed from Bengal on a secret expedition. They proceeded to that part of Van Diemen's Land, where Captain Cook imagined it was divided from *New South Wales*. By exploring this Strait, they found Captain Cook's conjecture had been well founded; the Straits are about three leagues broad, and sufficiently navigable for ships of any size, and, from what we can learn, free from any shoals. The country is covered with abundance of large trees; one, in particular, much resembling the English oak. To these Straits Captain Hayes gave the name of * *Pruen's* Straits, in compliment to Captain Pruen, of the Honourable Company's Marine. From thence the ships proceeded to New Zealand; of their transactions there we have no account, but find they afterwards steered for New Guinea, where finding abundance of *nutmegs* of the round species, which seemed only to require cultivation to render them equal to those of the *Banda Islands*, Captain Hayes landed some of his people, formed a small settlement, and encouraged the natives to the cultivation of that spice, and also the collection of a bark of a tree of a strong aromatic taste. We conceive this to be the same bark mentioned by Captain Thomas Forrest, in his Voyage to New Guinea in the Tartar Galley, and which he calls the *Musol*. Captain Hayes left the Duchess, Captain Court, and *fifteen Europeans*, behind him, to take care of his young settlement, and proceeded himself to Timor, Batavia, and China."

16*th Aug.* 1818. W.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR, *Ware, Aug.* 20, 1818.

HAVING heard it remarked the other day, that instances of the palsy are very rare in the present age, to what they were formerly, I could wish to learn, through the medium of your valuable Miscellany, whether such is the fact; and if so, what cause can be assigned for its almost total disappearance. No doubt some of your Correspondents will think this question worthy of their attention.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
A CONSTANT READER.

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* These Straits are now denominated *Bass's Straits*; but if Captain Hayes was the first discoverer, they ought to retain the name he originally gave them.

EXTRACTS FROM A LAWYER'S PORTFOLIO.

(Concluded from page 13)

IT has pleased one of the merriest writers of this age to call courts of law the chimnies of society, through which all the smoke and black vapours find a vent; thence inferring, that the sweepers must have black hands. I am not qualified to decide whether these chimnies of the moral world could be cleansed by besoms, or other machines, as satisfactorily as by human sweepers, alias lawyers. Let future parliaments consider this, as our's have bountifully compassionated a fraternity of the same colour. I comfort myself by remembering, that my profession acquaints me particularly with the firesides of my fellow creatures, and that the stains on our hands may be washed away.

There was once in the North of England a half-forsaken bye-road, which led the traveller round the skirts of a wide woody garden, from whence a flight of stone steps ascended to a green terrace, where stood the remnant of an ancient building, called the Brother's House. It owed this name to the appropriation of the mansion in other times to a Moravian fraternity, long since dissolved. A few flat tablets scattered among the neglected flowers in the garden, distinguish the spots sanctified by their remains; and the last inhabitant of the Brother's House might have been mistaken for one of their society. But though his habits now appeared so simple and sequestered, he had acted a celebrated part on the great theatre of life. His genius and sensibility had been blunted in his youth by too early inheritance of rank and fortune, yet he did not become, like the prodigal of the seventeenth century, by turns "a fidler, statesman, and buffoon:"—he only changed into a chemist, and employed the energies left by dissipation, on gas, galvanism, merino fleeces, and human skulls. After amusing himself with more than the "Century of Inventions," dedicated by the Marquis of Worcester to King Charles, he suddenly sunk into an obscure and indolent solitude, adopting Paracelsus's maxim —"Trees last longer than men, because they stand still." He ceased to write, ate little, talked still less, and never moved beyond the threshold of the Brother's House, in which he settled himself without regarding its dilapidated state, with only one servant, a man as merry and useful, but as oddly shaped and as much dreaded by the neighbourhood, as the lubber-fiend of Milton's days. His master was known in that little circle by the name of Old Quarles, but more commonly by that of Brother Christopher, in allusion to an old Moravian, whose reverend person he resembled. And he, with a kind of familiar humility, which seemed an acquiescence in the simple customs of the former residents, always styled his servant "Brother John."—This singular recluse had two nephews, to whom, as all his fortune was expected to centre in them, he was permitted to give the names he most delighted in, his own and his favourite domestic's: but these young men, though they grew up with the same prospects, education, and society, were as unlike as the persons whose appellations they bore. They agreed only in their dependence on their uncle Quarles, and their anxiety to secure his favour. On his sixtieth birth-day, he summoned them to his lonely house, to make known their chosen paths in life, and receive some substantial proofs of his affection. Brother Christopher, as the eldest and his uncle's namesake, entertained very confident hopes of his bounty and preference; while the younger, conscious that his manners and opinions were unlikely to conciliate a morose recluse, endeavoured to provide himself with a set of ancient dogmas and quotations, which might be useful occasionally. The visit was briefly paid, and received without any apparent distinction between the nephews: but a few hours after their departure, Quarles called his servant John into his bed-chamber, and wrote this testamentary memorandum in his presence:—"Whereas in the year 1659 the most noble Marquess of Worcester bequeathed to my ancestor, Sir Philip Quarles, Knt. a seal of his own special invention, as mentioned in the Harleian MSS. volume 2428, in which there is a copy of the Century of Inventions in his own handwriting. By this aforesaid seal, any letter, though written but in English, may (as therein specified) be read in eight different languages; and by its help the owner may privately note the day of the month, the month of the year, the year of our Lord, the names of the witnesses, the individual place, and the very number of lines contained in any

contract or instrument sealed with it. Wherefore to prevent all doubt or falsification, I seal this my last Will and Testament with the seal above described, and hereby give and bequeath the seal itself, as a token of my most true regard, and as a rare specimen of precious mechanic art, to my eldest nephew Christopher. To his Brother John I bequeath an alphabet in a lantern, a pocket ladder, and a discourse woven in ribbon, all devised by our ancestor's most noble friend, the said Marquess of Worcester. And to both my nephews jointly I give and bequeath my only faithful servant, commonly called John. Finally, I desire that they, my aforesaid nephews, shall provide a chest of English oak, and place it on two cross beams in the upper part of my barn,* having first enclosed in it my mortal remains, which I therein bequeath to the worms, my residuary legatees."

Very few weeks after this remarkable testament had been written, the testator's death was announced to his nephews; and as he had made no devise of his real estate, the eldest claimed and took possession of the whole, leaving his brother only the whimsical antique mentioned in their uncle's testament. Every crevice and chest was searched, in hopes of finding some concealed hoard to enrich the unfortunate cadet's share of the few moveables found in the antiquary's mansion; and when all had been examined in vain, he endeavoured to find some hint or secret purpose in the woven ribbon which held the chief place among his bequests. But it only contained these ancient and respectable maxims.

"Chuse the daughter of a good mother.

"If thou hast wit and learning, get wisdom and modesty also.—'Tis not sufficient to be precious if thou art not polished.

"Visit thy brother, but live not too near him. Neither make servants of thy kindred, nor kindred of thy servants.

"Let thy companions be like the bees that make honey, not wasps that only hum, devour, and sting.

"Thou shalt not sleep upon a grave"

Whatever might be the intrinsic value of these precepts, young Clarendon thought his uncle had left a more substantial legacy to those he called his residuary legatees. And the last sentence seemed a pointed and bitter rebuke to the folly of dependence on heritable wealth. With no friendly feelings towards those laws which have established the best rights of succession in the eldest son, John accompanied his brother Christopher to the lonely grange chosen by their uncle for his place of rest. His remains had been deposited there before the arrival of his younger nephew, whose ill-humour suggested some peevish remarks on the lunacy indicated by his last requests. "Not absolute lunacy," said the elder, merrily—"for I have found an unsigned codicil, in which he desires us to convert the "Brother's House into an inn, and to provide accommodation gratis for one guest every night, but that guest must neither be a *beggar* nor a *lawyer*." John, whose only possession was his knowledge of the law, retorted, with great bitterness, "And if the superstition of ancient lawyers had not made heirs of elder sons, there would have been only a beggar and a lawyer in it to-day."—A blow answered this sarcasm, and the younger made a bold attempt to repay it, but the unfortunate Christopher hastily stepping back, fell from the height on which they were standing to survey their uncle's coffin, and lay motionless at the foot of the ladder. John leaped down in an agony of remorse and terror to succour the sufferer, whose head had received a mortal blow. He made two faint attempts to speak, and resting his cheek on his brother's feet expired. That unhappy brother remained several moments stupid with dismay, before he fully felt all the horror of his situation. The heir of his uncle's wealth lay dead beside him—who would believe that avarice and envy had not instigated his fate? While this frightful recollection froze up his faculties, a confused noise at the door increased his alarm. It was a desolate hour, and a place which no stranger had a right to interrupt. Yet the confusion of unintentional guilt induced him to cover the body with some straw which had been left in the forsaken barn, and secrete himself in its darkness, while the door opened slowly, and a

* A coffin thus deposited remains still near the great northern road, and is shewn to strangers."

man entered carrying a dark lantern, which presently discovered that the bearer was his uncle's ancient servant. This old man looked round, secured the door as if fearful of intruders, and ascending the ladder, began, by the aid of the twilight which gleamed through the rafters, to examine his late master's last repository. He had brought a mallet, a chizzel, and several vigorous tools, which he seemed preparing to employ in unclosing the oaken chest; but the eager gaspings of young Clarendon, as he stood trembling, and conscious that while he lurked as a spy he might be arrested as a murderer, appeared to disturb the work. Old John started guiltily, descended the ladder a few steps, and at the same instant the oak chest or coffin, shaken from its balance by his labours, fell over the beams on which it had been deposited. At the sight and sound of its hideous fall near his brother's body, Clarendon uttered a faint shriek, but recollected his presence of mind enough to remain concealed. The conscious servant heard the cry, and snatching up his lanthorn to look round, discovered the mangled countenance of his young master. He threw himself on the body with cries of despair, wringing his hands and rending his white hair till a sudden thought seemed to calm his distraction. He looked eagerly at the chest, which remained unbroken by its descent, carefully examined the sufferer to discover that no life remained, and gathering his tools into his wallet, with his crushed lantern, departed. Strange and mysterious as this man's visit appeared, Clarendon deemed it a providential incident in his favour; but to render it available, it was necessary for him to return home unsuspected. He stole from the fatal place with the pangs and fears of a criminal, skulking through the most unfrequented paths, and had nearly reached the Brother's House, before he perceived that he still held in his hand the chissel dropped by his uncle's servant in the barn. He had taken it up with a confused intention to keep it as an evidence against the owner, but now perceiving red stains on its handle, he threw it hastily among the bushes near his feet, and redoubled his pace homewards. Once he looked back, and saw, or thought he saw, an eye and part of a yellow hand among those bushes. It was a dark eye shadowed by a shaggy eye-brow resembling Old John's; and he started as from a spectre when that suspected man met him on the threshold. With a tremulous voice, and a face which betrayed no consciousness of young Clarendon's share in the transaction, he announced that a fatal accident had befallen his brother. Forced to complete the part he had unwarily begun, Clarendon accompanied a groupe of labourers and neighbours to the disastrous place, and heard their exclamations of superstitious wonder at the strange coincidence which had connected the fall of their late master's bier with the death of his young heir. One of the spectators said shrewdly, as he looked at Clarendon, "It was by rare good luck our other master escaped, for he was there too." The conscious brother cast down his eyes, and perceived two or three barn-straws entangled in his shoe. No ear but his heard the comment, and the speaker seemed an inconsequent and heedless boy, yet he felt all the force of the circumstantial evidence which might rise against him. Still no suspicion circulated: Christopher was interred in peace, and his successor took his large inheritance without interruption or inquiry, but with a bitter remembrance of his uncle's prophetic maxim—"Thou shalt not sleep upon a grave."

It would be well if the ingenious inventors of the present age could devise some "anti-attrition" compound for the mind to remedy the decay caused by one idea in perpetual motion, as successfully as they prevent the wearing-out of axle-trees in constant use. But Clarendon could find no relief from incessant regret and apprehension till he plunged resolutely into the world, and bound all his thoughts to that deep and severe study for which he had been educated. He laboured zealously to realise a reputation which might raise him above vague suspicions, and remedy the ill consequence of that momentary absence of reason and courage which had involved him in mystery, and perhaps in dependence on a stranger's mercy. With such a motive, and with a profession affording such ample scope to every kind of genius, his eminent success is not surprising. His learning, zeal, and industry, gained him friends in all his clients; and at the bar, as Junius would have said, he had the three great

requisites of a pleader, "a tongue to persuade, an eye to penetrate, and a gesture to command."—Twenty years passed after his brother's death, and the singular event which had given him affluence was less remembered than the honour he had added to it, though he still knew secretly how impossible it is for a homicide to "sleep upon a grave." About this period an extraordinary case was put into his hands. The youngest of four brothers (three by a former marriage, and one by a latter) had purchased land, and died without offspring. The chief lawyers of Scotland declared that the next elder brother had the right of succession, but Clarendon advocated the cause of the eldest. "Because," said he, "among brothers of different marriages, the first idea that presents itself is opposition rather than union, and when we examine the relationship we must begin with the parent, who is the connecting principle; and as from him the first step is to the eldest son, we conceive this son to be one step nearer than the second, and two steps nearer than the third."—On a point so subtile much eloquence and science were expected to appear, and the Court was singularly thronged on the day of trial. Clarendon, as I have already said, was eminent in personal grace, and his rich vein of wit gave attraction to the tedious subject of his harangue. He traced the earliest rules of succession, or the transmission of estates from the dead to the living, and proved how arbitrary and various they have ever been in different ages and countries, as all customs must be that spring from remote feelings, or mere imagination. He insisted on the right of primogeniture as strongly fixed in Scotland by its peculiar feudal laws, in which, as military service is the tenure of the land, the eldest male is always the favourite in succession. Clarendon's opponent entered into a nice and difficult labyrinth to prove the property in question was a new, not an old fee; and amused his auditors with the distinctions between an *heir of conquest*, as the old Scotch law calls him who inherits purchased lands, and an *heir of line*, in other words one who takes an estate acquired by succession. Unhappily in this part of the pleadings, Clarendon forgot his uncle's maxim, "If thou hast wit or learning, get wisdom and modesty to it"—He only remembered how much a jest's prosperity sometimes surpasses an argument's, and replied—"We have allowed no heirs by *conquest* in England since William the Norman, and such left-handed sons are out of any *line*."—His adversary, whose obscure birth rendered him peculiarly quick in appropriating a sarcasm, answered instantly, and with very forcible emphasis, "I cannot dispute the knowledge of an advocate who has been himself so prosperously an heir at law, or perhaps I should say *by blood*."—It is not difficult to guess the frightful association of ideas raised by these last words in Clarendon, whose countenance became pale as death, though conscious innocence enabled him to look steadfastly at the speaker. He was a dwarfish and mishapen man, with shaggy brows, a long, lean, yellow hand, and a raven-black eye, whose sinister expression suddenly reminded Clarendon of that which had gazed on him among the shrubs where he had deposited a guilty token on the night of his brother's death. Neither the eye nor the hand could ever be forgotten, and he now saw them both! The brief fell from his, and he fainted. All the crowd, ascribing his indisposition to exhausted strength, made way for his removal from the court to his home, where he soon recovered enough to feel and measure his danger. Most bitterly he again regretted the ill-managed wit which had provoked his brother's fate, and had probably determined his own; but his courage did not forsake him, and he resolved to owe no second fall to the timid caution he had erred in once. It is either great policy or great rashness to trust an enemy the moment after he has been offended, because his pride will be exasperated if it is not subdued by the aggressor's boldness. Yet it is always a noble experiment, and Clarendon perceived no other remained for him. Though the evening was advanced, he set out instantly to the country-house occupied by the advocate M'Evil, and found him alone. Having briefly and calmly stated that no personal insult was designed by any words used in his professional harangue, he continued, in the same firm tone, "You have seen me before, I think, in doubtful circumstances, and I do not fear to recall them to your memory, because I expect from you the same candour and confidence I possess myself." Then neither attempting dis-

guise nor circumlocution, he related all the occurrences of that unhappy period with the clear, full, and convincing force which usually distinguished his eloquence. When the narrative was complete, he added, "Woe to the man who is taught to build his hopes of fortune on a grave!—but I can truly lay my hand on my heart, and swear I never framed even a wish to see my brother's; and unless my grave should be as sleepless as my bed has been for many years, I have no reason to fear death. I could bear it better than suspected or disgraced life, therefore I surrender myself into your custody. Deliver me up to justice if you think me deserving the rigour of an investigation: I have resolved never to disgrace our tribunals, by appearing as an advocate while any man exists who believes me a criminal."

M'Evil heard his former adversary in silence, but tears ran down his cheeks. Presently recollecting himself, he said, "Command me if ever you require an advocate, but I have no right to be your judge, and I can neither acquit nor condemn you. I must keep you as my prisoner to-night, unless you allow me to call you my voluntary guest. This house belongs to the Clan-greggors, who never betrayed an enemy if he trusted them, and a lawyer shall not be worse than outlaws."—The advocate conducted Clarendon to his table, where he entertained him sumptuously, but with a lurking smile about his lip which tempted his guest to doubt his purpose, and half regret his own rash appeal. These doubts and regrets haunted Clarendon as he entered the bed-chamber prepared for him. Was it some optical illusion, some contrived mockery, or the force of his tortured imagination, that created what he beheld there? a man was seated beside the hearth with his lank hair scattered over his large shaggy eye-brows, his broad mishapen feet covered with the same rude wooden shoes, and his whole apparel consisting of the coarse fantastic livery given by his uncle to his ancient servant John, whose funeral he had seen many years before. This unexpected apparition remained silent only a moment—"Forgive me, Clarendon—forgive the son of your kind old uncle's servant if his petulance gave you reason to suppose him your enemy. I have put on his apparel, to convince you that I am neither ashamed of the father I resemble so strongly, nor forgetful of the benefits he owed to his master. It is true that I witnessed your concealment of the chizzel among the shrubs; but I now believe it had never been used for any criminal purpose. My honest father's visit to his benefactor's coffin was only in obedience to the deceased's whimsical command, that he should examine it thrice every year. Do not fear that I will ever betray the secret of a man who deemed me worthy of trust even when he thought he had offended me. Had you recollected my person, or known my assumed name, you would not have aimed an undeserved insult at one who owed to your uncle's bounty the education which has enabled him to offer you his friendship as an equal, and his advice as a lawyer. Let the past be remembered only when you bequeath legacies, and let them be such as shall not invite guilt and misery into a *Brother's House.*"

V.

For the European Magazine.

On the Education *of the* Middle Class *of* Society.

IF the evils of an education beyond the station of life in which they move, be manifest, in the bias given to the character and future conduct of the Sons of the Middle Class of Society, it is still more perceptible in its effects on the female part of the community. The modern education of a female in fashionable life, is attended with such inconceivable expense, and is so frivolous and minute in non-essentials, and so negligent in matters of real import, that it must become a subject for genuine sorrow and unmingled regret, when we find the Middle Class of Society emulating their example, and elevating their expectations beyond the boundaries which prudence has prescribed,—sacrificing their own peace, and the welfare and happiness of their daughters, at the shrine of an ambitious love of display, and an ostentatious desire of their being equal in accomplishments to Honorables and Peeresses. Yet such is the infatuation which frequently possesses the minds of parents, that though every succeeding vacation ought to convince wise men of the folly and absurdity of their conduct, they still persist in giving their

daughters an accomplished education; which after all, when completed, renders them, but too often, nothing more than accomplished idiots, who affect to ape the manners of their superiors, without the power to support, or the opportunity to display it.

A lamentable instance of the consequences attendant on such a system, may be perceived in the HISTORY OF LUCILLA.

Her father was of the medical profession, and possessed a sufficient degree of practice, as a surgeon and apothecary, to enable him to bring up a large family with respectability and credit. But it was his misfortune to have, in the mother of Lucilla, a woman full of vivacity and life, fond of the gaieties and dissipations of fashionable society, who preferred the crowded ball-room, and the bewitching card-table, to the enjoyments which domestic life affords to the well-tutored mind. Lucilla was the only daughter; and while her five brothers engaged much of the affection of their parents, it was evident to all who witnessed their conduct, that they loved her most. Her mother was anxious to introduce Lucilla into the gay world: she was persuaded, that her sprightly sallies of wit and pleasantry, her suavity of disposition and pliability of temper, added to the charms which Nature had conferred on her, would, if advanced and stimulated by an education proportionably valuable, qualify her to look forward, at some future day, to fill and adorn a higher station in life than she now occupied. Such were the chimerical ideas suggested to the father of Lucilla, by her infatuated mother, to induce him to consent to her proposition for sending her to a school of the first eminence, and furnishing her with a *polite* education. Unwilling as he was to sacrifice his own opinion and feelings, convinced of the impropriety of teaching her to expect what there was not the most distant prospect of her attaining, yet, wearied with the importunity with which he was constantly harassed, he at length reluctantly consented to his daughter's being placed at a boarding-school of some note in the environs of the metropolis. It was the object of this seminary to prepare their pupils for fashionable life, and to finish the education of young ladies destined to move in the higher circles of society. It would be useless to state the course of instruction pursued; suffice it to say, the acquisition of an easy and familiar style of walking, the most approved method of stepping out of a carriage and entering a drawing-room, were points of the first importance, while the harp and piano, the quadrille and waltz, with the languages of France and Italy, were all studied, as indispensable acquirements for a fashionable female. Every vacation proved that Lucilla was not backward in her acquisition of these objects; her conduct towards her brothers was marked by a sense of her own fancied superiority; while her father witnessed with regret the disposition she evinced for the alluring scenes of pleasure, and lamented in secret, what he feared to avow openly, that his Lucilla was declining in her affection and respect for her parents and her home, and discovered the most anxious desires for the period when, freed from all restraint, she should enter unfettered on all the gay scenes of fashionable life.

The time came, and Lucilla left school, at the age of sixteen, well versed in French and Italian, a model for excellence in the arts of music and dancing, —could paint flowers on velvet, make card-racks and ridicules,—possessed all the affectation, the self-conceitedness, pride, and disgusting notions of superiority, which are generally to be found in those who are ignorant of every thing which adorns the female character. It was now the task of her fond mother to introduce her daughter to the world, that she might attain the eminence she so anxiously desired, by captivating some man of fortune to give her his hand. Possessed of such acquirements, of personal beauty, and fascinating manners, she had no doubt of Lucilla's becoming the favoured rival of many of her sex. To accomplish this object, without the formal *entrée*, by which a young lady is usually initiated into fashionable existence was the next point, for she possessed no direct intercourse with the polite world;—the mediocrity of her circumstances had precluded her from this enjoyment; but her sister had been united to a wealthy citizen, who had now retired from the fatigues of business to reside in one of the squares; his affluence and the title of knighthood, which had been conferred on him when he carried up a City address, gave him easy access into the best company. It was to this

source the mother of Lucilla applied, for the purpose of introducing her into the beau-monde:—her application was successful; and under the protection of her two cousins, Emma and Caroline, Lucilla was, by degrees, admitted into the fashionable circles they frequented, and allowed to be a constant visitor in their own parties. Her mother began now to hope, that since her daughter possessed such facilities of intercourse with the great and rich, her delusive projects would be crowned with success; but in vain did Lucilla strive, by a display of her charms and an exhibition of her abilities, to excite the attention of the gentlemen of the haut-ton; in the present day, something more is required than mere politeness and accomplishments, and there are few who would seriously think of marrying for love, where there is no money. Still she pursued her object with undeviating ambition, and doubted not of its ultimate success. Weaned from attachment to domestic pleasures, she never felt happy, but when engaged in the *delightful* round of endless visits, parties, promenades, and assemblies. Her taste and habits were formed, and the bias she had received in her education now became the ruling principle of her conduct. In the midst of this whirl of amusement, while in expectation that she had at length succeeded in making a conquest, assembled at an evening select party, at the Knight's, a servant announced that a messenger desired to see the mother of Lucilla:—sad was the intelligence he communicated—the death of her husband suddenly, of an apoplectic attack. This occurrence at once dissipated all the fancied schemes of happiness, and hopes of elevation, she had so long cherished: her husband left her with an income scarcely sufficient to enable her to maintain herself respectably; it might have been more, had not the extravagancies she had been guilty of drained his resources, and impoverished his fortune. Her sons were provided for by their own exertions; but Lucilla, divested of every support, slighted by her uncle and cousins, unable any longer, without their countenance, to mingle in the gay parties of pleasure, or attend the amusements to which she had been accustomed, sunk into what she ought ever to have been, the daughter of a surgeon.

It was now that Lucilla first began to reflect;—the change of circumstances enforced it on her; and she, who when encircled by others as giddy and thoughtless as herself, looked forward to golden days of pleasure and happiness in prospect, now saw nothing but dreariness and desolation before her. It was, however, absolutely needful to determine on something;—all hope of rising was dashed to the earth, and she could only hope to fill some situation in a lower scale of society. To one, who had been bred up with such high expectations;—to one, whose mother had constantly instilled into her the station she had a right to anticipate, what such a reverse must have produced may be better conceived than described. Reduced to this state of comparative poverty, deserted by those who in the time of prosperity were full of professions of eternal friendship and inseparable attachment, she was compelled to look round on the world, and to consider in what way she might be able to support herself. Her mother's pride yet remained, amidst the depression of her circumstances, and the daughter's sensibility was fully awake to the different station of life to which she was destined, compared with what, from her earliest years, she had been taught to expect. Her mother had retired to a village a few miles from town, where she took a small house; with her Lucilla spent twelve long months in a state of comparative privation, and shut out from all company: this was needful as a probationary scheme, to humble her, and render her more capable of entering on some service whereby she might attain her livelihood. Her uncle, the Knight, interested himself so far, as to procure her the situation of governess in a clergyman's family, which she gladly accepted. Hard was the task to bring her delicate constitution, increased still more by the indulgences she had received, to the sedentary employment and close application necessary for the office she had undertaken; but it was absolutely needful, and she knew that it was now her duty, as well as her interest, to fulfil it to the best of her abilities. This she endeavoured to do; but the remembrance of what she had been, with the chagrin occasioned by the disappointment of her hopes, has embittered her happiness for ever, and rendered her a prey to all the miseries and torments of unsatisfied ambition and pride.

If such examples as Catullus and Lucilla be not sufficient to warn parents of the danger of giving their children an education above their station (and they are only descriptions of what is every day taking place in society), I cannot but lament that folly and vanity should be suffered to usurp the place of wisdom and prudence; and regret in secret the effects which remonstrance and exposure will not prevent.

ONE OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

London, 13th Aug. 1818.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN any inquiry into the present state and advantage of society is discussed, I have always observed the readiness and impartiality with which you have given it publication, particularly in matters of wisdom and morality. Some of your Correspondents have lately argued on the probability and improbability of advantage being derived from the erection of churches, which I believe is in agitation: but is it not strange, that while so many able men are calculating on the probability of *filling* them, that one circumstance, highly injurious to the cause, should be overlooked—it is the delivery of Sunday newspapers; a domestic evil of which, I fear, most tradesmens' families have had occular demonstration. There are men who might be induced to attend divine service on a Sunday morning with their children, providing they had (to use their own phrase) no other *amusement*—but, Mr. Editor, it is a custom on that day to lay the paper on the breakfast-table—and wives, until custom has reconciled them to it, may observe, that not only their religion but their very persons are neglected.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant.

14th August, 1818. B.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IN a Memoir of the late *Humphry Repton*, Esq. in the European Magazine for last month, there are some trifling errors, which you will, I have no doubt, correct in your next Number.

1st. He was born in his father's house at *Bury*, and not "*in Norfolk, on the estate of the late Mr Windham.*"

2d. He was not bred to the "*humble occupation*" you mention.

3d. Neither his sister, nor his daughters, ever "*kept a shop*," or engaged in any kind of trade. His only sister was, very early in life, married to the late Mr. Adey, a solicitor highly respected in Norfolk: and his daughters have always lived with their parents at Harestreet.

4th. From 1775 to 1783, he resided as a country gentleman on a small estate in the neighbourhood of *Felbrigg*, and thus became acquainted with Mr. Windham.

These *errors* first appeared in the Monthly Magazine, in an article for which there seems to have been no authority whatever.

Aug. 13. H. R.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE *with the* INTERIOR *of* AFRICA.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

THE last expedition from Sierra Leone, in addition to many others sent out for the purpose of exploring *the interior of Africa*, having failed, and the enterprising and persevering Mr. Berkhardt having frustrated the well grounded hopes of the African Association, by his having paid the debt of nature; it is not improbable that his Majesty's Government will now direct their attention with energy to *the only plan that can possibly make that interesting and extraordinary country a jewel in the British Crown.* This important discovery, which would immortalize the Prince who should cherish it to its maturity, can be effected only *through the medium of commerce.*

But it should be attempted not only with energy and decision, but with *dispatch*, before the enterprising and commercial spirit of a foreign Power (seeing how abortive our efforts have been) shall snatch from us the glorious opportunity now offered of laying open the interior regions of Africa to the commercial enterprise of Great Britain.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

VASCO DE GAMA.

Eton, 30th June, 1818.

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EXCURSION TO BRIGHTON,

DURING THE MONTH OF JULY 1818:

In Four Letters to a Friend in Wales.

BY JOHN EVANS, A.M.

LETTER I.

Journey to Brighton.

———" A breath of unadulterated air,
The glimpse of a green pasture—how they cheer
The CITIZEN — and brace his languid frame!" COWPER.

Islington, Aug. 3, 1818.

DEAR FRIEND,

A TRACHER of youth, like *a cag'd bird* escaping from confinement, hails the approaching vacation as the source of no inconsiderable enjoyment. He needs, no less than his pupils, some degree of recreation. He, however, wishes to vary the mode of gratification, by exploring at one time the interior of his native land, or in frequenting at another period the shores of his beloved Isle, girt by the waves of the Ocean—constituting an impenetrable barrier against the enemy.

BRIGHTON was this summer the object of our destination. The moderate distance of this watering-place from the metropolis—the delightfulness of its situation—the variety of its amusements—and being the not unfrequent residence of the PRINCE REGENT—these circumstances are powerful recommendations. Hence it is visited every revolving season by the most respectable as well as the most fashionable company. Distant from London little more than *fifty miles*, the EXCURSION forms an easy and pleasant day's journey. And though the appearance of the country through which you pass be not particularly fascinating, yet it presents several spots of rural beauty on which the eye dwells with pleasure and satisfaction. But even—

" The *Common*, overgrown with fern, and rough
With prickly gorse, that shapeless and deform'd,
And dangerous to the touch, has yet its bloom,
And decks itself with ornaments of gold,
Yields no unpleasing ramble—then the turf
Smells fresh and rich in odoriferous herbs,
And fungous fruits of earth regales the sense
With luxury of—unexpected sweets!"
COWPER.

Quitting ISLINGTON immediately after breakfast, we set off in a barouche and four, accompanied by our *sons* and *pupils*—all right merrily disposed for our withdrawment into the country. Passing over Blackfriars'-bridge, we soon reached KENNINGTON. This village has of late years been much enlarged, and undergone many improvements. Its *Common*, now more usually appropriated to the game of cricket, was, in former days, devoted to the execution of criminals of the county of Surrey. In the year 1746, many a hapless victim of the rebellion in Scotland, in favour of the Pretender, here expiated his deeds by falling a sacrifice to the justice of his country! Since that period, many a poor wretch has been drawn hither from the county prison along the noisy and populous borough of Southwark, followed by an immense multitude of every description. These scenes are now well dispensed with—the victims being executed over the front of the gaol. Mandeville (author of *the Fable of the Bees*), in a well-written pamphlet, reprobates these public executions, when the criminal was dragged along through Holborn and Oxford-street to Tyburn, as only tending to brutalise the manners of the common people, and incite them to acts of increasing plunder and ferocity. Hence capital punishments thus conducted are found to deteriorate rather than to amend the community. Nor will I here suppress my opinion, that *capital punishments*, except for murder, should be altogether abolished. All other offences, however heinous and aggravated, would be better visited by those pains and penalties which promote individual reformation, and yield some compensation to society.

Leaving the Clapham road, we bend our course towards BRIXTON—a pleasing little village in the vicinity of Stockwell. Here gentlemens' houses abound in every direction, with gardens reminding their possessors of the *paradisaical regions* of their first parents—who placed thus by their benevolent Creator, must have revelled in all the charms of rural glory—

———" The sight is pleased,
The scent regaled—each odoriferous leaf,
Each opening blossom, freely breathes abroad
Its gratitude, and thanks him with its sweets!"

We now pushed along to CROYDON, *ten miles* from Westminster-bridge, and one of the pleasantest towns in Surrey. The CHURCH, with its stately tower, is an ancient and venerable structure, enriched by several monuments of the Archbishops of Canterbury. Those of GRINDALL, of WHITGIFT, and of SHELDON, are entitled to special attention. Here are to be seen the gravestones of the conciliatory *Wake*, the learned *Potter*, and the amiable *Herring*, of patriotic memory! Here also lies interred *Alexander Barclay*, an English writer of the sixteenth century—so famous, that the claim to his birth hath been disputed by England and Scotland. He was master both of the ancient and modern languages. As an improver of English literature, it is said, that his industry in enriching the language with many translations, written in a style more pure and fluent than that of his contemporaries, entitles him to grateful commemoration. His *Ship of Fools*, a satirical work in verse and prose, with wood cuts, was the most popular of all his writings. It spared neither laity nor clergy. The archbishops of Canterbury had once a palace here—but it has disappeared, and the grounds have become a calico manufactory. Large pieces of linen are also on this spot seen stretched out bleaching in the sun—its *whiteness* may be deemed emblematic of that spotless sanctity which is expected to characterise the conduct of a minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

The archiepiscopal palace was no mean edifice in former days. In July 1573, Archbishop Parker entertained here Queen Elizabeth and her court several days; and Whitgift more than once received a visit from the same princess on this spot. During the civil wars, it was seized by the Parliament, and leased to Sir William Brereton; of whom it is humorously said, "a notable man at a thanksgiving dinner, having terrible long teeth, and a prodigious stomach to turn the Archbishop's Chapel into a kitchen, and to swallow up that palace and lands at a morsel?" The palace was fitted up after the Restoration by Archbishop Juxon—who attended on the scaffold Charles the 1st, of unhappy memory.

The town of Croydon is well built, and agreeably situated on the edge of Banstead Downs. It contains about 1000 houses, and upwards of 5000 inhabitants—700 of whom are employed in trade and manufacture. It has an hospital, founded by Archbishop Whitgift, for a warder and about twenty poor men and women, decayed housekeepers of Croydon and Lambeth—an excellent charity. The manor, since the reign of William the Conqueror, belongs to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Vast quantities of charcoal are made here, with wood cut down on the adjacent hills. Its market, well supplied with all kinds of provisions, particularly fowls, oats, and oatmeal, is held on a Saturday. There are two fairs—the one in June, the other in October—this latter is denominated *Walnut Fair*, and is much frequented by the youth of the metropolis, as well as of the surrounding country. A *navigable canal* from Croydon, connected with the Grand Surrey Canal at Rotherhithe, and an *Iron-Railway* from Wandsworth hither, extended to Ryegate, cannot fail to promote the commercial importance of Croydon and its vicinity.

From the cheerful town of CROYDON, we passed on another ten miles to REIGATE, or, as it is sometimes spelled, *Ryrgate*. The names of some places have a varied orthography. This town (thirty-three miles from Brighton and twenty-one from London), though small, seemed to possess a little animation. It is a borough, containing 400 houses, and upwards of 2000 inhabitants—200 of whom were returned as employed in trade. The town lies in a pleasant valley, called Holmsdale—the name being derived from a Saxon word, signifying the course of a river. There are some remains of *Holm's Castle*, in which the BARONS met, during the contest with King John, of infamous memory. Indeed, a cavern is still shewn, where it is said *Magna Charta* was drawn up—afterwards signed at Runnymede. Some years ago, I entered this awful excavation—sat in the niches where the assembly was accommodated and meditated on times of yore! Emerging from this subterraneous habitation, I felt no little pleasure in my restoration to daylight and liberty.—Bending my footsteps downwards, I sought

"The rock-hewn seas that round THE CAVE remain,
And mused with awfully delighted mind,
While witchery of Fancy brings to view

Majestic forms, and men of other times,
Retir'd to fan the *patriotic* fire,
Which bursting forth at RUNNYMEDE,
With rays of glory lightened all the land."
DIBDIN.*

I should have mentioned, that *Holm's Castle* was forfeited in the civil wars—which raging between Charles the 1st and his Parliament, devastated the kingdom from one end to the other. Happily such times are gone by, and I trust for ever. On the site of an ancient priory here is built a beautiful mansion, called *the Priory*. The haunts of superstition are well metamorphosed into the abodes of honest cheerfulness and generous hospitality. It is curious, that the market-house was formerly dedicated to Thomas à Becket, a turbulent saint of the twelfth century. The town gives title of Baron to the Peterborough family. Fuller's-earth and medicinal springs abound in the vicinity. Thus the goodness of Providence not only endows the vegetable, but also the mineral kingdom, with medicinal qualities—kindly providing in some cases for the alleviation, and in other cases for the extirpation, of the maladies of mankind.

The church at *Ryegate* is a fine Gothic fabric, distinguished by modern improvements. It is well pewed, and has a fine ring of eight bells. Monuments adorn the interior of the edifice, some of which may be pronounced costly memorials of mortality. This is particularly the case as to the monument of the *Ladbroke* family. A more ancient memorial is that consecrated to the memory of *Sir Thomas Bland er*, Knt. and his *Lady*. The Latin inscription tells us, that this fortunate couple having had *ten* children, lived "lovingly, faithfully, and prosperously, in wedlock, together, for *sixty-seven* years!" They most assuredly must, whilst steadily obeying the *first* commandment on record, have been an illustrious pattern of connubial felicity! Instances so rare should be honourably emblazoned, and descend, for the honour of human nature, down to distant posterity.

A curious tablet is to be seen in this church, with this inscription—"Near this place lieth *Edward Bird*, Esq. died 23rd Feby 1719, in age 26." This man was executed at Tyburn, for the murder of Samuel Luxton, a waiter at an inn in London. The provocation was trivial—having ordered him to get a *Bath* ready in the morning, another person attended upon him for the purpose. This so enraged Bird, that he not only threw Luxton over the stairs, breaking his ribs, but also stabbed him to the heart! Great interest was made to save the wretch from an ignominious exit—but in vain. The erection of a monument to his memory was, after much opposition, granted only on condition that the figure in stone should have a *halter* round his neck! This is still pointed out—though an effort was made at one time to describe it as a *lover's knot*, so as to rescue his memory from infamy. The murderer belonged to a respectable family at Windsor, and was educated at Eton College. He had made the tour of France and Italy; and, on his return, had obtained a lieutenant's commission in a regiment of cavalry. But the character of this young man was highly immoral—and his unbridled passions, which he disdained to controul, brought him to an untimely end—

"Down the smooth stream of life *the stripling* darts,
Gay as the morn—bright glows the vernal sky,
Hope swells his sails, and Passion steers his course;
Safe glides his little bark along the shore
Where VIRTUE takes her stand—but if too far
He launches forth beyond *Discretion's* mark,
Sudden the tempest scowls—the surges roar,
Blot his fair day, and plunge him in the deep!"
PORTEUS.

In prison, after his conviction, Bird attempted to destroy himself—and at the place of execution he manifested the greatest unconcern, asking for a glass of wine; which being refused, he solicited a pinch of snuff, taking it with the utmost indifference, and wishing health to the surrounding multitude!—With a heart thus indurated by vice, how awful the precipitation into eternity!—His mother witnessed the execution, and her agonising feelings soon sent her to the grave. Solomon hath emphatically declared, that—*A wise son maketh a glad father—but a foolish*, or profligate, *son is the heaviness of his mother.* The latter circum-

* *Metrical History of England*, by THOMAS DIBDIN, Esq of the Surrey Theatre, and brother of the ingenious Mr. Charles Dibdin, of Sadler's Wells.

stance is, alas! not unfrequently the lot of mortality.

Our next stage was *ten miles*, to CRAWLEY, a picturesque little place, with a genteel *hotel*, where we dined. Every thing was neat and comfortable. Nor were the charges unreasonable. The place contains about thirty houses, and 250 inhabitants. It is singular as to the houses, that being built on both the sides of the road—those on the west are in the parish of Ifield—those on the east in the parish of Crawley. Here was formerly a monastery—but Time has consigned even its ruins to destruction! It has two fairs, the one in May, the other in September. On these occasions, beasts are brought hither in abundance from distant parts of the country.

As we approached Crawley, an immense *Oak* is seen by the road side, with a door opening into its trunk—so large is the dimension of this Monarch of the Forest! Its arms fling themselves aloft in the air, and with its foliage richly overshadows the ground. Such objects are no inconsiderable ornaments to the surrounding scenery. With the neatness of the cottages along the road we were particularly gratified—

"More blest *the Peasant*, who with nervous toil
Hews the rough oak or breaks the stubborn soil.
Weary indeed *he* sees the evening come,
But then the rude yet tranquil *hut*, his home,
Receives its rustic inmate—then are *his*,
Secure repose, and dear domestic bliss—
The orchard's blushing fruit, the garden's store,
The pendant hop that mantles round the door,
Are *his*—and while the cheerful faggots burn,
His lisping children hail their sire's return!" SMITH.

Nor did we pass unnoticed the gentlemens' seats scattered here and there—especially Sir Mark Wood's and similar edifices—apparently the abodes of peace and of plenty. On this pleasant road lies *Broom-hill* Estate, belonging to the *Right Hon. Lord Erskine*—whose talents and virtues and patriotic principles endear him to his country.

We now started for *Cuckfield, nine miles*, where we changed horses—and then prosecuted our final stage to BRIGHTON. The *Downs* began to appear on either side with their undulating surfaces, constituting an interesting variety. Passing through one valley encircled by hills, I was reminded of the romantic scenes of my native principality.

CUCKFIELD is *forty* miles from London, and *fourteen* miles from Brighton. It contains about 300 houses, and near 2000 inhabitants. Situated healthily upon a rising ground, it is an inviting spot, and may boast of a few good buildings. It has a valuable free grammar-school—an institution which, when properly conducted, renders no mean service to the rising generation. Here is a handsome and spacious church, which has undergone several improvements. It is a vicarage, in the gift of the Bishop of Chichester. Amongst other monuments by which it is adorned, are those belonging to the *Sergison* and *Burrell* families. One memorial records the merits of a *Faithful Wife*.

"Beneath this stone—*her* ashes rest,
Whose memory fills my aching breast;
She sleeps unconscious of the tear
That tells the tale of sorrow here:
But still the hope allays my pain,
That WE may live and love again—
Love with a pure seraphic fire,
That never, never shall expire!"

It was usual in former times to enter *Brighton* by passing over a steep hill, down by the Church, into the town. This was the case when I first visited the place, upwards of twenty years ago. And on this eminence, at that period, the bodies of *two mail-robbers* were seen suspended on the ignominious gibbet—buffetted about by the four winds of Heaven! However, these disgusting objects were soon removed—indeed such punishments are the reproach of our nature, and the disgrace of society. By the *New Road* we avoid this hill altogether; and after winding through the romantic valley of Preston, we, about five o'clock in the afternoon,

——"Ere the sun with parting ray
Had heightened the last blush of day!"

enter BRIGHTON near the Lewes road, and fronting the northern end of *the Pavilion*—the long-continued and favourite abode of royalty.

I am, dear Sir,
Your's, respectfully,
J. EVANS.

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I SEND you for insertion in your interesting Magazine, the following curious article, extracted from the last Number of the Edinburgh Review.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. R. G.

HISTORY OF WEATHER.

IT is very difficult to ascertain the precise condition of the weather in distant ages. The thermometer was not invented till 1590, by the celebrated Sanctorio; nor was that valuable instrument reduced to a correct standard before the year 1724, by the skill of Fahrenheit. We have hence no observations of temperature which go further back than a century. Prior to this period, we must glean our information from the loose and scanty notices which are scattered through the old chronicles, relative to the state of the harvest, the quality of the vintage, or the endurance of frost and snow in the winter. Great allowance, however, should be made for the spirit of exaggeration, and the love of the marvellous, which infect all those rude historical monuments. Toaldo and Pilgram have, with incredible industry, prosecuted this research; and, from a bulky work of the latter, printed in the German language at Vienna, in 1788, we shall select the most remarkable passages concerning the state of the weather for more than a thousand years back, and combine with them the observations made by Professor Pfaff, of Kiel. The following years are noted for the severity of the winter:—

In A.D. 401, the Black Sea was entirely frozen over.

In 462, the Danube was frozen, so that Theodomer marched over the ice, to avenge his brother's death in Swabia.

In 545, the cold was so intense in winter, that the birds allowed themselves to be caught by the hand.

In 763, not only the Black Sea, but the Straits of the Dardanelles, was frozen over. The snow in some places rose fifty feet high; and the ice was so heaped in the cities as to push down the walls.

In 800, the winter was intensely cold.

In 822, the great rivers of Europe, such as the Danube, the Elbe, and the Seine, were so hard frozen as to bear heavy waggons for a month.

In 860, the Adriatic was frozen.

In 874, the winter was very long and severe. The snow continued to fall from the beginning of November to the end of March, and incumbered the ground so much, that the forests were inaccessible for the supply of fuel.

In 891, and again in 893, the vines were killed by the frost, and the cattle perished in their stalls.

In 991, the winter lasted very long, with extreme severity. Every thing was frozen, the crops totally failed, and famine and pestilence closed the year.

In 1044, great quantities of snow lay on the ground. The vines and fruit trees were destroyed, and famine ensued.

In 1067, the cold was so intense, that most of the travellers in Germany were frozen to death on the roads.

In 1124, the winter was uncommonly severe, and the snow very long.

In 1133, it was extremely cold in Italy; the Po was frozen from Cremona to the sea; the heaps of snow rendered the roads impassable, the wine casks were burst, and even the trees split, by the action of the frost, with immense noise.

In 1179, the snow was eight feet deep in Austria, and lay till Easter. The crops and vintage failed, and a great murrain consumed the cattle.

The winters of 1209 and 1210 were both of them very severe, insomuch that the cattle died for want of fodder.

In 1216, the Po froze fifteen ells deep, and wine burst the casks.

In 1234, the Po was again frozen, and loaded waggons crossed the Adriatic to Venice. A pine forest was killed by the frost at Ravenna.

In 1236, the Danube was frozen to the bottom, and remained long in that state.

In 1261, the frost was most intense in Scotland, and the ground bound up. The Cattegat was frozen between Norway and Jutland.

In 1281, such quantities of snow fell in Austria as to bury the very houses.

In 1292, the Rhine was frozen over at Breysach, and bore loaded waggons. One sheet of ice extended between Norway and Jutland, so that travellers passed with ease; and, in Germany, 600 peasants were employed to clear away the snow, for the advance of the Austrian army.

In 1305, the rivers in Germany were frozen; and much distress was occasioned by the scarcity of provisions and forage.

In 1316, the crops wholly failed in Germany. Wheat, which some years

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before sold in England at 6*s.* a quarter, now rose to 2*l.*

In 1323, the winter was so severe, that both horse and foot passengers travelled over the ice from Denmark to Lubeck and Dantzic.

In 1339, the crops failed in Scotland; and such a famine ensued, that the poorer sort of people were reduced to feed on grass, and many of them perished miserably in the fields. Yet in England wheat was at this time sold so low as 3*s.* 4*d.* a quarter.

In 1344, it was clear frost from Nov. to March, and all the rivers in Italy were frozen over.

In 1392, the vineyards and orchards were destroyed by the frost, and the trees torn to pieces.

The year 1408 had one of the coldest winters ever remembered. Not only the Danube was frozen over, but the sea between Gothland and Oeland, and between Norway and Denmark; so that wolves driven from their forests, came over the ice into Jutland. In France, the vineyards and orchards were destroyed.

In 1423, both the North Sea and the Baltic were frozen. Travellers passed on foot from Lubeck to Dantzig. In France, the frost penetrated into the very cellars. Corn and wine failed, and men and cattle perished for want of food.

The successive winters of 1432, 1433, and 1434, were uncommonly severe. It snowed forty days without interruption. All the rivers of Germany were frozen; and the very birds took shelter in the towns. The price of wheat rose, in England, to 27*s.* a quarter, but was reduced to 5*s.* in the following year.

In 1460, the Baltic was frozen, and both horse and foot passengers crossed over the ice from Denmark to Sweden. The Danube likewise continued frozen two months; and the vineyards in Germany were destroyed.

In 1468, the winter was so severe in Flanders, that the wine distributed to the soldiers was cut in pieces with hatchets.

In 1544, the same thing happened again, the wine being frozen into solid lumps.

In 1548, the winter was very cold and protracted. Between Denmark and Rostock, sledges drawn by horses or oxen travelled over the ice.

In 1564, and again in 1565, the winter was extremely severe over all Europe. The Scheldt froze so hard as to support loaded waggons for three months.

In 1571, the winter was severe and protracted. All the rivers in France were covered with hard and solid ice; and fruit-trees even in Languedoc, were killed by the frost.

In 1594, the weather was so severe, that the Rhine and the Scheldt were frozen, and even the sea at Venice.

"The year 1608 was uncommonly cold, and snow lay of immense depth even at Padua. Wheat rose, in the Windsor market from 36*s.* to 56*s.* a quarter.

In 1621 and 1622, all the rivers of Europe were frozen, and even the Zuyder Zyee. A sheet of ice covered the Hellespont; and the Venetian fleet was choaked up in the lagoons of the Adriatic.

In 1655, the winter was very severe, especially in Sweden. The excessive quantities of snow and rain which fell did great injury in Scotland.

The winters of 1658, 1659, and 1660, were intensely cold — The rivers in Italy bore heavy carriages; and so much snow had not fallen at Rome for several centuries. It was in 1658 that Charles X. of Sweden crossed the Little Belt over the ice, from Holstein to Denmark, with his whole army, foot and horse, followed by the train of baggage and artillery. During these years the price of grain was nearly doubled in England; a circumstance which contributed, among other causes, to the Restoration.

In 1670, the frost was most intense in England and in Denmark, both the Little and Great Belt being frozen.

In 1684, the winter was excessively cold. Many forest-trees, and even the oaks in England, were split by the frost; Most of the hollies were killed. Coaches drove along the Thames, which was covered with ice eleven inches thick. Almost all the birds perished.

In 1691, the cold was so excessive, that the famished wolves entered Vienna, and attacked the cattle, and even men.

The winter of 1695 was extremely severe and protracted. The frost in Germany began in October, and continued till April, and many people were frozen to death.

The years 1697 and 1699 were nearly as bad. In England, the price of wheat which, in preceding years, had seldom

reached to 30s. a quarter, now amounted to 71s.

In 1709, occurred that famous winter, called, by distinction, the cold winter. All the rivers and lakes were frozen, and even the seas, to the distance of several miles from the shore. The frost is said to have penetrated three yards into the ground.—Birds and wild beasts were strewed dead in the fields, and men perished by thousands in their houses. The more tender shrubs and vegetables in England were killed; and wheat rose in price from 2*l.* to 4*l.* a quarter. In the south of France, the olive plantations were almost entirely destroyed; nor have they yet recovered that fatal disaster. The Adriatic Sea was quite frozen over, and even the coasts of the Mediterranean about Genoa; and the citron and orange-groves suffered extremely in the finest parts of Italy.

In 1716, the winter was very cold. On the Thames, booths were erected and fairs held.

In 1726, the winter was so intense, that people travelled in sledges across the Strait, from Copenhagen to the province of Scania, in Sweden.

In 1729, much injury was done by the frost, which lasted from October till May. In Scotland, multitudes of cattle and sheep were buried in the snow; and many of the forest-trees in other parts of Europe were killed.

The successive winters of 1731 and 1732, were likewise extremely cold.

The cold of 1740, was scarcely inferior to that of 1709. The snow lay eight or ten feet deep in Spain and Portugal. The Zuyder Zee was frozen over, and many thousand persons walked or skated on it. At Leyden, the thermometer fell ten degrees below the zero of Fahrenheit's scale. All the Lakes in England froze; and a whole ox was roasted on the Thames. Many trees were killed by the frost; and postillions were benumbed on their saddles. In both the years, 1709 and 1740, the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland ordained a national fast to be held, on account of the dearth which then prevailed.

In 1744, the winter was again very cold. The Mayne was covered seven weeks with ice; and at Evora, in Portugal, people could hardly creep out of their houses for heaps of snow.

The winters during the five successive years, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, and 1749, were all of them very cold.

In 1754, and again in 1755, the winters were particularly cold. At Paris, Fahrenheit's thermometer sunk to the beginning of the scale; and, in England, the strongest ale, exposed to the air in a glass, was covered, in less than a quarter of an hour, with ice an eighth of an inch thick.

The winters of 1766, 1767, and 1768, were very cold all over Europe. In France, the Thermometer fell 6 degrees below the zero of Fahrenheit's scale. The large rivers, and the most copious springs, in many parts were frozen. The Thermometer, laid on the surface of the snow at Glasgow, fell 2 degrees below zero.

In 1771, the snow lay very deep, and the Elbe was frozen to the bottom.

In 1776, much snow fell, and the cold was intense. The Danube bore ice five feet thick below Vienna. Wine froze in the cellars, both in France and in Holland. Many people were frost-bitten, and vast multitudes both of the feathered and of the finny tribes perished. Yet the quantity of snow which lay on the ground had checked the penetration of the frost. Van Swinden found in Holland, that the earth was congealed to the depth of 21 inches, on a spot of a garden which had been kept cleared, but only 9 inches at another place near it, which was covered with 4 inches of snow.

The successive winters of 1784 and 1785 were uncommonly severe, insomuch that the Little Belt was frozen over.

In 1789, the cold was excessive; and again in 1795, when the republican armies of France overran Holland.

The successive winters of 1799 and 1800 were both very cold.

In 1809, and again in 1812, the winters were remarkably cold.

The years which were extremely hot and dry, will be more easily enumerated:

In 763, the summer was so hot that the springs dried up.

In 870, the heat was so intense that, near Worms, the reapers dropped dead in the fields.

In 993, and again in 994, it was so hot that the corn and fruit were burnt up.

The year 1000 was so hot and dry, that in Germany the pools of water dis-

appeared, and the fish, being left to stink in the mud, bread a pestilence.

In 1022, the heat was so excessive, that both men and cattle were struck dead.

In 1130, the earth yawned for drought. Springs and rivers disappeared, and even the Rhine was dried up in Alsace.

In 1159, not a drop of rain fell in Italy after the month of May.

The year 1171 was extremely hot in Germany.

In 1283, the heat was so great, especially in Germany, that it is said that eggs were roasted in the sands.

In 1260, many of the Hungarian soldiers died of excessive heat at the famous battle fought near Bela.

The consecutive years 1276 and 1277, were so hot and dry as to occasion a great scarcity of fodder.

The years 1293 and 1294 were extremely hot; and so were likewise 1303 and 1304, both the Rhine and the Danube having dried up.

In 1333, the corn-fields and vineyards were burnt up.

The years 1393 and 1394 were excessively hot and dry.

In 1447, the summer was extremely hot.

In the successive years, 1473 and 1474, the whole earth seemed on fire. In Hungary, one could wade across the Danube.

The four consecutive years, 1538, 1539, 1540, and 1541, were excessively hot, and the rivers dried up.

In 1556, the drought was so great that the springs failed. In England, wheat rose from 8s. to 53s. a quarter.

The years 1615 and 1616 were very dry over Europe.

In 1646, it was excessively hot.

In 1652, the warmth was very great, the summer being the driest ever known in Scotland; yet a total eclipse of the sun had happened that year, on Monday the 24th of March, which hence received the appellation of Mirk Monday.

The summer of 1679 was remarkably hot. It is related that one of the minions of tyranny, who in that calamitous period harrassed the poor Presbyterians in Scotland with captious questions, having asked a shepherd in Fife, whether the killing of the notorious Sharp, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, (which had happened in May) was murder? he replied, that he could not tell, but there had been fine weather ever since.

The first year of the 18th century was excessively warm, and the two following years were of the same description.

It is a singular coincidence, that in 1718, at the distance precisely of 100 years from the present, the weather was extremely hot and dry all over Europe. The air felt so oppressive, that all the theatres were shut in Paris. Scarcely any rain fell for the space of nine months, and the springs and rivers were dried up. The following year was equally hot. The thermometer at Paris rose to 98 degrees by Fahrenheit's scale. The grass and corn were quite parched. In some places, the fruit-trees blossomed two or three times.

Both the years 1723 and 1724 were dry and hot.

The year 1745 was remarkably warm and dry, but the following year was still hotter; insomuch that the grass withered, and the leaves dropt from the trees. Neither rain nor dew fell for several months; and, on the Continent, prayers were offered up in the churches to implore the bounty of refreshing showers.

In 1748, the summer was again very warm.

In 1754, it was likewise extremely warm.

The years 1760 and 1761 were both of them remarkably hot; and so was the year 1768.

1774, it was excessively hot and dry.

Both the years 1778 and 1779 were warm and very dry.

The year 1788 was also very hot and dry; and of the same character was 1811, famous for its excellent vintage, and distinguished by the appearance of a brilliant comet.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

YOU will confer an obligation on one of your mathematical readers, by inserting in your excellent Magazine, as soon as convenient, the following

MATHEMATICAL QUERY.

There is an oblique cone whose sides are 17, and 13 feet, and the angle which the longest side makes with the horizon is 26°; — it is required to find whereabouts this cone must be cut by a plane parallel to the base, so that the two segments shall have equal solidities.

Aug. 21. M. R. B.

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To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR, *Penryn, Cornwall, July* 2, 1818.

HAVING finished my last letter to you with the account of Illogan, in this county, I now resume my pen, after the lapse of many months, to give you what further remarks I made on the scenery and objects I saw in my jaunt through these western parts. At the western end of the bank of white and beautiful sand, which takes its rise near the parish of Illogan, and continues its course through Gwithian and Philack, already described, stands Hayle Copper-house, where the river of that name pours its mineral stream into the ocean. This place, within the last half century, is become a place of considerable commerce: here is a company formed for smelting copper ore. This company made trial of a question, which occupied the attention of miners much, when mining was in its infancy, whether it was more advantageous for the smelter to carry his copper ore to the coal, or to bring the coal to the copper: the majority of smelting-houses having taken their station on the opposite side of the channel, and there being only one on this side of the water, whilst the eleven on the other side seems to determine the question in favour of carrying the copper ore to the coal.

The exchange of coal and copper engages an active communication by shipping between this place and Wales, as it does with Portreath.

Hayle presents to the tourist a very active and agreeable scene: a fine flat of sand of several miles extent, formed by the tide, affords a pleasant ride for equestrians; though care is necessary to avoid the quicksands, which are numerous on the right of your journey towards Penzance. The scenery is rendered highly interesting by the shipping which line the mouth of the river, a large sluice which pours a rapid and roaring flood at low water, down the course of the river, to deepen the channel, and squadrons of mules passing and repassing, employed to convey coal to the mines and bring back copper ores to the port: with cumbrous lighters scattered here and there for the conveyance of coal up to the quays which surround this flat. Coming out of a city where your view is bounded by houses, and clouded by smoke, you feel quite alive, new sensibilities seem to enter the soul, and you are as one transported into a region where a succession of objects crowd upon the eye, in every respect dissimilar and discordant, yet affording the highest delight.

The sale of coal is as extensive here as at Portreath.

Copper ore, previous to its being transported to Wales, undergoes considerable preparation, which miners call dressing, partly on the mine, and partly at stamping-mills; that part of the ore dressed on the mine is of the best quality, the most solid of which is bruised by sledges, by a process they call *spalling*, and *bucking* and *cobbing*: the first operation is performed near the shaft where it is raised, by men; the latter by women under pent-houses, who pound it on iron plates, or hard rocks, with a sort of iron mallet, to the consistence of gravel. In some cases, where the ore is raised in a small gravelly dry state, it is passed through an iron wire sieve; the better part of which is fit for immediate sale, without further preparation, the coarser part is washed and picked, and then *bucked*. The halvan or refuse, together with the less friable ore, is sent to the stamping-mills, which are worked by water-wheels, or steam-engines; the mill itself is composed of three stamp heads of iron, from three hundred and a half to four hundred weight each, which are affixed to as many poles, and worked by an axle and cogs set in motion by the wheels. Steam-mills have eighteen heads of the same description; a man is provided to supply the mill with halvan, and to attend to the working of it. When it is pounded sufficiently small, and washed as clean as possible from the earth with which it was combined, it is carried back and sold with other ores at the mine. The manner in which the sale is conducted is this: the ore is divided into different piles according to its quality (some, however, mix all their ores promiscuously, about twenty or thirty tons each, which they call doles. A day is then fixed for sampling, which is monthly: the samplers assembled (for each company keeps a sampler), two men are prepared with shovels to make a trench through each pile or dole, when the samplers collect a little here and a little there, they put it on an iron plate, where they pound it very small, when each sampler fills a small canvass bag, and carries it to the essay-master of the company, who having ascertained the quantity

of fine copper a given quantity of ore produces, finds the value of a ton of ore, and makes his offer accordingly. This they do with great accuracy; though sometimes impositions are attempted by the tributers, who raise the ore at a poundage, according to the richness of the lode, by *prilling* the sample, or dropping very rich bits of copper from the sleeves of their coats into the sample as they pound it: but this seldom escapes detection; and the offenders are sure of being punished.

After all this is done, the copper ore is sold, at what is called a ticketting, where the copper company agents meet the mine agents, with the prices they mean to offer previously written on tickets, which gives name to the sale itself. They take their stations on chairs around a large table, with a chairman at the head; to whom each company hands, through their agent, their ticket, numbered 1, 2, 3, &c. according to the seniority of the company from their formation; each ticket is read in this order by the chairman, and the parcel of ore sold to the highest bidder: when the same price is offered by two bidders, the elder company has the preference. After the sale, mules and carts are employed to bring it down, by the agents of the respective companies, to their depots at this place or Portreath, these being the only ports, on the north coast, from which copper is exported to Wales. Like most other manufactories, the mines employ all ages, men, women, and children: men with a small proportion of boys work the mines and break the ore. The facility of pursuing the process of discovering and working the ground in search and raising of ores, is in proportion to the hardness of the ground, through which they prosecute their labour: much is performed by blasting with gunpowder, and much with the pick and gad, the latter being a small iron wedge well-tempered to sever rocks in their joints. Their labour is chiefly task, or contract, with a poundage, by the fathom; thus a passage six foot high, and three or four wide, which is called an end or an adit, is to be driven through the earth, 20, 100, or 200 fathoms under the surface, in search of ore, or to carry off the water: the miner's contract is 5*l.* 6*l.* or even 10*l.* or 20*l.* per fathom, according to the hardness of the ground; sometimes with the addition of 1s. or 2s. 6d. in the pound for the ore discovered. At other times, when the ore is in sight, he receives from 6d. to 10s. without any consideration for breaking the ground, according to the apparent value of the ore: sometimes, when they have contracted at a considerable poundage, it has been known, that miners have realized from 200*l.* to 400*l.* in the course of a fortnight, which often lays the foundation of wealth in families. But this only happens where success is attended by prudence. Their labour is attended with danger, from the use of gunpowder to blast the rocks, their ascending and descending to and from their labour by ladders, the decay of the props under ground, the breaking of kibbals (or buckets), stones falling, and various other accidents, that must naturally attend labour prosecuted so deep under the surface, where materials are constantly exposed to decay from the wet, and other accidents that cannot be provided against by any foresight. Miners are a short-lived race; they are peculiarly subject to asthma and consumptions, from breathing mineral airs in their employment, and seldom exceed the age of fifty. Boys of six or seven years commence their career as miners at the stamping-mills and buddle; the buddle being a small pit, seven feet long and three wide, through which a small stream of water runs, where they place the halvan ore after it is stamped, and stir it with a shovel, to facilitate the fall of the ore to the bottom, whilst the same process promotes the ascent of the lighter earths to the top to be carried off by the water. The best of the ore thus washed lies at the head of the buddle, the poorest at the end. The same process is followed, with little variation, in washing tin.

The occupation of women in preparing copper ore is by cobbing and bucking, though they employ girls in washing and picking it. They give an air of cheerfulness to labour, accompanying the ring of their hammers with some love ditty or national song, which by its wildness and sweetness rivals, in my opinion, the Italian squall and trill of Catalani herself, after whom our nobility and gentry, some little while since, were running mad, for no other reason than because she was an Italian, and it was the fashion to admire her.

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It is very perceptible, their note accelerates and sweetens labour, for the louder they sing, the faster and more sedulously they work: they compose a motley group: some with patched bedgowns, pieced in all the varied colours of the rainbow, make it difficult to ascertain the original texture or colour of the pristine garment:—whilst others lie about in all the tatterdemallion of rags and negligent indifference of dress; others again are careful of dressing according to the precisest costume of the day, with a fashionable shape, short waists, and short sleeves; with hair buckled up in the stiffest curl: they carefully guard their necks against burning of the sun by large neckkerchiefs tied loosely round them, though they are not always equally fortunate to preserve their persons from *copper browning*. On Sundays they exhibit their smartest attire, white gowns, straw bonnets decked off in knots and bows of ribbons, unless here and there you observe a demure sister of the Wesleyan persuasion in a poke bonnet, with no decoration in the way of knot or bow, as they hold it an abomination: but let it not be supposed that these are negligent of appearances either, they are as studious of copying the costume of their own ritual, as the arrantest belle is the fashions of the day. The women in general are handsome and well-proportioned: though it is to be deplored, that their early occupation at the mines does not contribute to make them always good housewives. The patient and solitary progress of sewing and knitting and spinning are relinquished for the social labour of the mines. Man, for the most part, is a social animal, and fond of herding with his species, and women inheriting his nature, are organized with the same disposition and feelings. Did ball-maids (the title by which they are usually designated) pay greater attention to the household deities, it would improve the condition of their homes, and make their husbands fonder of them: yet still it must not be concluded but that many is the laudable exception; as many of their habitations are so neat and well managed, that the most fastidious of our gentry may feel no disparagement to enter and take their repasts in them: for neater dwellings I never saw, than are some of them. No character has been less understood, or more misrepresented, than the miner, by tourists, statistical writers, or religious journalists. John Wesley's accounts of them are little better than a libel; this his journalists continue to do, to enhance their conversion amongst them. They are a fine race of men, with quick apprehensions, and possess minds susceptible of the most generous affections. In character, they resemble our sailors; and if they earn their money with great hazard and personal exertion, they as thoughtlessly spend it. In times of dearth, they exhibit occasionally a riotous disposition; but when the cause has been removed, they quietly return to their occupations. Severe hunger stirs up the most uncontrollable passions; and the man whose daily provision is supplied in luxurious abundance, is incapable of knowing the anger and despair that scarcity will produce in the famishing inmates of an hungry cottage.

As you cross the mouth of Hayle River, you catch a very pleasing view of the borough of St. Ives, which of a fine day looks pretty; it stands at the foot of a range of hills, which run in a south-westerly direction from this place. On the top of these hills a gentleman of rather a whimsical turn thought proper to fix for his burying-place: so singular a determination is not easy to be accounted for;—perhaps the gentleman might have thought the whole quite a joke when surveyed in the hayly-gaily days of youth, with death at a distance; yet as it drew nearer, he surveyed it in a more serious point of view, and altered his intention, and had his bones lodged safely in consecrated ground. It could not have arisen from infidelity, for he has inscribed two of the most momentous articles of the Christian creed on it; the side facing the east is inscribed with Resurgam, on the west with "I know that my Redeemer liveth:" his preferring to deposit his remains in a church-yard, is evidently the result of maturer reflection. The spire, with a stone coffin designed for his burying-place, remains, and forms a good sea-mark, being built with that durable granite which abounds in Cornwall. By his will, he has bequeathed an estate to perpetuate his memory by a dance round it, every five years, of ten girls under the age of fourteen, and an old woman, who assists in the ceremony to preserve decorum: the whole is closed with a boat-race and a dinner.

I do not think it fair to question the motives of men, however extravagant, if not attended by any injurious result. Vanity is often a powerful principle of action: perhaps some of our best institutions arise in a motive no better. The man who builds an hospital or founds a seminary of learning is building a monument to hand down his name to posterity, as he thinks; and undoubtedly he has as good pretensions to fame as he who wins a battle or rules a senate

Around the extensive flat, which I have attempted to delineate, are several towns and villages, and some snug boxes and churches.

Among the latter stands Lelant, a very pleasing feature in the landscape, on a sand-bank, preserved from being overwhelmed, by the common preventive of planting rushes. It is a fine shell, the roof supported by large massy Saxon columns; and the walls, penetrated by every description of Gothic windows, denote, by their mixed orders, a higher date in architectural antiquity than the neighbouring churches afford.

A little further on, at the foot of a hill, called Torcroven, which rises suddenly and boldly from its base, stands Trevethow, the seat of the Praeds, a pretty box, much embellished by the father of the present gentleman, but now, with its paddock and grounds, abandoned to the inevitable ruin of time and desertion. Its possessor is,

Dives positis in fœnore nummis!

Its overlooking Hayle river at high water has an enchanting effect: the morning that sees its surface covered with troops of mules, carts, and travelling carriages, in the afternoon sees it covered with vessels of light burthen, boats, and lighters: this variety is one of the pleasing effects of an æstuary whose scene is ever shifting and new.

A few miles to the south of this, two hills of conical structure exalt their heads in the air with majestic sublimity: as you approach them, some scattered trees remain to inform the traveller of its being once the seat of hospitality and distinction. The name of Godolphin awakens many pleasing recollections in the minds of the natives: their family held distinguished consequence in this county; and gave to the boroughs in the vicinity many a worthy representative: and to Government one highly distinguished statesman, whose name is associated with Marlborough in an administration, equally distinguished with that of the Wellesleys of the present day, in curbing the exorbitant ambition of France. The remains of the old mansion mark sufficiently its departed consequence and hospitality; the old hall, with its four oak tables, in four angular compartments, point out where once stood the smoking sirloins and substantial rounds of beef, and good strong nut-brown ale: but now good cheer and merriment are banished, and nothing but meagre economy, and screech-owls and bats tenant the deserted chambers: consigned to the paring and parsimonious pinching of stewards and underlings, the place is no longer capable of regaling its tenantry. The frippery of French manners and French cookery have long since superseded English hospitality and plain English fare; and now, instead of seeing the halls of our nobility and gentry filled with their tenants, you see their place supplied by powdered, silver-laced lacqueys, in a costume almost designed to caricature our species. The state bed-room, in which it was said the unfortunate Charles once slept, shewed with pride by the sedulous domestics, has disappeared, together with the park, hall, and good cheer, and "Like the baseless fabric of a vision, leaves not a wreck behind." The bravery of Sir Francis Godolphin is recorded by one of the oldest and best historians of Cornwall, in repelling the invasion of the Spaniards in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who inflicted unnecessary and wanton vengeance on the fishing-towns of Mousehole and Newlyn. Cruelty and intolerance are ever the attendants of bigotry: Catholics are not changed: the support that they have found amongst our Jacobinical Whigs is not so extraordinary, when one recollects, that power in the hands of democrats, despots, and Catholics, has invariably been converted into tyranny, and the destruction of the human species. The sight of an old family mansion mouldering into ruin, awakens very unpleasant sensations; it reminds us of the instability of all sublunary things: but it is really to be lamented for one consideration in particular, which affects our nobility and gentry, the loss of that influence which

gives order and regularity to those parts where their property is situated; they ought to be the source of charity and order. Where rents are exacted with an unsparing hand, and this through the hands of stewards who have no power to pay back any part of it in good cheer or acts of favour, such as tenants have a right to expect, breaks a link in the chain of dependence; they lose their influence amongst their tenantry, and some neighbouring democrat will be sure to cajole them into his party: as soon as this is effected, the commonalty will be desirous of new masters. Will our nobility never learn a lesson from the French Revolution? Will the disorganization, murder, pillage, and assassination, exemplified in that devoted country, and all the hellish abominations practised there by an infuriate rabble, never teach them wisdom? Had they wisdom, they might recollect, that their interest could not be better consulted, than by spending a portion of their time with their tenantry in the country, and distributing some part of that wealth they received from their estates in hospitality and charity, which they now indiscreetly lavish on the vainest and cruellest people in Europe, who are their bitterest enemies, and can never be on cordial terms with England, or any thing that belongs to her. I understand Breage, in consequence of the loss of the Godolphin family, has become one of the most disorderly parishes in the west of Cornwall, being noted for Wreckers, a lawless rabble, who are active in frequenting ships in distress, and plundering the defenceless at their greatest need, who have the strongest claim on the humanity and protection of all reasonable people. The ancient mansion of Godolphin stands at the foot of a very high hill of that name; another hill immediately connected with it is called Tregoning; these form the highest land in the West, and are the first objects seen by ships coming up the channel. On Tregoning hill is a circular Roman fort, surrounded by a Vallum of loose stones: a little while since, some copper coins of Antoninus were found in the Vallum, which decides beyond doubt the station to have been Roman. Its commanding situation during last war was with great propriety fixed upon as a signal-post.

On the west side of these hills, you command a most beautiful view of that Paradise of the West, Mount's Bay; in whatever view surveyed, its beauty is unrivalled. In scenery, the essential quality of this bay is beauty; though when acted upon by a tempest, it approaches to the sublime. Its form from the sea-side is semicircular; its shores from the land-side gradually slope down to the water's edge. On the eastern side stands Marazion (which I have previously alluded to, as the mart formerly of our tin trade with the Phenicians, Jews, and Romans), in immediate contact with St. Michael's Mount: on the opposite, which is the western side, stand Mousehole, Newlyn, and Penzance: each place having derived to itself consequence, at different periods, from its fisheries. Penzance, at present, is by far the most considerable place in the bay, and enjoys a corporation, and a coinage for tin, and is much frequented by invalids, and those who feel pleasure in breathing a soft and salubrious atmosphere, after inhaling the mephitic air of our metropolis. The scenery around is enchanting; its gardens produce the earliest fruit, its fields the earliest crops of potatoes; which its climate, from its mildness, is propitious to their being planted when other parts are covered with snow: its markets are replenished with the best fish of every kind. St. Michael's Mount stands pre-eminent in the bay, whether as an object for the delighted eye to rest upon, or for retirement and meditation: and it is no wonder that religion should have sought seclusion here: the brain, oppressed with the continual din of cities, the rolling of carriages, and the bus and hum of venders of all kinds of wares; the oppositions and wranglings excited by clashing interests; the cupidity of man urging to the most lawless impositions by day and the most violent depredations by night; render a place like this, the seat of peace and quiet, particularly inviting: here you can be at peace with all the world, if you can be at peace with your own restless self. The majesty and innate grandeur of the scene fills the mind with the most agreeable associations. It was here, where once chanted the religious recluse his matins and vespers, and the baron buckled on his armour and prepared for the contest; for in the varying changes and chances of this life, it has been both the seat of religion and arms. Nor, in an age when the world is divided betwen

lukewarmness and enthusiasm, let me be considered a fanatic, if I declare it still possesses charms for religious retirement, where man can study self-knowledge, learn how to live, and, still a more important lesson, how to die. But men like to run from themselves, and in the bustle of business, or roaming from object to object, strive to forget themselves, and all their duties. As a residence, it contains every requisite for a genteel family; but this, like most of our mansions, seems built for any other proprietor but the real one: the domestics of our nobility and gentry seem to be the only rightful owners and proprietors; they enjoy the grounds and houses of their masters without interruption or care: possession without enjoyment adds nothing to real happiness — the bountiful and merciful Author of nature, who diversifies the face of the earth with every luxury and beauty, makes him the rightful possessor who has taste to relish them: the mere reference to *meum et tuum*, affords no more interest than a doll or a toy to a child. Nothing in nature can be finer, than the view you enjoy from this place on a summer's evening: when the bay is filled with fishing-boats, taking their departure for their several destinations, the appearance now and then of a large sail in the offing forms an agreeable contrast to the dark brown two sail fishing-boats, with here and there a smack that crowd the scene. This view, so tranquil and serene, of a calm, is filled with most fearful and appalling dangers when agitated by a storm. The sandy beach which stretches with a plane three miles in extent towards Penzance, of a fine summer's evening, is covered with carriages, equestrians, and pedestrians, inhaling the cooling breezes of the evening. The mansion which crowns the Mount, like the inaccessible position of the nest of an eagle on the top of a rock, seems almost to deny the approach of the visitor: it has a chapel with a tower, and a very pretty ring of eight bells. The southern wall of the building fearfully hangs over a large granite rock; beneath is a sally port, the puzzle of local antiquaries: from the circumstance of the building having been at different times a convent and a garrison, accounts for the combination of its martial and religious architecture. From the chapel, through a very small winding stairs, you ascend to the leads of the tower, which gives you a commanding view of the bay and country. On the western side of the tower is placed St. Michael's chair,

" Where the great vision of the guarded Mount
Looks tow'rd Namancos and Bayona's hold:" MILTON, *Lycidas*.

Fearful as it stands hanging over a tremendous precipice, adventurers are found to sit in it; and ladies who wish to rule their lords will sometimes hazard a sitting. It is placed near the turret of the tower, and consists of two arms projecting in a perpendicular position out of the wall, composed of the same granite with which the tower is built; the feet of the chair rest on corbels: there is a pedestal likewise projecting from the wall, on which those who chuse to risk their necks place their feet. This chair, I am apt to think, formed the nich where formerly stood the statue of St. Michael, displaced probably by the iconoclast puritans, who displayed their vengeance on the stony records of our ancient saints and kings: the statue itself was no other than " The great vision of the guarded Mount, looking toward Namancos," &c. of the poet. It is a fact, that the Mount was besieged and taken by the Cromwellians in the great Rebellion. Mount's Bay is a favoured spot, hewn out of surrounding barrenness, to prove what industry can do with a sterile soil, when excited by a proper stimulus. The ocean is no less a source of wealth to the agriculturist than to the fisherman, but it is so in reality as well as in commutation: success in fisheries invites the speculator to carry his superfluous fish to foreign markets, where he barters or sells them, for commodities that are marketable at home: this enables him to rear his villa, and lay out his gardens and plantations, and to enjoy his snug box in the vicinity where he earned his wealth: this has much ornamented the neighbourhood of Penzance, and added grace and beauty to the surrounding scenery. The fisheries have failed much of late years; the sanguine seem to hope, as they began to disappear about the beginning of the war, that their disappearance is owing to so much firing of cannon in the channel; others fear it is some other cause, with which they are unacquainted, which forbids them to hope a return of their old occupation: of late years, ling has totally quitted the Scilly Islands; which

has deprived our markets of that fish in a dried state, and the inhabitants of those islands of the means of support; which, together with the storms of last year, has reduced them to poverty.—On the eastern side of the bay is a villa of a castellated form, built by Mr. John Stackhouse, well known in these parts as a polite scholar and an excellent magistrate. About ten miles to the east of this stands Helston, a borough town, very busily engaged in the election of two representatives to serve in Parliament; it is a neat place, and has a coinage for tin.—Six miles to the south of this, within the Lizard Point, lies Trelowarren, the ancient seat of the Vyvyans: the present head of the family wisely prefers the elegance of hospitable and independent retirement, to the servile attendance on a court, or the smoky bustle of a city: here remains something like old British hospitality, respectful domestics, and good old British cheer. The house built according to the Gothic style prevailing about three centuries ago; the windows square and spacious, with stone mullions and hexagonal panes, are worthy of the spacious rooms they light; the master,

Solutus omni fœnore

Forum vitat, et superba civium
Potentiorum limina.

He sullies not the memory of his ancestors by unnecessary absence from home; but engaged in planting and improving his grounds, and farming a large estate, which the poverty of the times has induced him rather to enlarge than diminish, for the employment of the poor: the satisfaction of the work-people around proves that he has neither mistaken nor forgotten his duty; and he is amply repaid by the tribute such conduct pays into its own bosom. There were a great number of people employed in repairing the house, and making additions to it.

About Trelowarren are several large encampments, possibly Roman, and a Roman catacomb, into which you can easily descend, and view the ashes of our former masters.

On your road from Helston to Falmouth, you pass a fine Tolmin, a druidical remain: the artificial position in which it is placed, evinces the art and mechanical power which put it there to be of no common or ordinary description; it is 97 feet in circumference, and 60 across the middle, weighing it is supposed no less than 750 tons of stone; it is a granite pebble, standing on two pillars sufficiently separated for a person to pass between them. It is commonly called Constantine Maine Rock.

In point of situation next to Penzance is Falmouth, with its land-locked harbour, to attract the attention of the traveller. The Fal's importance is denoted by the two towns, and three boroughs, that equally pay tribute to her for the commercial wealth she pours into them: the boroughs are, Truro, Penryn, and St. Mawes, equally immaculate in providing legislators for the great council of the nation, pay equal attention to the professions of democrats turned aristocrats, and aristocrats turned democrats, who in vowing eternal obligation and devotion to the interests of their constituents, laugh at the people, who swallow their nonsense. Falmouth and Flushing lie opposite to each other on the branch of the river that comes down from Penryn. The people of Falmouth are strenuous in asserting the pretensions of their harbour to be made a naval depot and a dock; and when its space, with its fine anchorage, and land-locked position, is considered, it is wonderful Government has not given it some attention: here the packets harbour, and our transports and West India fleets rendezvous in war time, to have a quick run down the channel, and to clear Scilly before the wind varies, which a longer course might prevent; and which so often retards our navies down the channel; which would not be the case if they started from this port. The country around Falmouth is very fine. Trefusis Point divides the two arms of the tide which wash Truro and Penryn: a little within this point stands the mansion of that name, the property of Lord Clinton. At the head of that arm of the sea on which Falmouth and Flushing are situate, is Penryn, rendered in days of yore famous for its collegiate church of Glasenith, founded by Walter Broncomb, in 1270, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Thomas of Canterbury. It consisted of a provost, a sacrist, eleven prebendaries, seven vicars, and six choristers: Catholic zeal and interest have long since been absorbed in the consistorial indolence of a chapter: the Bishop of Exeter and the chapter enjoy now the lucra-

tive domains of the Provost of Glasgow: and chapels numerous, and meeting-houses many, dedicated to St. Wesley, St. Whitfield, St. Socinus, and St. Fox of quaking memory, abound in the greatest luxuriance in the western parts of Cornwall. We found Penryn in a flame of electioneering contest: abounding with every excess, drunkenness, abuse, and fighting: a scene teeming with so many evils; what reasonable man, who has the least respect for morality, order, or decency, can wish to see oftener repeated than every seven years? a more frequent return of our elections would only create a more frequent repetition of these excesses: which would demoralize the people, and sow interminable quarrels among the superior ranks of society, and plunge this country from the pinnacle of happiness in which it is at present placed, into the lowest abyss of national misery.

Your's, &c. VIATOR.

ERRATUM in our Number for November last, page 419, col. 2, lines 31, 46, and 62, for *Trengore*, read *Trengove*.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

An ESSAY *on the* ADVANTAGES *or* DISADVANTAGES *of* MACHINERY *in general, as applied to* MANUFACTURES; *and that of the* THRASHING MACHINE *particularly in* HUSBANDRY.

(Continued from page 21.*)*

INDEPENDENT of those advantages to which we have already alluded, there are some others which we may perhaps notice more properly here than in any other place: and still putting the subject upon the broad basis of general good, as being of much more importance than any minor considerations, we will point out some effects which the adoption of machinery has produced, and thus endeavour to place this argument in a more forcible point of view.

And here it is not our intention to dwell upon the vast accession of revenue which has been the result of the improvements in our manufactures, or on the great increase of national wealth which has been produced by them: these need only to be hinted at to carry conviction with them. Our object is rather to allude to some collateral benefits which have risen from the adoption of machinery, prior to our endeavouring to obviate such objections as are urged against its particular application.

And, in the first place, the price of every article has been so considerably lowered by the facilities of production afforded to the cotton and woollen manufactures, and their extension to linen, silk, and hosiery, that the wearer has been able to purchase them at so low a rate, that the comforts attendant upon their possession have been very considerably extended. Those articles of clothing which were formerly confined to the opulent, are now within the reach of the poorer classes of the community; and however ludicrous it may seem to our cotemporaries, that in the reign of Henry the VIIIth a penalty should be incurred by such as were below the degree of gentlemen who wore frills and ruffles to their shirts, yet regarding it in a national point of view, it should undoubtedly be a source of congratulation, that together with the abolishment of vassal servitude have ceased such restrictions upon dress; and that this has not only been effected by the repeal of those penalties which attached to the adoption of its ornamental parts, but by the more effectual mode of cheapening the price of its necessary constituents. Decency in the labouring classes is a cardinal virtue; and by putting it in their power to procure its essential requisites, we exalt the character, and meliorate the condition, of a very large proportion of the community.

Another great benefit which has been the result of the introduction of machinery is, that the immense surplus of capital which it has thrown into the hands of the manufacturer, and which he may not have had occasion to continue employed as before, has been turned to the cultivation and improvement of land: and though this may not at first sight appear to be of any great importance in the scale, yet we rest assured that, from the opportunities of observation which many of our readers have had, they will well know what importance ought to be affixed to this consideration. We here merely allude to the fact, as in our concluding observations on the thrashing machine, we may have to speak more particularly of the advancement of agriculture considered as a science.

A third and very material circumstance is, that by the perfection to which

the woollen manufactures have been brought, and the consequent increase of demand that has been created for them, a very evident result has followed. The improvements of the articles of clothing, and the increase of their supply, are connected very closely with the agricultural interests of the country. Great as may be the benefit which arises from the perfection of the produce in any particular departments of commercial speculation, this is very much increased, when, by its operation, it extends itself to those that are more or less connected with it. The greater the consumption of cloth, the greater, necessarily, must be the consumption of, and demand for, wool. And the same wheel which by its rapid evolutions is adding to the capital of the manufacturer, is benefitting, and giving encouragement to, the farmer, and, through the instrumentality of both, increasing the public revenue of the state.

Nor let it be forgotten, however trivial it may be considered (though things are in reality only trifling according to their application, and here it is of consequence), that the price of meat is very considerably lowered by the necessity that is created for wool to afford the raw material for our manufactures. Every man must receive a fair equivalent for the commodities he offers. If the grazier is obliged to throw away the covering of the carcase as useless, its former value must be added to the meat which the poor are to consume; but if the value of that covering be raised, those who purchase the meat will be greatly the gainers. The less the feeder procures for the one, the more will be naturally expect for the other; and the greater the demand for the former, the less must be the price of the latter. And surely we need not fear that of those who differ in opinion from us on the main point at issue between us, whose anxiety for the labouring classes has led them to view the subject through what we cannot but consider a false medium, will deny that precisely in such a ratio as food is lowered in price, the misery of the starving will be alleviated, and their own objections will be obviated.

Having thus rapidly glanced at some general principles which appeared to be material considerations, and having alluded to a few of the collateral benefits arising from the use of machinery, we will now endeavour, in as brief a manner as possible, to prove that its immediate effect even upon the labouring classes has not been so prejudicial as is alledged.

And here, perhaps, we may be assailed with the apparently overwhelming assertion, "that the result of the abridgment of labour must be self-evident; and that the abridgment of labour is the constant result, and only design, of the use of machinery is equally demonstrable." But however conclusive this may appear to many, we consider that the inference yet remains to be proved. We may very likely be told, that we need only go to any manufacturing town in the kingdom, and that this will be sufficient. It is very true, that there are thousands at present out of employ; but it is equally true, that the introduction of the mechanical contrivances which have been adopted has not been the cause of it. The manufacturer can at certain times find no market for his produce, his capital is therefore unemployed: and had there never been a single machine invented, the workman would be in the same, or rather in a much worse condition, than he is at present. If it be a fact, that the capitalist can bring his manufacture to perfection from the raw material at a much less expense than he formerly could have done, and that, with so little drain upon his resources, he does not find an inducement sufficient to lead him to employ even those cheaper means, what but the most disinterested generosity, and the most philanthropical benevolence, could possibly lead him to diminish his property by spending it in a manner that would never repay him? Hence present distress affords no tenable argument against that side of the question we are endeavouring to maintain.

But we will even venture to go farther, and will not hesitate to affirm, that the condition of the poor has been materially alleviated by the adoption of those measures which have been the cause of their complaints.

At a time when the immediate effects of the performance of work by fewer hands were not so much felt as at present, and when those whose services were no longer needed in one branch of employment were gladly accepted in another (and we hope we are not too sanguine in anticipating our rapidly returning again to that desirable state

the rendering the application of the workman less laborious than before was conferring a very material benefit on him. Much as employment is to be desired, slavery is always, in a moral and political point of view, to be reprehended; and the particular nature of the occupations of some men, amounts almost to this state. Who that shares in common the feelings of humanity, would wish to see a fellow creature, and a fellow Briton, toiling at the drudgery which the beast performs? Before the ox was yoked to the plough, man bore the fatigue which is now assigned to the brute that he commands; and in proportion as we can render the physical energies of man, when employed without any reference to the powers of mind, less necessary, do we exalt him towards that state of intellectual enjoyment, which raises him so far above every other part of the creation: and we do not hesitate to say, that the introduction of such machinery as has tended to supersede the toil of the labourer, has added very materially to his comfort, by preventing, in many instances, that injury to his health which he was before exposed to, and thus rendering him till a later period of life able to continue his exertions.

But a view of the subject which we would more particularly press upon the objector is, that though we are willing to grant that the immediate and striking effect of the introduction of machinery is the throwing of many out of employ (and the same argument might be urged with equal force against our returning to a state of peace, because thousands of soldiers and sailors will be discharged), yet its ultimate and more remote effect is very different. If six men can, by any new invention, perform the work of twenty, the fourteen are immediately dismissed; but if it can be shewn, that the necessity for work, and the demand for labour, are by any means increased in an equal or greater ratio that its diminution is effected, the situation of the labourer will be as good as it was before, excepting any temporary inconvenience which may ensue, which is scarcely worth alluding to. And we think that in the former part of these remarks we have demonstrated, that the increase of produce has been necessarily greatly extended, and its consumption vastly increased, by the use of machinery. If in a national point of view the preference to our manufactures has been most decidedly marked; if that preference still continue even after that originality of invention which in the first instance secured it has ceased to operate; if our long established reputation has been by experience proved to have been well founded; if the fabric of the different articles has been considerably improved; if their consumption has been much augmented; and if, by the low price at which they are offered, thousands are enabled to procure them who must otherwise have been destitute of them; all these causes have been separately and collectively operating to demand a proportionate increase in the number of hands, and have been infinitely more than compensating for those earlier inconveniences which may have been the result of having recourse to those resources which have so amply recompensed us.

Nor let it be forgotten, that it is only by the use of machinery that many articles can be brought to that perfection which is necessary to insure their consumption. This it is which, in many instances, has been the means of converting an otherwise useless raw material into a valuable and serviceable fabric: and the greater the variety and the larger the quantity of the goods that are carried to the market, the more labour will there be required in order to satisfy their demand. And if the labourer who is receiving his daily wages can, by the assistance of such aids as from their nature are requiring neither rest from their employment, food to satisfy their hunger, nor rewards for their diligence, produce such commodities as are calculated to please their purchasers, which otherwise never could have been offered to their notice, the adoption of such aids by the application of machinery is materially benefiting in the very respect, and that identical class, whom it is alledged it injures. And in addition to this, it is to be recollected, that not only does the use of machinery produce what must have been otherwise unknown, but that by its so materially raising the value and adding to the price of what had before been manufactured by increasing its fineness, that a much greater profit is affixed to the article, and the strongest of all inducements for its

more extended fabrication is thus held out.

Nor does the introduction of machinery in any instance produce such sudden and unhappy effects to the extent that many seem willing to attribute to it. Though its very design is to increase the productive powers of labour, or, what is equivalent to it, to enable the same number of labourers to produce a greater quantity of work, yet many are still required to superintend those very instruments, which are rendering the employment of others unnecessary: and let there be but a market to which the productions of the manufactory can be conveyed and disposed of, and the only effect will be that most beneficials of all others, a larger proportion of produce demanding an increase of hands to supply it: and could we enter here into all the ramifications of the division of labour, we might allude to the extensive benefits resulting to different branches of trade by the sale of an augmented stock of consumable articles. And it is not unworthy of notice, that the machines themselves require, in their formation, the united labours of various departments of effective skill and industry,

(To be concluded in our next.)

SCOTTISH DESCRIPTIONS,

FROM JEDBURGH TO THE HEBRIDES, AND RETURN TO CARLISLE: WITH SCOTTISH CUSTOMS, CHARACTER, AND MANNERS.

BY THOMAS STRINGER, M.D.

(Continued from page 17.)

QUEEN'S FERRY.

AFTER viewing the interesting and handsome city of Edinburgh, and noticing some of the places in its immediate vicinity, we took the great northern road from the capital, which leads to Queen's Ferry, distant about nine miles. This ferry is more frequented than any other over the Forth, and is the great communication between the Mid Highlands and the south-eastern part of Scotland. On the north side of Queen's Ferry stands Broom Hall, the magnificent seat of Lord Elgin. The town of Queen's Ferry has nothing in it worthy of notice, but occasional picturesque interest. The ride along the coast is beautiful beyond description.

After enjoying this enchanting prospect, I turned from it to ascend an eminence, upon which stands the stately mansion of

HOPETOUN HOUSE,

the approach to which is very fine. The grounds and woods adjoining this house are extensive, and finely laid out, and the delightful walks and fine prospect it commands can scarcely fail to delight the traveller. It commands a view in front of the whole Frith, even to North Berwick, and "Fife's town-skirted shore." The back view presents the Forth in the resemblance of an expanded loch, surrounded with a variety of hill and dale, which terminates only with the cloud-capt top of Ben-Lomond. The mansion is stately, and the stables princely. Nothing worth notice until we reached

LINLITHGOW,

seventeen miles from Edinburgh. It is a very ancient royal burgh, and was formerly a place of great trade, opulence, and splendor; though it now presents but little appearance of its former consequence. It consists of a street from east to west, about three quarters of a mile long, with several lanes and gardens on the side of it. The objects in it worthy notice are the magnificent ruins of the royal palace, which have a very grand and solemn appearance. The palace is built on the site of a Roman station, forms a square with towers at the corners, and stands on an eminence to the west of the town. It was one of the noblest of the royal residences; and, even in ruins, it exhibits a majestic appearance. It was greatly ornamented by James the Vth, and one side of the square was entirely built by James the VIth, and kept in good repair till 1746, when it was accidentally set on fire by the royal soldiers, who had been accommodated with lodgings in the hall. The other sides of the square are far more ancient, with long halls and galleries communicating with the rooms. But this palace is interesting, not merely as the ancient seat of royalty, or a monument of greatness. It was the birth-place of Mary Stewart, Queen of Scots. She was born in a room of this house on the 8th of December 1542. It is impossible for any man of ordinary feelings to tread the spot which witnessed the beginning of Mary's existence, and not trace the chequered maze to its unhappy close. It is impossible not to deplore the errors of her life: it is impossible to suppress an execration against the memory of that

woman who violated the sacred duties of hospitality, who cherished confidence to betray, and who consummated her iniquities by immolating on the altar of female vanity one of the most lovely of her species. Let us not be told of Elizabeth's greatness: that cannot extinguish the turpitude of her assassination. Some men have thought it a duty to endeavour to lessen our regret for Mary's sufferings, by exhibiting her as the murderess of her husband. May we expostulate with these men? May we ask them to point out the value of their labours? They seek to render us insensible to real sufferings and unquestionable wrongs, by producing an elaborate argumentation, to establish a point from whence no useful consequence can be produced. If Mary were proved guilty of Darnley's murder,—it does not follow that innocence was not sacrificed to the nefarious politics of Elizabeth,—it does not follow that we may not drop a tear on Mary's tomb. If we cannot pour redress into her grave, —if we cannot hurl vengeance at her oppressor's head,—let us at least not be deprived of the luxury of sympathizing in her misfortunes.

St. Michael's Church, adjoining the palace, is a noble piece of Gothic architecture, with a fine spire, surmounted by an imperial crown: in front of this building divine service is still performed. The town-house is also a handsome building, erected in 1668; and immediately opposite is the Cross-well, built in 1620, with eight spouts of water from grotesque figures, ornamented at the top with an imperial crown. The whole town presents a diversity of remains of antiquity, which bespeak the opulence of its ancient religious establishments, and the advantages it once derived from being occasionally the seat of the Scottish kings. Population about four thousand.

From Linlithgow we proceeded to

FALKIRK,

a burgh town, seven and a half miles, delightfully situated on an eminence, the prospect from which, in several directions, is very picturesque. It possesses some manufactures and trade, and is particularly distinguished for its celebrated markets for cattle. The town contains about eight thousand inhabitants. The celebrated Iron-Works of Carron, said to be the greatest of their kind in Europe, are about two miles from Falkirk, and well deserves the visit of a stranger. These works employ about sixteen hundred workmen; and, on an average, the furnaces consume weekly eight hundred tons of coal, four hundred tons of iron-stone, and one hundred tons of lime-stone. They are carried on by a chartered company, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds. The Iron-Works at Merthyr Tydvil, in Glamorganshire, South Wales, are nearly upon the same scale. In the neighbourhood of the Carron Works is the house of Kinnaird, in which Bruce the Abyssinian traveller resided.

After travelling through a hilly barren country, we arrived at an eminence commanding a view of the town of

STIRLING,

and a scene of unequalled beauty. This capital of the county is finely and romantically situated on the banks of the Forth, thirty-five miles from Edinburgh, and is one of the most ancient burghs in Scotland. The principal street of Stirling, which is spacious and handsome, with many elegant buildings, and has several good shops, ascends a considerable hill, at the western end of which is the Castle, standing upon a precipitous rock, which at a distance gives this city a very obvious resemblance to Edinburgh. The castle commands one of the finest prospects down the Forth, where the circlings of the river, the luxuriant carse, and the rich plains of Carron, appear rather scenes of enchantment than of nature. The palace of the Earl of Mar, Regent for Scotland, built (but never finished) in 1570, still remains, and is very singular in its appearance. The great church of Stirling is an ancient cathedral of Gothic architecture, erected by James the Vth, in 1494, but long since denuded of its ornaments. There is a large town-house, and three hospitals. Its castle, its trade between the Highlands and Lowlands, its participation in the navigation of the Forth, some manufactures from time to time established in it, and various other circumstances, have concurred to maintain, and at length to advance and extend, the prosperity of the town of Stirling. The neighbourhood abounds with beautiful walks, and the remains of many a venerable and holy pile.

The town has derived its origin from its castle, and from the nature of that particular pass from the remoter Highlands into the Lowlands, which it seems

as if it had been placed to guard. The castle of Stirling has withstood some of the closest and most lengthened sieges which are commemorated in the history of Scotland. It was frequently the place of the residence of our ancient kings; a palace as well as a castle. James the VIth spent here a considerable part of the term of his minority; and his nobility then eagerly fixed their residence also in the town of Stirling. The castle is built on the range of rocks, which rise with a moderate declivity on the east, and end abruptly on the west, from the embouchure of the Forth to Dumbarton. They all contain basaltic columns. It is now inhabited by about 6000 persons.

ALOA,

in the county of Clackmannan, seven miles from Stirling, is a sea-port, and much known for its whiskey-distilleries, ale-breweries, collieries, and glass-houses, and is distinguished by a variety of such establishments as are naturally to be expected in a town so favourably seated for navigation; contains about five thousand inhabitants. The Tower of Aloa ranks among the antiquities of the country, erected in 1300. It is occupied by Mr. Erskine of Mar, representative of the Earl of Mar.

In my way to Kinross, visited the Dovans, three remarkable natural curiosities. The Devil's Mill, where the river falling over a cascade, rushes into a large cavity of the rock below, with a noise resembling a mill wheel. This fall is a small one, with a kind of caldron, in which the water has the appearance of boiling. In this cavity, the water is continually tossed round with great violence, constantly dashing against the sides of the rock; this produces a noise somewhat similar to that made by a mill, and on this account it is called by the common people the Devil's Mill, because it pays no regard to Sunday, but works every day alike. The Rumbling Brig, where there is a tumultuous dashing and toiling of the water, as it rolls from rock to rock. The view is terrible and romantic. The rocks on each side approach so near, that an arch of twenty-two feet span is sufficient to form a communication between the different banks of the river, but the depth from the bridge to the water is no less than eighty-six feet; and the want of a parapet prevents even the steadiest head from looking down this frightful chasm without a degree of terror. The water both above and below the bridge, rushing from rock to rock, and forming a number of little falls, produces a constant rumbling noise, which is much increased when the water is swollen by rains: on this account, the common people call it the Rumbling Bridge. The third is Cauldron Lynn. Here the Devan, which we saw murmuring along its pebbly bed, suddenly enters a deep lyn, or gully, and there, finding itself confined, by its continual efforts against the sides, has worked out a cavity resembling a large caldron, in which the water has so much the appearance of boiling, that it is difficult to divest one's self of the idea, that it is really in a state of violent ebullition. From this caldron, through a hole below the surface, the water slowly finds its way under the rock into another circular cavity, in which it is carried round and round, though with much less violent agitation. This second caldron is always covered with a foam or froth. From this boiler the water runs in the same manner, by an opening in the rock beneath its surface, into another, which is larger than either of them, the diameter of it being twenty-two feet. The water in this cavity is not agitated as in the others, but is calm and placid. From this cavern the water rushes perpendicularly over the rock, into a deep and romantic glen, forming a fine cascade, particularly when viewed from the bottom of the glen, to which there is access by a zig-zag path.

This cascade is forty-four feet in height, and the rocks which compose the lynn are about twice as high, so that it appears as if the water had worn its way from the top to its present situation, which most probably has been the case. It falls in one unbroken sheet, without touching the rock, and the whiteness of the dashing water is finely opposed to the almost black colour of the rocks, which are formed of coarse grained basaltes. While we were contemplating this beautiful scene, the sun happened to shine upon it, and the spray which arises from it to a considerable height by refracting the rays of light, exhibited the appearance of a luminous vapour, in which the different prismatic colours were easily discernible.

We next came to

LOCHLEVEN,

which is a beautiful and magnificen

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lake, about twelve miles in circumference, having its expanse interspersed with various islets, and producing great quantities of the finest trouts, perches, and eels. The parts of the country which either immediately surround this lake, or lie from it, in a southern, an eastern, or a western direction, are varied by rising eminences; but for the most part beautifully green, fertile, and cultivated with successful diligence. On an inlet in the lake appear the ruins of the Castle of Lochleven, mentioned as early as 1334, famous for its unsuccessful siege by the English, for the captivity of Percy Earl of Northumberland, and, above all, interesting to every feeling mind for the cruel detention and captivity of Mary, the unfortunate Queen of Scots, after she had separated from Bothwell, and was made captive by the confederate lords at the battle of Pinkie. Here this beautiful and accomplished woman was under the care of the mother of Murray, afterwards Regent, who had been married to Douglas of Lochleven. This creature, whose manners were as rude as her conduct had been irregular, and who bore an implacable hatred towards Mary, treated her with great indignity, alleging she had been lawfully married to James; that Mary was illegitimate; and that her own son was true heir to the crown. Here Mary suffered all the miseries of a rigorous captivity, which she endeavoured to mitigate and solace, by practising those accomplishments which she had learnt in happier times; amusing herself alternately with the needle and with the lute, singing those effusions of lyric poetry which are attributed to her pen. Here, too, she was forced to sign a resignation of her crown to her son, and the appointment of Murray, a person she hated, as Regent. Several attempts were made to rescue her, which the vigilance of her keepers rendered abortive; but in the family of her jailors she found a deliverer: this was George Douglas, her keeper's younger brother, a youth of eighteen, who, captivated by her charms, and touched with pity for her misfortunes, stole the keys of the castle from his brother, released the royal prisoner, and conveyed her from the island to the opposite shore, where she was received with the utmost joy by Lord Seaton, Sir James Hamilton, and a few more of her zealous friends.

The remains of the castle, which are yet to be seen, are, a rectangular building, flanked with small towers, the walls of a small chapel, and part of the apartment in which Mary was confined. Around the castle are some ancient trees. There are three other islands on the lake, St. Serf or Servanus, the Paddock Bower, and the Reed Bower.

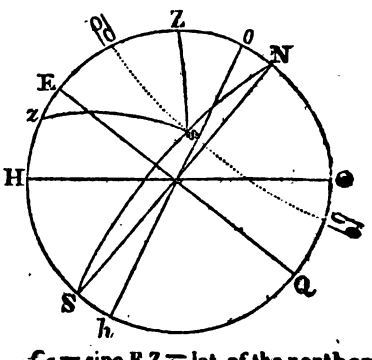
It is a curious fact, that the keys of the castle of Lochleven, which were thrown into the river by young Douglas on his leaving it with Queen Mary, were not long since picked up by some fishermen who were dragging in the loch.

(To be continued.)

SOLUTION *to the* NAUTICAL QUESTION *proposed in Vol.* LXXIII. *page* 509.

BY J. R. YOUNG.

IN the following diagram, which is a stereographical projection of the principal great circles of the sphere concerned in the solution of this problem, let N and S represent the north and south poles; and as both places of observation are under the same meridian, let HZOS be that meridian, Z the zenith of the northern place, and z that of the southern place, and HO, *h s*, their respective horizons—also let EQ be the equator, and *s* the place of the sun at the time of observation.



Put
- a = sine E Z = lat. of the northern place.
- b = its cosine.
- c = sine E z = lat. of the southern place.
- m = its cosine.
- d = sine *r s* the sun's declin.
- e = its cosine.
- f = sine S *s*, the sun's distance from the south pole.
- g = its cosine.—This will be negative.
- x = cosine ∠ Z N *s*, the horary angle.

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Then, as is shewn by writers on spherics, $da + ebx =$ sine of ⊙'s alt. at the northern place, and $gc + fnx =$ sine of ⊙'s alt. at the southern place: but the ⊙'s alt. at the latter place was ½ his alt. at the former (per question); that is, $gc + fnx$ is = the sine of ½ the arc whose sine is $da + ebx$, or $da + ebx =$ sine of 3 times the arc whose sine is $gc + fnx$; therefore (Gregory's Trigon. p. 43) $da + ebx = 3(gc + fnx) - 4(gc + fnx)^3$. Substitute r for gc, and s for fn; then by involution, transposition, &c. we get the cubic equation $x^3 + 3\frac{r}{s}x\left(\frac{3s - 12rs - eb}{4s^3}\right)x = \frac{3r - da + 4r^3}{4s^3}$, which solved gives $x = 25657 =$ nat. cos. 75° 8′, the horary angle, or time from noon; therefore the observations were made at ½ a minute before 7 o'clock.—Now to find the altitudes put $tan.\ y = \frac{tan.\ N\,s.\ x}{rad.}$, then $\frac{d}{cos.\ y} \times a =$ sine 27° 16′ the ⊙'s alt. at the northern place, and in the same manner 9° 5½′ is found to be the ⊙'s alt. at the southern place, the one being exactly ¼ of the other.—Now to prove the truth of this result, let us take, in the oblique spherical triangle zsS, the three sides to find the ∠ S.

Thus:

	Logarithms.
sine ½(zS + zs − sS) = 23°24′35″	9.5991224
sine ½(zS + Ss − zs) = 57°30′ 5″	9.9260359
comp. sine zS..... = 79°22′30″	0.0075204
comp. sine S s..... = 113°28′	0.0374924
	2)19.5701711
sine ½ 75° 8′.....	9.7850855

whence the truth of the result is manifest.

At page 509 of your last Volume, "A Constant Reader" has given an answer to my question in the April Number; from a slight inspection of the following solution, that gentleman will perceive that he has formed an erroneous conception of the nature of the question.

Solution:—Let a^3 be the given cube, then will a be the diameter of the inscribed sphere, and $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}a^3$ the solidity of a cube inscribed in this sphere: now if another sphere be inscribed in this cube, and a cube in this sphere, its solidity will be $\frac{1}{\sqrt{9}}a^3$; and if this process be continued to infinity, the sum of all the cubes will be expressed by the following series; viz. $a^3 + \frac{\frac{1}{3}a^3}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\frac{1}{9}a^3}{\sqrt{9}} + \frac{\frac{1}{27}a^3}{\sqrt{27}} + \frac{\frac{1}{81}a^3}{\sqrt{81}}$ &c. ad infinitum. The sum of this series is $\frac{a^3}{1 - \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\sqrt{3}}}$ which is the sum of all the cubes continued ad infinitum.

J. R. YOUNG.

Kent road, 8th July.

For the European Magazine.

An Essay *on the* Knowledge *of* God *acquired by* Reflection.

HAD men been left to themselves, and deprived of the light of revelation, they would have come very late to the knowledge of Him, whose being is before time, and who gave existence to the spiritual and material world: as they were wholly taken up with their wants, and the means of satisfying them, the investigation of the first cause, which required long and difficult observation, could not occur to their minds, but after the revolution of many ages. When we consider the universe, and meditate upon its phenomena, we perceive at last that the divers beings which compose it are in a perpetual succession; that their existence is confined to a limited time: they perish, and are re-produced by turns. Yet if we look further, we see that all these vicissitudes are only mutations of forms; when a plant grows rotten, water and clay result from it, which form new combinations, and give birth to new beings? But what is the cause which operates these changes? I learn from my observations, what are the consequences of some motion: and we may then look upon motion as the agent which changes continually the face of the universe. Motion changes the interval which separates bodies; it is a particular mode of being, a condition in which they do not always remain: consequently they must have the power to place themselves in that state, or be disposed by some other cause, which exists out of them, and is a stranger to them. We see indeed,

that a body in motion moves another; but we see no where that a body in an inert state puts in motion; for though it is impossible, in the phenomena of nature, to reascend to the first cause of the motion which produces them, yet what we see indicates that there is one. Therefore there is cause extant out of the bodies, capable to put them in motion. It is that cause, whatever it is, which we ought to consider as the principle of all changes which happen in the universe, and of all the forms which exist in it. It exists necessarily, it cannot have been produced; for if it had another cause, we should at last reascend to the first, which owes its existence to no other. We are then certain, that a necessary and eternal Being exists, who is the cause of whatever is, in this universe: I say, cause of whatever is, and even of matter, of that inductible part of which we have mentioned; for that inert matter, deprived of action, cannot exist necessarily, since it owes to the first Mover its most essential qualities. Consequently the first Mover is also the Author of matter. We conclude, from what we have said, that the Being who produced matter, and put it in motion, having nothing out of him, could not be limited by any agent; that being Creator of all, he preserves all; and as he has no wants, he has no passions, and cannot be determined but by the order of the universe.

He is, therefore, eternal, infinite, immense, omnipotent, perfectly free, good, and just. We cannot know what is the nature of that effable Being—we know only that he is different from whatever surrounds us. THOMAS HILL.

THE HIVE.

No. XLI.

ST. ANDREW'S CROSS.

ST. Andrew's Cross is, as is well known, always represented in the shape of the letter X. That this is an error, ecclesiastical historians prove, by appealing to the Cross itself on which he suffered, and which St. Stephen of Burgundy gave to the Convent of St. Victor, near Marseilles, and which, like the common cross, is rectangular. The cause of the error may be thus explained: when the Apostle suffered, the Cross, instead of being fixed upright, rested on its foot and arm, and in this posture he was made fast to it, his hands to one arm and the head, his feet to the other arm and the foot, and his head in the air.

FREDERICK THE GREAT.

Frederick the Great being informed of the death of one of his chaplains, a man of considerable learning and piety, determining that his successor should not be behind him in these qualifications, took the following method of ascertaining the merit of one of the numerous candidates for the appointment. He told the applicant, that he would himself furnish him with a text, the following Sunday, when he was to preach at the Royal Chapel, from which he was to make an extempore sermon. The clergyman accepted the proposition. The whim of such a probationary discourse was spread abroad widely, and at an early hour, the Royal Chapel was crowded to excess. The King arrived at the end of the prayers; and on the candidate's ascending the pulpit, one of his Majesty's aides-de-camp presented him with a sealed paper. The preacher opened it, and found nothing written therein: he did not, however, in so critical a moment lose his presence of mind; but, turning the paper on both sides, he said, "My brethren, here is nothing, and there is nothing; out of nothing God created all things," and proceeded to deliver a most admirable discourse upon the wonders of the creation.—*Bramsen's Letters of a Prussian Traveller.*

FENELON.

A person talking to Fenelon upon the subject of the criminal laws of France, and approving of the many executions which had taken place under it, in opposition to the arguments of the Archbishop, said, "I maintain that such persons are unfit to live."—"But, my friend," said Fenelon, "you do not reflect that they are still more unfit to die."

When the French Minister Valory took leave of Frederick the Great, he asked him by what the King his master could do his Prussian Majesty a pleasure?—"By a second revocation of the Edict of Nantes," answered Frederic.

THE FIRST NIGHT

OF

"*LE NOTTI ROMANE.*"

TRANSLATED BY J. J.

(Continued from page 29.)

DIALOGUE I.

Preliminary Conversation with the most distinguished of the Spectres.—Description of him.—The Manner in which they were summoned and assembled.

THE shade, with an authoritative air, and slow and solemn voice, commenced his speech. The hearers stood in various attitudes of attention, and so fixed was mine, that for several minutes every faculty of my soul was absorbed in that of hearing. His language at first seemed foreign to my ear, and I regretted my inability to understand his words; but a recurrence of the same terminations, and of correspondent sounds, soon convinced me that it was the Latin tongue, although differently modified in pronunciation from that used at the present day, and I in a short time, to my great satisfaction, understood all he said.

He discoursed on the immensity of the heavens, and the innumerable host of stars; described their magnitude and distance—expatiated on the wonderful effects of the Great First Cause—of his works in the incomprehensible vastitude of the Universe—but lamented the inadequacy of human language to extol Almighty Power, and asserted a silent admiration of it to be the most adequate mode of praise. Then he related to them certain celestial peregrinations he had made through the spheres, and spoke as though he had diligently contemplated the whole structure of the aërial edifice. He discoursed on spiritual essences, and showed how vile, compared with them, was all material substance, esteeming his mortal life, when his spirit was involved in dust, a dream—and I understood him often to assert as ignorance all human learning. His discourse flowed like the majestic current of a large river, to which the consonance and energy of his language added dignity and splendor. He afterwards reasoned upon the nature of virtue; on which subject the countenance of the spectre seemed especially contemplative, as actuated by the most sublime conceptions. His voice was alternately raised and depressed, slow and hurried, placid and menacing, according to the varied tenor of his sentiments. He explained the nature of human virtues, and showed the most exalted of them to be but imperfect imitations of the Divine Nature—that as gems involved in earth, they often shone with false splendor, sometimes confounded with their opposite vices, or constrained to follow the varying course of prevailing opinions. That there was but one perfect virtue, eternal, immutable, invincible, divine. He then exhorted the sad souls around him no longer to bewail the loss of mortal life, nor, viewing the relics of the frail incumbrance that oppressed them in it, to lament; but rising to the contemplation of the empyreum and the Divine Glory, to resign themselves worthily to the irrevocable decree that had released them to the life immortal.

While thus he reasoned, the surrounding spectres listened with attentive silence. Certain of them, who had a manly and martial aspect, seemed satisfied with his reasoning; but the souls of the women and children manifested sadness, and by their sighs evinced their desire to renew their mortal course, but bounds inviolable retained them. The children stretched out their arms to their fond mothers, who embraced their loved offspring, and seemed with longing eyes to seek the light of day. I, moved with pity and astonishment, was doubtful whether I still lived an inhabitant of this world or not, so perfectly was I entranced by what I heard and saw.

I now with inexpressible delight heard the true pronunciation of the Latin tongue, and no longer doubted that it was the spirit of some illustrious Roman orator that uttered it. When he had ceased, his ghostly audience all retired to their tombs, and the orator remained alone. I advanced toward him with a superior fortitude of soul, acquired by his extraordinary eloquence, and in the Latin tongue thus reverently addressed him. "Hail, unknown spirit, whoe'er thou art, who in language so exalted speaketh of things beyond the

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reach of human comprehension. But although unable to penetrate thy sublime conceptions, I learn that thou was in our world an orator divinely eloquent; and I learn also, that this corporeal incumbrance debases my thoughts; while thine, released from its oppressive weight, ascend, like the pure flame, to Heaven. But if human entreaties have any influence on thee, oh, descend from the sublimity of thy speculations, and discourse with me in a style suitable to my limited understanding. Thy words resound celestial harmony, and in them shines the light of eternal truth. Therefore deign to accommodate thy thoughts and language to human imbecility:—and if the rigorous laws of death comport with such request, inform me if in our world thy form and features were as now I see them; when—where—thou hast viewed our sun, and what thy name, which I presume thou hast left us in the rolls of fame." He fixed on me, with an air of benignity, his piercing eyes, then smiled, but without lessening the dignity of his countenance, evincing an open complacency with my request. He then questioned me: "Why stand you here watching in the silence of death, when thy fellow mortals lie in a tranquil oblivion of their cares?" I submissively answered: "Here among the relics of the illustrious dead, I am held by my regret at seeing them, no less than by my admiration of the virtues they possessed in life. My mind, so intent on their deeds, and so filled with their greatness, is susceptible of no other thoughts." At these words his countenance became more serene, and looking at me still benevolently, he again questioned me: "If it were permitted you to discourse with some ancient Roman, who would be your choice?" I, as a choice in my mind long formed, immediately replied, "Marcus Tullius Cicero:" To my answer, so promptly made, the spectre mildly and modestly said, "I am he." I remained silent and perplexed as one overjoyed at unexpected news, and with affectionate reverence, repeatedly endeavoured to embrace him—but, alas! I embraced a shade, and my arms returned void to my breast. He seemed, however, gratified by the attempt.

When the perturbation of my mind had somewhat subsided, I contemplated that forehead in which were the treasures of learning; those eloquent lips, which made the lips of others eloquent, the hand which had guided his golden pen, and that breast which inclosed a heart dilated by the truest patriotism, yet tender and affectionate toward his friends and family. Sorry I am to say, that truth compels me to deprive of a pleasing delusion, those who think they possess, either in gems or statues, the image of this great man, for none are like him. Never had I so regretted my want of skill in sculpture or in painting, to have gratified the universal wish of an accurate resemblance of him. But, if in no other way, I will at least endeavour to embody the image of him impressed on my mind, by language, however inadequate to a just description of him. In his face, the course of manhood seemed complete; his countenance was somewhat sunk, as of a man not addicted to corporeal pleasures, but occupied solely with intellectual pursuits. An air of gravity indicated, the long and habitual contemplations of his mind, while the copious learning that accompanied them, seemed hidden under the amiable guise of mildness and modesty. His hair, thin, and mixed with grey, was cut close round to his head. His forehead, wrinkled between the eyebrows, evinced their frequent contraction in the depth of thought. His eyes large, and slow in their motion, shone with a remarkable brightness, but which I know not if they had in life. Over them hung his eyebrows, large, arched, and thick. His cheeks were pale, his mouth rather large, his lips turgid, especially the under one, and his chin well proportioned. He often, when silent, reclined upon his left hand; and Plutarch is right, who in his life of this great man, has not omitted to mention this his accustomed attitude. His stature was above the middle size, and his dress the white gown. When speaking, he modulated his voice, and threw his body into various and elegant attitudes, corresponding with his words. I was thereby convinced, that he had formed his style of declamation by that of the tragic actors, as, whether varying with violent or moderate inflections, they were always accompanied with gestures, humble or heroic, conformable to the sentiment expressed—a concert of word and action so fascinating, that by it the mind was irresistibly captivated,

and its consent implicitly obtained. O happy and inestimable studies, which have enabled me to leap the gulf of time; to see, to hear, to speak with this incomparable orator!

I remained motionless, as held by enchantment, contemplating his form; while he, as permitting the satisfaction of my eyes, maintained a majestic silence. At length the gratification of looking on him gave place to my desire of conversation, and I again addressed him: "Far be it from me, Oh mighty mind, to trespass upon that which may be, to souls exalted as is thine, tranquillity in this abyss of death, by exciting thee to speech; but thy silence, although inspiring reverence and awe, at the same time fills me with sadness. Prompt, as in life thou wast, to defend, by thy powerful eloquence, the cause of innocence; constant in thy friendships, faithful to thy country, benevolent to thy kindred, mild in thy manners, exalted in learning, I may presume those virtues still exist, which are of the soul, and, with the body, cannot die. Ah! speak, and permit me to imbibe at its source the clear stream of thy eloquence." He seemed pleased with my request, and replied, "you address me in our language with an ease and fluency that I should have supposed impossible. It is indeed an unexpected event, that our language should have withstood the devastating torrent of twenty centuries. Thy desire of maintaining converse with spectres, who in all ages and nations have so shaken the fortitude of human souls, moves me. Thy mind, and the objects of its contemplation, must be habitually exalted beyond the sphere of mortality, that can thus subdue the common infirmity of your nature, the fear, however vain, of supernatural apparition. But how knowest thou the virtues which I had in my days of earthly existence, to which thou hast given such commendation, that the hearing it, even now, is grateful to my soul. And why placest thou me before all, who esteemed myself inferior to many?"

Encouraged by the mildness and benignity of his reply, I submissively answered, "To a mind so truly great as thine, the amiable virtue of modesty cannot be wanting; and in thy inestimable volumes, we read convincing proofs of it in every page. In thy philosophical discussions, how splendid is thy eloquence—how rich thy learning—at the same time so diffident art thou in thy judgments; that to the decision of thy readers thou referest every question that can admit of doubt. This hesitation in affirming seems, indeed, among ye our illustrious ancestors, to have prevailed in very many instances, commencing with Socrates, who confounded the pride and presumption of vain learning by continued questions. A diffidence, although so reasonable in short sighted man, yet, in the world, now, how rarely found! We have declaimers in our times; but, alas, distinguished only by their audacity." Here Tully interrupted me with an air of indignant gravity. "Dark, dark, indeed, is all human knowledge; and but as an expiring spark to the ocean of splendor in which the immortal soul expatiates after death. Those among ye who with their learning fill the world with wonder, who appear to ye raised to Heaven by the sublimity of their genius, are to us spirits released from the incumbrance of flesh, what compared with yourselves, is the most insensate of animals." He then, by his silence, intimated his willingness to hear me farther; I, therefore, to convince him of my acquaintance with his writings, began to recite some of the exordiums of his philosophical tracts; the initiatory parts of some of his orations, and detached sentences from his different works, as they occurred to my recollection. The Spectre heard me for some time with great emotion; and at last tears fell from his eyes. Surprised at the sight, and fearing my barbarous pronunciation might have offended his ear, I ceased, and he thus addressed me:

"When I was among ye, I obtained more than ordinary reputation for eloquence; and in the management of it, exerted all the powers that Nature had given me. In the comitia I have often seen the whole assembly moved by my words as the waves by the wind. I have brought tears into the eyes of the stern judge—have excited cheerfulness in the squalid countenance of the accused, and sadness in that of the accuser: I have confounded the audacious, and made the proud and powerful scorner of justice tremble—alas! thou hast reduced me again to human weakness. Thy words have raised in me

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sensations—pleasing—but strange in this sea of death! Thou couldst not indeed have brought to my ear sounds more grateful, after so many ages lapsed, and with so prompt a recollection!

Thinking to gratify at least a curiosity, the existence of which I presumed, I proceeded to relate the circumstances of his death, as transmitted to us by fame, and to assure him of the universal regret produced in the minds of all acquainted with them. But hearing me, the spectre was so agitated, and looked at me with such an air of sadness, that I stopped in the midst of my relation, and sighing, he exclaimed, "Alas! benign in thy intention, thou bringest me bitter news!—And did they use my body thus!—did they thus violate my poor remains!—True—they were but dust—but as the evidence of malice so inhuman, their conduct shocks me. The injury is long past, and all resentment vain; but my soul, even now, feels a renewed sense of human solicitude for the frail companion of its mortal state!"

After a few moments' silence, the effect of surprise, "Alas, illustrious Spirit," I replied, "I thought the tranquillity of your present state beyond the reach of human events, and much do I regret the disclosure I have made. But tell me—me, still living an inhabitant of the earth, you behold, impelled by an irresistible desire of conversing with you; others, numberless, there are, possessed of the like desire; and scarcely restrained from seeking the gratification of it by the appalling state of death. Numbers daily descend to you; how is it that ye are not solicitous of information respecting the transactions of our nether world; when as it might be reasonably supposed, infinite would be the motives to stimulate your curiosity." "Different," he replied, "much more than is possible to thy conception, is the state of eternity from that of your momentary existence. There is no quality in us, whether of character or proportion, that assimilates with those of earth. With ye, time, space, motion, are the foundation, the rule, and character of all science; with us they are repugnant qualities. For Eternity can have no measure; nor can extension, and change of place, be applicable to a substance unextended, and which occupies no space. But thy powers of conception must, on such a subject, fail; yet as far as the secrets of our second state may be disclosed in human language, know that we are as engulphed in the ocean of eternity, in the immensity of which, not one individual, but whole generations, are but as a leaf in the waves, impelled by the varying winds. And as in that vast extent of your mundane sea, it would be an event almost impossible to occur, that the relics of distant shipwrecks should ever meet, think how much less likely it would be in this, bottomless and without bound, in which launch but a thought and you are lost, confounded, and convinced of the vanity of venturing beyond the confines of the present scene, beyond the compass of human understanding."

I listened with much attention to his mysterious speech, and received with due reverence what he said; but as I had myself, but a short time before, witnessed the meeting of the spectres with Tully, it seemed to contradict the asserted difficulty or impossibility of meeting in this metaphorical ocean of eternity; and I, in respectful terms, expressed the perplexity it had occasioned in me; to which he mildly replied, "To assent or dissent to a proposition are equally commendable, as an evidence of sincerity of mind. I am, however, ready to remove from yours the cause of your perplexity. We were divided and dispersed at immense distances on the ocean of eternity; nor had any of us ever met, when we heard a sound as the sound of a trumpet; and following its direction, as seamen the Pharos in a stormy night, here in innumerable multitudes we were assembled, and were immediately conscious that these were the tombs of those who had been the chief founders of our Roman fame, in whom their country had always placed their hopes in dangers, and their confidence in prosperity; and at whose name the proudest nations of the earth had trembled. Thus are we here, summoned to an unexpected congress, and thus have you heard me discoursing with the first that assembled, whom perceiving to be vulgar souls, I addressed them as in life it was my custom in the comitium, in a style of imperious authority.

(To be continued.)

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A SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF

JOHN REEVES, Esq.

FOUNDER AND PROMOTER OF ASSOCIATIONS FOR PRESERVING LIBERTY AND PROPERTY AGAINST REPUBLICANS AND LEVELLERS.

(Continued from page 48.)

HITHERTO we have seen this gentleman alternately engaged in useful study, and in the discharge of official duties, and at all times dedicating the productions of his literary talents and of his legal knowledge to the service of different parts of the empire. We are now going to behold him moving in a higher, and wider sphere, embracing objects of universal importance, and SUCCESSFULLY pursuing measures, on the *issue* of which depended the salvation of the state, the secure enjoyment of every thing dear to Englishmen, and the transmission of these blessings to our remotest posterity. The merit of the historian and the virtuous exertions of the lawyer will soon be lost in the brighter effulgence of his political genius; and amidst the various bursts of applause, which his Westminster Police-bill, his judicial establishments at Newfoundland, and his valuable illustrations of our laws must excite, the voice of his country, like the trumpet of Heaven, will be heard above them all, proclaiming to the world, *that he was the* FOUNDER, and PROMOTER of ASSOCIATIONS for PROTECTING LIBERTY and PROPERTY AGAINST REPUBLICANS and LEVELLERS.

About the middle of the year 1792, the monstrous fabric of the French constitution, by the false glitter of which so many people had been dazzled and deluded, sank into an abyss dug by the very men who had erected the deceitful edifice; and in its place rose a MOUNTAIN of human depravity more terrible in its effects than all the *volcanos* produced by convulsed nature. The eruptions of this mountain succeeded one another with incredible velocity, and the progress of the *lava* it emitted was every where marked with devastation and blood. France, not long since, the most fertile and delightful country in Europe, is now converted into a barren waste, where, instead of the husbandmen or the vine dresser,

"Calamity extends her withered hand,
"And drags her harrow o'er the wretched land."

Yet strange to tell! some of our own infatuated countrymen, as if amused by the *volcanic lightning*, and by the fatal beauty of the fireworks that played round the top of the *French mountain*, wished to make experiments of the same sort here, and to raise a similar mountain on the overthrow of our glorious constitution!

But FOLLY and the *inconsiderate love* of NOVELTY were not the only incitements to such a design. Wicked ambition, grown wild by repeated disappointment, was eager for any change; and therefore resolved, to PULL DOWN, if *possible*, the PILLARS of the STATE, at the hazard of being crushed to death under its ruins. Other characters no less desperate, being *equally* void of PRINCIPLE and PROPERTY, longed for some general convulsion in which, if they could not repair their *shattered fortunes*, they hoped, at least, to enjoy the HELLISH consolation of seeing the great and the good levelled to an EQUALITY of *distress* with themselves.

The secret motives of all those parties were concealed under the show of the most ardent zeal for the public good. Every *impostor* in politics wore upon his face the *enamel of patriotism*; and the hypocritical dissenter, while he was endeavouring to sap the foundations of religion and morality, pretended that his sole aim was to dig out of the mind all the roots of superstitious prejudice. By these and ten thousand other modes of delusion, the preachers of reform found dupes and proselytes in every corner of the kingdom, and did not fail to establish *clubs* wherever they gained ground, for the purpose of disseminating their baleful doctrines. Such was the alarming career of sedition at the time of Mr. REEVES's return from his second voyage to Newfoundland in 1792.

"The very day after his arrival, Mr. Reeves had a consultation with a small party of his legal friends, one of them a respectable judge, now no more: another who actually enjoys a seat on the bench;—and a third at present in a high official situation. At this meeting it was determined that the most proper antidote to be opposed to the prevailing poison of the day, was that which counter-associations, composed of loyal and well-affected men, would supply; and Mr. Reeves undertook to create them in a short time.

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He accordingly drew up an appropriate advertisement, which, operating like an electric shock, produced the desired effect. The public spirit manifested itself with the rapidity of lightning; crowds instantly flocked to the appointed place of meeting;—and it became evident, that nothing more than a rallying point, which the well-directed zeal of an individual had now supplied, had been wanting to which the real friends of the country might repair, in order to combine their efforts for the resistance of that rising spirit of disaffection which had already assumed so alarming an aspect.

"Such was the eargerness of individuals for a public declaration of their sentiments, and such the zeal and activity which marked the conduct of the worthy father of the Loyal Associations, that not more than ten days elapsed between the first conception, and the final execution, of this most seasonable and well-digested plan. A committee, consisting of nineteen independent gentlemen, of different descriptions, was formed; appropriate resolutions were communicated to the public; and, in a very short time, the spirit of loyalty spread through the country, and gave birth to similar meetings in every part of the kingdom.

"In one of the first of these well-written and impressive papers, which the able pen of Mr. Reeves supplied, the end and object of these associations were clearly defined, and explicitly avowed; the discouragement and suppression of seditious publications, and the supply of cheap books and papers, for the purpose of undeceiving those poor people who had been misled by the infusion of opinions dangerous to their own welfare and that of the state: the members also agreed to hold themselves in readiness to prevent or suppress tumults or riots, if necessary.—But they wisely resolved, in all their proceedings, to act in constant subordination to the magistrates and the executive government, and in their aid and support, and not otherwise; well aware that their enemies would not fail to accuse them of pursuing a similar course themselves to that which they condemned in others. They strongly marked the difference between the seditious societies and the loyal associations. They declared their opinion, that all private meetings, formed with a design to take cognizance of what was transacted by the executive and legislative powers of the country, were irregular. Such distinct and unharmonious centres they described as having the effect of drawing around themselves some of that force and confidence of the people, which should pass on to their only true centre—the constituted, executive, and legislative authorities of the state. But, they observed, when such an irregularity had been once permitted, and the balance of the system seemed to be affected by it, the equilibrium, perhaps, could not be more naturally restored, than by placing a counterpoise of the same sort on the other side.

"Wicked men, by the means of clubs and associations, had been spreading among the simple and ignorant, seditious opinions, destructive of good government, and the happiness of all.—Good men associated to counteract these evil designs, to support good government, and to continue to all their present happiness. To associate in the forms in which the disaffected did, (as appeared by their printed papers) was always seditious, and very often treasonable;—they all appeared to be offenders against the law. To meet, as was now proposed, for suppressing sedition, for propogating peaceable opinions, and for aiding the magistracy, in subordination to the direction of the magistrates, the law allowed it, and the time required it.*

"Such were the avowed objects of associations, which, in a few days, changed, as it were, the whole face of the country.—The voice of disaffection, lately so loud, was now silenced, or, at least, reduced to the necessity of uttering its murmurs in private. Confidence succeeded to doubt, apprehension and dismay; and the hands of government were strengthened by the almost unanimous assurances of adequate support, in the arduous struggle in which it was easy to foresee they must, and would soon be involved."

"Well might it be observed, a few months after the establishment of the first Loyal Association, that it was the general opinion, that the declaration of sentiment which resulted from the forming of associations throughout the

* Association Papers, p. 8.

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kingdom, saved this nation at a time when nothing else could have saved it. The success which attended their endeavours was not tarnished by any thing unworthy or unequal in their subsequent conduct. As they opposed themselves to the madness of sedition with spirit, so they proceeded in their career with firmness, and they bore their success with moderation.

"They associated on a special occasion, and for a defined purpose; and when that occasion was passed, and that purpose was served, they suspended their proceedings.—They combined for no private or partial views; not to extol or to depress any party or any individual; their object was general, and they pursued it on general principles. It was neither to set up nor to pull down; it was only to preserve;—an employment free from the heat and malice of personal animosities; they could have no enemies but such as the law would term offenders.*

"It was by no means an unnatural supposition, that a scheme, fraught with so much public benefit, had been conceived by Ministers, or, at least, aided and encouraged by them: assertions, indeed, to this effect were advanced with confidence, but in direct opposition to the fact. The first intelligence which the government received of it was from the printed advertisements in the daily papers; their curiosity was, of course, excited, and they soon learnt by whom the plan was conceived, digested, and executed. Mr. Pitt, far from giving his countenance or concurrence to it, in the first instance, had great doubts of its policy and expediency. He, indeed, in a very early stage of the business, expressed his wish that a total stop should be put to all further proceedings, as he had it in contemplation to frame a bill for the prevention of all political meetings whatever, except such as were necessary for the exercise of the constitutional right of petition. But, although this plan had been adopted with expedition, it had not been executed without much reflection on its nature and consequences. It was the work, too, of one who knew the law and constitution of the country as well as the Minister himself, and who was, probably, better acquainted with the temper and disposition of the people. Mr. Reeves, and those who now acted with him, conceived themselves competent judges of the remedy best adapted to the peculiar circumstances of the times; they were impressed with the conviction, that the period had at length arrived when men must take care of themselves; and, knowing that assemblies of respectable individuals, acting in strict subordination to the constituted authorities of the country, were perfectly legal, they refused to comply with the wishes of Mr. Pitt. The Minister, however, on farther reflection, altered his mind; he expressed his approbation of the committee, when their names were read to him; and, although he never afforded the associations the smallest pecuniary, or other, assistance, he felt and thought, as every real unprejudiced friend of the country must have felt and thought, respecting the important services which they rendered to the state at a crisis of peculiar alarm, and of imminent danger.

"The Expenses attending the circulation of cheap pamphlets and papers, and all other costs incurred by this association, were defrayed entirely by the voluntary contributions of its members, which, however, never exceeded a few hundred pounds. Though the expense was little, the benefit was great. But the chief advantage derived from those meetings was the encouragement afforded to that general declaration of sentiment, which was the most effectual means of suppressing disaffection in the bud, of crushing the rising hopes of treason, and of driving the monster, Sedition, into the inmost recesses of its den. At the same time, they gave confidence to government, and strength to the efforts of the nation.

"The Minister now began to assume a tone of greater decision, and to pursue a more marked and determined line of conduct. Military preparations were made, as in a time of acknowledged danger; the militia were suddenly embodied, and Parliament was summoned, under a special provision, before the expiration of the period for which it had been prorogued."

(To be continued.)

* Association Papers, Preface, p. iii. iv.

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THE REPOSITORY.

No. LI.

A SELECT COLLECTION OF FUGITIVE PIECES.

"The mind of man not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a REPOSITORY to lay up the ideas."—LOCKE.

ADDRESS OF LORD SHEFFIELD AT THE LEWES WOOL FAIR.

THE Wool Fair at Lewes on the 27th ult. was attended by a very large number of respectable Growers and Buyers. Mr. Shiffner was in the Chair, and after the usual toasts of the King, Prince Regent, &c. he proposed the health of their President, the Earl of Sheffield, the founder and zealous supporter of the Wool Fair, and lamented most sincerely that the state of his Lordship's health prevented his attendance. He then informed the Meeting that he had received an address to them from the Noble Lord, containing all the information he had been able to collect from the different parts of the kingdom, together with some important suggestions in which the interests of the Wool Growers and the country at large, were materially concerned, which he read to the Meeting as follows:—

"It is with much regret that I find myself on recovering from a long and severe indisposition, still prevented from attending the Lewes Wool Fair. My absence on the present occasion more particularly concerns me, from an anxiety to suggest to the consideration of the meeting some topics highly deserving of its notice, and intimately connected with the agricultural prosperity of the country.

"I have stated to you on former occasions, and with great satisfaction, that in consequence of the unremitted and expensive exertions of our most able agriculturists, the wool of this country has been in a high degree increased in quantity and improved in quality. From these successful efforts, we had not unreasonably cherished the sanguine expectation of being allowed to reap commensurate advantages. We had hoped that the importation of foreign wool, especially to the enormous and inexpedient extent to which it has been recently carried, would have been checked and regulated by some provisions of the Legislature. But as yet, this principle, plain and necessary as it is, has been hitherto neglected or opposed; and in consequence of a disgraceful and heedless policy, our wool, instead of bearing a reasonable and steady price, is frequently so debased in value by the large importations which have taken place, that it cannot, generally, continue to answer to the agriculturist to raise that kind of wool which has, for so many centuries, supplied and supported our excellent manufactures. It must be admitted indeed, that the price of wool is not in the present year so much to be complained of. But we must not suffer the temporary improvement of the day, to put out of our minds the recollection of the reduced prices of several preceding years, and induce us to suppose, that under the present system, that improvement can be lasting and settled.

"When the woollen manufactories of other countries shall have recovered from the derangement and ruinous consequences of the late war, we must expect a decreased demand for our manufacture, and consequently of our short wool, which, of course will become a drug, and the price debased, as has been lately the case, unless some check is given to the importation of foreign wool. It is, therefore, that I urge you strenuously to pursue the only measure which remains to secure a fair and steady market for a product of so much consequence to national welfare; and I shall be rejoiced to find that you persevere zealously and resolutely in your very commendable application for such a duty on the import of foreign wool as may be thought sufficient to afford a reasonable protection to our own.

"In every other instance, Parliament has interposed with its duties to protect our products. Those duties need not be here specifically enumerated; but I would ask the selfish opposers of the measure I have recommended, why of the articles of our own growth, wool alone is to receive no encouragement from the Legislature? and why that commodity on which depends one of the most valuable and essential of our manufactures, is to be left utterly unprotected from the consequences of an overwhelming importation?

"It is painful to me to observe that the owners and occupiers of land have been unaccountably supine and negligent on this great question, and have been hitherto effectually counteracted in their views, by the eagerness and

energy of the manufacturers, and of those interested and prejudiced persons who espouse their cause. But there is still no reason to despond. During the last Session the proposition for a Committee to enquire into the propriety of a protecting duty, on the importation of foreign wool, was lost but by the small majority of five; though the friends of that measure were far less assiduous in their exertions than they ought to have been to obtain an attendance in the House, favourable to their application; whilst their opponents who seemed to think it necessary to sacrifice every other interest to their unjust and ill considered propositions, were indefatigable in their opposition.

"It would appear, therefore, that the common sense and public spirit of the country are beginning to view this important subject in its proper light, and every encouragement seems to be afforded to a renewal of the application for a duty on imported wool; or, in other words, to the prosecution of the only measure which can prevent the speedy deterioration and ruin of the growth of fine wools in the united kingdom, and consequently the decline of all those essential manufactures in which that kind of wool is employed.

"That you may see this question in a stronger light, let me advert, for a moment, to the quantity of foreign wool which has been lately thrown upon our market. The Spanish breed of sheep is spreading all over Europe, and the quantity of wool produced is so great, notwithstanding all the countries disturbed by the war are struggling to re-establish their manufactures, that in the last year we imported 14,715,843lbs., a quantity not far short of the immense importation in the year 1814, and more than double the average importations of eight years previously to 1793; and though, in the quarter ending the 5th of April 1818, we imported 2,965,688lbs. which is 1,259,280lb. more than the importation of the corresponding quarter of last year, yet a great importation has since, and is, at this moment taking place. Of the above importation only 6,282,073lbs. came from Spain, the greater part of the remainder from Germany; some indeed was sent from almost every other country in the world, even from Iceland, the East Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, &c. It is also worthy of consideration that formerly none but the fine wools of Spain were imported into this country; but latterly, the coarse sorts of that kingdom have been also imported, and as I have already observed, the wools of every part of the world are now introduced among us.

"There might be some semblance of an argument in favour of the importation of the finest wool, if we were to suppose that such could not be raised in this climate; but there is nothing like an argument in support of an unrestricted importation of such wools as can be grown of an excellent quality in this country. A protecting duty of one shilling per pound on foreign wool, would not obstruct the importation of the finest and best wools of Spain; and if it should, in some degree, raise the price to our own manufacturers, it would not affect our foreign trade, since very little, comparatively, is exported of our manufacture of the finest foreign wool. —The great effect of this duty would be to check the importation of such coarser wools, as so prejudicially interfere with the wool of British growth; and this effect would not only promote an abundant supply of our own wool, but a safer and more steady market than it has hitherto enjoyed.

"We should recollect in this statement the condition of the owners and occupiers of land. They are oppressed by poor rates, amounting to more than all other assessments and impositions, and falling almost exclusively on them; at the same time that they pay all other taxes in common with the rest of the community. To enable them to bear such burdens, every possible relief should be extended to them by the Legislature; and instead of allowing them to be discouraged in the growth of wool, by importation such as I have adverted to, it seems but reasonable to desire that they should be protected in their own market, and have secured, as far as the Legislature can secure it, a reasonable price for their own product.

"Let it however be observed, as has been remarked in a late report, that the growers of long wool have not the same ground for complaint with the growers of other wool. Long wool has risen in twenty-eight years ending 1815, from 4*d.* to 23*d.* per lb.; and as no wool of that kind is, or will be imported into this country to any extent, because very little so good as our own can be procured from the Continent, the price is not debased, as is the case with the

short and fine wools, by an overwhelming importation.

"With respect to other wools, I would repeat it again and again, we should never relax in our efforts to obtain for them a sufficient protection in our own market. The cause is so just that it must succeed at last, when its merits shall be better understood and the question more fully comprehended: a single petition, however, will not be sufficient. There should be petitions from every district where fine short wool is grown; and by this means, certainly, a protecting duty will be obtained in favour of wool, similar to that which is extended to every other produce and manufacture of the country.

"We may judge what would be the effect of such a duty on wool, from the effect which has been produced by the policy of protection respecting the Iron Trade of this country. The importation of unwrought iron into these kingdoms was very great, until Parliament laid on a duty of 3*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* per ton imported in British, and of 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* in Foreign ships. The consequence has been that the importation of foreign iron is extremely reduced, and yet the manufacture is so increased, that it was lately supposed, we had surpassed the demand abroad for many articles of iron.

"It is much to be lamented that the Legislature did not see the importance of a duty on wool to the revenue at a period when revenue was so much wanted. On the importation which took place in the year 1814 of 15,712,517lbs., it would have produced, at the rate of one shilling per pound, an addition to the revenue of 785,625*l.*, and it would have saved the country the expense of such extraordinary importations as those which, in the year above mentioned, amounted, at the low rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* per pound, to the sum of 1,964,064*l.* And it deserves further to be observed, that this addition to the revenue is not all the country would have gained by the imposition of the duty; for it would have prevented the extreme debasement which took place in the price of British wool, and by securing that article an adequate market, would have contributed to increase the supply, and thereby to advance our woollen manufactures.

"I am sorry to say, that our landed interest, on which the real prosperity of the country so essentially depends, is too often borne down in the House of Commons by the clamours or efforts of men who are, comparatively, little concerned in the general welfare, and who seem to imagine that every thing should give way to their views of the monied and manufacturing interests of the kingdom. Yet none have a greater stake in the country, or are so much interested in its real welfare, as the owners and occupiers of the soil; and the policy which has so frequently neglected or resisted their claims, must eventually excite great and well-founded discontent, and promote opinions calculated to encourage innovations injurious, if not fatal, to the order, the welfare, and the constitution of the realm.

"There are those who on this question seem to think every thing is to be sacrificed for a foreign market, as if that market were the only one on which we had to depend for the sale of our productions, or as if it were the best and the most profitable. Now the truth is clearly the reverse. It is not only not the best and most profitable, but the most precarious and fluctuating. We may be driven from it by the contingencies of war, by the artifices of policy, by the effects of competition, and by that failure of demand for our own, which may arise from the growing manufactures of other countries. Whereas, the sure and highly improving markets of the British Empire are liable to none of these causes of unsteadiness or decline, are always sufficient to employ a vast number of manufacturers, and to consume infinitely the greater part of our manufacture. This, generally called *the home*, in contradistinction to *the foreign market*, includes, as stated to you on a former occasion, not only England, Scotland, and Ireland, but all our Colonies in North America, the whole of the West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, Gibraltar, Malta, and all places now in our occupation, containing a population of nearly thirty millions, exclusive of Negroes and Indians. Such a market, compared with which our export trade to foreign nations is insignificant, we cannot consent to impair or sacrifice for any other, by no means, for the supply (so much exaggerated of late by certain declaimers) of the few millions of people, not very opulent, scattered over the thinly inhabited country of the American States. The woollen manu-

facture of England has been computed to amount to 28,000,000*l.* It is not easy to form an accurate calculation, but that sum is; I think, the lowest. The value of the British woollens exported from Great Britain in the three last years has been as follows:—

	1815	1816	1817
Value as calculated at the official rates of valuation	£ 7,486,922	£ 5,842,747	£ 6,074,729
Value according to the declarations of the merchant exporters	10,900,927	8,404,528	7,948,919

"Now, of the whole of this export, scarcely the amount of one million actually ever went to foreign markets for direct consumption. The rest is consumed in the home market, which includes, as before stated, Ireland, the Colonies, and other dependencies of Great Britain. I do not mean, however, in thus adverting to the superior importance of the home market, and the claims which it possesses to all possible encouragement on the part of the Legislature, to imply an opinion that our foreign trade is to be neglected or sacrificed. It is principally beneficial as taking off any redundancy that may occur, and thus preventing the loss and discouragement of the manufacturer. If, indeed, the home and foreign markets were to be put in opposition to each other, and the alternative of necessarily abandoning one of them presented itself, there would be no difficulty in deciding which should be preferred.—But I am decidedly of opinion, that the due encouragement of the home market would operate favourably on the foreign; and if, by a duty on the import of foreign wool, we might be induced so to cultivate our own wools as to render us independent, or nearly so, of foreign nations for their fleeces, we should preserve a considerable portion of our capital at home, which is now paid to foreign countries, for wool, to the annual amount of upwards of two millions sterling; we should be able to supply our own woollen manufactures with the raw material, more certainly, and on better terms, than they are supplied at present; and by this demand for a home product, in preference of a foreign, the agricultural interest of the country would be proportionally encouraged and advanced.

"The necessity of encouraging the growth of our own wools does not depend on these arguments alone for its confirmation and support, by observations like these. It is certain, that if we suffer our wools to decline, our woollen manufacture must decline also, in precisely the same proportion. The whole world would not be able to supply us with wool sufficient for our demand. Whatever capital we might possess, we could not procure from other countries more than they could spare from their own supply, and which would be utterly inadequate to our wants; if we could procure a sufficient supply, the price would rise with the demand, and the demand increase in proportion to the decline of our own wools, till, supposing our capital could afford such an expenditure, our woollens would advance to a price which would necessarily exclude them from the foreign market. It is therefore of great moment to the prosperity of our woollen manufactures to encourage the growth of our wools at home. By such means only we can render ourselves independent of other countries, for an article of the utmost importance to our trade; and if we should once become dependent on them, they will know how to regulate their prices by our wants, and thus impose on our great manufacture a burden, under which it must infallibly decline, and eventually perish.

"As it may be interesting to the meeting, and assist many in forming an estimate of the value of their wool, I have collected from the different counties and districts where short and fine wool is grown, the following accounts:—

"At Hereford the coarse wool sold on an average for 2*s.* per lb. The Ryland, of which there is very little pure, being mostly mixed with Leicester, from 2*s.* 5*d.* to 3*s.* 2½ per lb. Mr. Price sold his merino wool at 4*s.* 4½*d.* per lb, and 4*s.* was refused for merino of rather inferior quality.*

* The following may be depended upon as a correct account of the present prices of Spanish Wool:—

Estramadura, or Seville Wool.. } 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 3*d.* per lb.
Soria, none in the market.
Segovias..... 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 3*d.* do.
Leonisia ..... 5*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* do.

There are Wools in the market of the

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"At Ross fair on the 20th instant, ryeland tinded sold at 2*s.* 11½*d.*, and merino at 4*s.* 1*d.* per lb.

"Thetford fair was very fully attended, both by sellers and buyers, and business was transacted with great spirit; and the sales took place in the room. Mr. Coke offered his wool at 3*s.* per lb., which was immediately accepted; he declaring that he should not sell it so low, if it was not sold in the room. The wool of the prime flocks sold readily at the same price—some wool about a halfpenny less. We have no account of the coarser wools.

"The price of wool of the same quality in Suffolk and Essex, it is expected will be nearly the same. But the account of their wool meetings have not yet reached us.

"The fair at Dorchester in Oxfordshire, was well attended, both by growers and dealers. As usual very little business was done till after dinner; nearly the whole of the wool was disposed of.

South Down ....2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d. per lb.
Do. mixed.....2s. 1½d. to 2s. 4½d. do.
Berkshire .....2s. 1d. to 2s. 3½d. do.
Do. mixed with Leicester....} 2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 3½d. do.
Welch Long Wool 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d. do.

Merino Wool was sold at 4s. and Lamb's Wool at 2s. 7d. per lb.

"I see no reason why our best south down wool should not sell at least as high as it does in other counties; viz. 3*s.* per lb., and in proportion for wool not equally fine. I am sorry to find that some wool growers, contrary to agreement, sell their wool before the fair; by which practice they may injure the sale in general, and seldom do themselves any good.

"Some principal wool-staplers in London speak of a great demand for south down wool, and appear surprised that it is so, as the foreign wool is coming in very fast; and they affirm that 6,300,000 lbs. of foreign wool have been imported into London and Bristol, since the 1st of January last, and that wool will not continue to bear any advance upon last year's prices. So that their opinion is, that British wool will not retain its present price, and I am disposed to agree in that opinion, if an unrestricted importation of foreign wool should be continued."

The address having been read, the meeting unanimously requested that their thanks might be given to Lord Sheffield for the valuable information he had afforded them.

latter class, for which 6*s.* 9*d.* is required; but the chief of this class of wool may be bought at 5*s.* 9*d.* to 6*s.* 3*d.*

INSCRIPTION ON THE TOMB OF THE LATE JAMES COBB, ESQ.

The following is the inscription on the tomb of the late James Cobb, Esq.* which we feel assured will be read with interest by those who know how to appreciate departed worth.

Sacred to the memory of James Cobb, Esq. late Secretary to the Hon. East India Company, which important situation he filled with distinguished ability, integrity, and zeal.

His moral and social character was marked by the tenderest sympathy for human suffering, and the most benevolent exertions for its relief.

To the graces of an accomplished mind he united the most endearing virtues. He gladdened life by the charm of his manners and adorned it by his example.

The memory of his worth will be his best and most lasting monument, and has afforded his afflicted family consolation and instruction.

He departed this life after a long and painful illness, the 2d of June, 1818, in the 62d year of his age, in the humble and devout hope of salvation through the merits of his Redeemer.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCES RESPECTING THE LETTER C, AS CONNECTED WITH THE LAMENTED PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

Her mother's name is Caroline, her own was Charlotte; that of her consort Coburg; she was married at Carlton House; her town residence was Camelford House, the late owner of which, Lord Camelford, was untimely killed in a duel; her country residence Claremont, not long ago the property of Lord Clive, who ended his days by suicide; she died in Childbed, the name of her accoucheur being Croft.

The EPISTLE *from the* YEARLY MEETING *of* FRIENDS *held in* LONDON *by* ADJOURNMENTS, *from the 20th of the* FIFTH MONTH, *to the 30th of the same, inclusive*, 1818,

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends, in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

DEAR FRIENDS,

IN this our annual assembly, it has again pleased our Heavenly Father to overshadow us with his love. We

* For Portrait and Memoir, *vide* Vol. XXXI. page 155.

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have been enabled to transact the important affairs which have come before us, in much harmony and condescension, and have been comforted, and permitted to rejoice in a renewed sense of Divine goodness. Under the expansive influence of these feelings, we offer you our cordial salutation, and express our earnest solicitude, that we may indeed be a spiritual house, built up in our Lord Jesus Christ, our Mediator and Intercessor—our hope of eternal glory.

We have received an Epistle from our friends in Ireland, and one from each of the Yearly Meetings in America, except that of North Carolina. Our brethren in the State of Ohio, although themselves removed from the scene of slavery, have, after the example of those in Pennsylvania, thought it right to address a memorial to their general government, on behalf of the African race, who in various parts of the United States are kidnapped, and involved in the miseries of lawless violence. The Epistle from New-York conveys the acceptable intelligence of an act of their Legislature which declares that slavery shall cease in that State in the year 1827.

The amount of the sufferings of our members, as reported to this meeting, in support of our testimony against tithes and other ecclesiastical claims, and including some small demands for military purposes, is upwards of sixteen thousand two hundred pounds.

This meeting has been large; and in examining into the state of our Society, we have been afresh desirous that our various Christian testimonies may be maintained in purity and consistency. One of those by which we are distinguished is, our peculiar view of the subject of public worship. Great are the benefits which result from a right performance of this indispensable service. The tendency of our practice is to direct the mind unto God; and, if it be pursued with sincerity and earnestness, our hopes will be ultimately *fixed* on Him, the unfailing Source of help. We shall then be led from an undue dependence on outward ministry, and come to experience that state in which we can "worship God in spirit, and rejoice in Christ Jesus, and have no confidence in the flesh."* How circumspect, how reverent, and how watchful, ought we then to be in our religious meetings! But we fear that too many do not maintain a waiting, dependent state of mind in these assemblies; that they do not enough seek for strength to abstract their attention from wandering thoughts and earthly cares. Hence it arises, that they do not so fully partake of the evidence of Divine superintending regard—of those consolations which the Lord in mercy grants to such as hunger and thirst after righteousness. This unwatchfulness, we apprehend to be a principal cause that so many are found to neglect our first-day afternoon meetings. And we entreat those who are thus deficient, to consider whether they are not preferring ease, and an indulgence in the pleasures of life, to the obligations of religious duty, and the possession of spiritual riches.

We believe that all who are faithful in the Christian practice to which we have just alluded, will, on reflection, discover that their care is not to be confined only to themselves. We therefore exhort friends, whether in towns or in the country, whether engaged in trade or in agriculture, to be watchful over their children and dependents, and in love to use their influence to prevent them from associating with improper company, on the day set apart for public worship. Where a consistency of conduct in this respect is observed, it is instructive to others; and its effects are, we doubt not, beneficially felt, on resuming the necessary cares of life. The offering of a word of counsel on this and on all occasions where it may appear needed, in tenderness to the object of it, and in the flowings of pure love, is worthy of the attention of all classes of our members.

And now, dear friends, who fill the important station of parents, permit us to express the warm interest which we have felt on your account, and on that of your offspring. It has often been the concern of this meeting to recommend, (and again feeling its importance we desire to enforce the advice,) that your interesting charge may from very early life be brought up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." Let it be your earnest and tender care to subject their wills, and thus prepare them to bear the cross of Christ. Cultivate in their minds, as far as is in your power, the fear and love of God, and a strict regard to truth and integrity. Neglect no endeavours to pre-

* Phil. iii. 3.

serve them in innocence, and let them be early habituated to simplicity of dress and manner, and to restraints from indulgencies inconsistent with our Christian profession. As their infant minds expand, may it be your care frequently to direct their attention to the gentle intimations of the Spirit of Christ, which are often to be distinctly perceived in childhood. One great instrument in forming the mind to piety and virtue, is a well-grounded knowledge of the Holy Scriptures—a knowledge of the wonderful dealings of Almighty God with his chosen people in ancient times, of those predictions which point out the coming of the Messiah, and of their accomplishment in that most glorious display of Divine love, the sending of his beloved Son, a Sacrifice for our sins, and a Light to enlighten the world.

But, never forget, that it should be your care to set that example of an humble Christian, which so beautifully enforces the pure precepts of the gospel: your own minds must be seasoned with grace; and your labours will only be effectual as they are carried on and blessed by the power of the Spirit of Christ. If, in the discharge of this duty, discouragements should arise, let not these become a cause of dismay. Even these may teach the important lesson, highly necessary to be learned, that it is only as fresh supplies of holy aid are granted, that we can safely labour in this work. The evidence which will at times in mercy be afforded, that Divine Goodness views such efforts with acceptance, and the cheering trust that the continued care of a tender parent may, if not at the time, yet at a future day, be rewarded, are powerful incitements to persevere in the way of well-doing.

And, dear young friends, earnest have been our desires for *your* advancement in the way of life and salvation; that you may *all* not only be professors with us, but by obedience to the Spirit of Christ, become real possessors of the Truth as it is in Jesus. We are persuaded, that in the eyes of many amongst you, the Truth has indeed appeared lovely: why then is there not a full surrender to its power and to its convictions? The Lord loveth an early sacrifice. His numberless blessings call for your gratitude, and your allegiance. And mournful indeed will be the reflection, should your days be lengthened to advanced age, that you have slighted the mercies of a gracious Creator, that you have preferred the love of the world and its fading pleasures, and that there can be no peaceful retrospect on devotedness to his cause.

To you, of this class, who have taken some steps in the right way, we would tenderly offer a few remarks. The youthful mind, in its love for the cause of religion, is readily led into action. Here is a fresh call for watchfulness. A benevolent desire to promote the Lord's work in the earth, and to serve their fellow-men, may have imperceptibly led some from a close and frequent examination of the state of their own hearts. In mixing in public companies, and in witnessing the success of the efforts that are used to promote the common good, our own minds may be gratified, but our quick perception of spiritual instruction may be weakened. Far be it from this meeting to discourage its members from sharing in those excellent labours, in which we can, consistently with our religious principles, unite. In the universal dispersion of the sacred volume, and in the moral and religious instruction of the poor of this and of other countries, we feel a very lively interest. We rejoice in the progress of these good works; but our earnest concern for all is, that each may seek to know and to abide in his proper station: that they whose field of usefulness is principally within the limits of our own Society, may be faithful to their call, and diligent in their Master's service. And may you, whose labours are more extended, be especially careful, that your exertions for the good of others are adorned and enforced by humility, and by that consistency with our principles, which can only be maintained by watchfulness and prayer: that it may be manifest to all, that the love of Christ operating in the heart leads you to seek, not the praise of men, but the glory of God.

The awful subject of the punishment of Death has at this time deeply impressed our minds. We believe that where the precepts and spirit of our great Lord and Lawgiver have a complete ascendency, they will lead to the abolition of this practice. The situation of those who have forfeited their liberty by the commission of crime, has also claimed our consideration. We regard such as objects of great compassion, and desire that they may re-

ceive the kind assistance of friends who may have it in their power to help them; but this should be coupled with due prudence and discretion, and with that respect to the laws of our country, and to those who administer them, which we have ever believed it our duty to enjoin.

As a choice of Representatives in Parliament is expected soon to take place, we wish to caution all our members against entering into political parties. This meeting has formerly manifested its care on the subject, and we desire that the conduct of such friends as have any share to take herein, may be marked by a Christian demeanour, and that they may show themselves to be truly redeemed from the spirit of contention and tumult.

Finally, beloved friends, collectedly and individually, farewell. "May the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost be with you all. Amen."*

Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting, by

WILLIAM DILLWORTH CREWDSON,
Clerk to the Meeting this Year.

An EPISTLE *from the* YEARLY MEETING, 1818, *on the* SUBJECT *of* RELIGIOUS CARE *over* CHILDREN.

From the Yearly Meeting of Friends held in London, by Adjournments, from the 20th, to the 30th inclusive, of the Fifth Month, 1818, *to the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings in Great Britain and Ireland.*

DEAR FRIENDS,

A FEAR having prevailed in this Meeting, that the minds of many of the Children of Friends, are suffered to remain in a state of much ignorance respecting the great truths of the Christian religion; and this fear being confirmed by information, now received, of their too frequent want of almost any instruction, when first introduced to our public schools, we feel it our duty to express the desire which dwells on our minds, that the attention of parents, and others amongst us who have the care of children, may be more and more directed to training them up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord."

Parents, as they watch the opening capacities of their beloved offspring, may instil into them, during their very early years, (a period when prejudice and worldly temptations present but little obstruction to the work,) the first principles of religion. It is their indispensable duty to seek opportunities for this purpose; that they may impress upon their children the fear and the love of God; and point their early affections to the blessed Jesus, who laid down his life for them, and has, in a peculiar manner, called them unto himself.—"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not."

A highly important means for promoting these objects, is instruction in the holy Scriptures. No study is more interesting to children when it is judiciously presented to their attention. It is a pleasant and most useful employment to store their tender minds with a knowledge of those sacred histories which so beautifully display the wisdom and love of God; to make them acquainted with the types and prophecies which represented before-hand the coming and character of Christ; and to point out to them those essential truths which were fully brought to light by the gospel. In the course of such instruction, their minds ought to be directed to those parts of Scripture which elucidate our peculiar religious testimonies. Thus, as they advance in life, they will know on what grounds their profession rests. An increasing attachment to that profession will also be promoted in them, by their being led to peruse the history of our Society, and especially the interesting lives of our early predecessors.

As Friends are thus concerned to communicate to their tender charge a knowledge of Christian Truth, we believe that they will themselves often derive instruction as well as comfort from the work. In prosecuting this work, however, let us always remember that we cannot, of ourselves, produce religion in the mind; and that the *letter* is of value to us, only as is it introduces to the *spirit*.

On this principle, we must make it our chief object to direct the early and constant attention of our offspring to the Spirit of Christ within them, from which alone can spring the fruits of righteousness: we must wait upon that Spirit ourselves, for ability to perform our parental duties; and we must seek the Lord, in prayer, for his blessing upon all our efforts. And let it be your concern, dear friends, to fix in your

* 2 Cor. xiii. 14.

children also, the habit of prayer: teach them, that of themselves they can do nothing; let them be accustomed, in early life, to religious retirement; and tenderly advise them to lift up their hearts, morning by morning, and evening by evening, to the Author of all their mercies. Thus they will experience preservation, and as they increase in stature, will increase also in favour with God and man.

Finally, may you be encouraged, above every thing, to set before them, in your own conduct, a truly Christian example. Let them behold, in your pure conversation and humble deportment, the true beauty of holiness; and let the sweetness of your spirits, and the gentleness of your demeanour, be a means of leading *them* "to prefer Jerusalem above their chief joy."

As Friends of all classes become more completely alive to the duty of promoting, as we have now recommended, the religious edification of their beloved children, we fully believe that, through Divine grace, the good fruit will be conspicuous, and that very many will be raised up from amongst us, to glorify the God of their fathers.

We are, with love, your Friends and Brethren.

Signed in and on behalf of the Yearly Meeting, by

WILLIAM DILLWORTH CROWDSON,
Clerk to the Meeting this Year.

[*** The several Quarterly Meetings are earnestly recommended to pay solid attention to the important subject of this Epistle, and to make such use and distribution of it as may best answer the purpose intended.]

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION. No. XLV.

THE TERRITORY OF HOMBOURG.

HOMBOURG was before the late system of making and unmaking Sovereigns an appanage of a younger branch of the family of Hesse-Darmstadt, and under the sovereignty of the Grand Duke of Hesse, with a territory literally not much exceeding in size that of Lilliput, as described by Gulliver, 'Twelve miles in circumference.' Now the little State is swelled into an absolute Monarchy. A patch of territory is given to it on the opposite side of the Rhine; it musters from 18,000 to 20,000 subjects, and contains ten square German, about fifty square English miles. This enormous aggrandizement is owing to the influence at Vienna of the four or five sons of the reigning Sovereign, distinguished and meritorious officers in the service of the Emperor of Austria. Of the elder brother, the hereditary Prince (the husband of the Princess Elizabeth), every body speaks well, as a brave honest soldier. One of the brothers is married to a Princess of Prussia. Hombourg is a pretty little place, in a beautiful country, under noble mountains. The reigning Sovereign a worthy infirm old Prince The revenue of the State about 15,000*l.* a year. The hereditary Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin has long been attached to the Princess of Hesse-Hombourg, the only sister of the husband of our Princess; but there is 'one fair daughter and no more,' and the old Sovereign of Hombourg loving her more than 'passing well,' long declared the impossibility of parting with her. He has now at last been induced to consent with tears in his eyes to the separation, but he cannot bring himself to remain at Hombourg during the marriage, and will return to it only to welcome his married son and his illustrious daughter-in-law. The old Landgrave is somewhat *bizarre* in his character, and when he at last assented to his daughter's marriage, it was on condition that it should take place on the 1st of April.

It is a curious fact, of which we are apprised by a German friend, that the present will not be the first connexion of little Hesse-Hombourg with England. As far back as the year 1294, Hombourg became, by a singular bargain, a fief of our Edward I. The Emperor Adolphus (of Nassau) was involved in a dispute with Philip of France, with whom our Edward being also disposed to quarrel, he entered into a close alliance with the Emperor, and engaged him to declare war against Philip. The chief agent between the two Sovereigns and promoter of the alliance, was Adolphus's favourite, Eberhard, Count of Catzenellenbogen and Lord of Hombourg. The King of England in his anxiety to secure him to his interest, persuaded him to become his vassal, seconding his proposal by 500*l.* of English gold, which it appears possessed as much attraction to little Princes in those days as in these.—The Count could not resist the offer, and actually took the oath of allegiance before an Ambassador from the English King for the castle and town of Hombourg.

PROPAGATION OF FISH.

The propagation of fish is perhaps one of the most obscure matters in this branch of science. It was formerly a common custom in some of the Scottish rivers, to 'fish the waters,' as it was called, by torch-light during the spawning season, during the latter end of November and beginning of December. On these occasions a boat furnished with a strong light was navigated in quest of salmon, technically denominated *Bills* (quasi *Mules*, we suppose), which, when discovered, were immediately speared. A witness of one of the expeditions relates the following fact:—

"Two fish of a moderate size, perhaps about 18 inches long, were squeezed into a hollow space, resembling the rut of a cart-wheel, about 8 or 9 inches wide, and rather more than 2 feet long, which they had evidently dug in the centre of the stream. It was in a shallow, about 20 yards above a pool of considerable depth. They were not even disturbed by the glare of the torch-light; and were, for the sake of further investigation, left in the same state in which they were discovered. Next day there was no appearance of the hollow; on the contrary, the spot, which had been accurately marked, was, if any thing, rather higher than the rest of the gravel. In about three weeks or a month after the spawn had been thus deposited, the spot, and for a considerable distance around it, was covered with a *glairy* substance, resembling the spawn of frogs, which seemed to bind the sand and gravel together, so as to prevent their being acted upon or moved by the current. About the beginning of February this substance seemed to be disappearing; and one day, about the middle of the month, the gravel appeared to be actually heaving up and down. A considerable fall of rain raised the river, and prevented the tumulus being turned over with a spade at this critical period; and when the water fell to its former level, no vestige of the *fish-burrow* remained. The pool below was however investigated, and found to be swarming with myriads of fish, many of them so small as to be scarcely visible to the naked eye. In a week they had increased in size considerably; in a fortnight the pool was much thinned, and the fry could be traced nearly a mile down the river; by the middle of March some were an inch and a half long, and in May seven dozen were caught with the rod and fly, generally from four to five inches in length. They were moving in shoals, and making their way to the sea." The writer adds, that in the spawning the breeding fish are followed into the small rivers by a species called *spawn-suckers*, who dig up and feed on the deposit; the young have also many enemies, but still the increase is prodigious.

DURATION OF ENGLISH PARLIAMENTS.

The following table shows the number of Parliaments held in each reign, from the 27th of Edward I., A.D. 1299, to the end of George II., showing also the respective lengths of each reign:—

	Number of Parliaments.	Length of Reigns. Years.
Edward I. (from 1299)	8	8
Edward II.	15	20
Edward III.	37	50
Richard II.	26	22
Henry IV.	10	14
Henry V.	11	9
Henry VI.	22	39
Edward IV.	5	22
Richard III.	1	2
Henry VII.	3	24
Henry VIII.	3	38
Edward VI.	2	6
Mary	5	5
Elizabeth	10	45
James I.	4	22
Charles I.	4	24
Charles II.	3	36
James II.	3	4
William III.	6	13
Anne	6	12
George I.	2	13
George II.	6	33
	202	461

From this table it appears, that in the four hundred and sixty-one years preceding the reign of King George III., there were two hundred and two Parliaments, whose average duration was two years and a quarter; and that in two hundred and ten years preceding the reign of Henry VIII. there was one hundred and forty three Parliaments, averaging rather less than one year and a half each.

CARBONIC ACID.

M. Theodore de Saussure has published the result of a number of experiments to determine the relative proportion of carbonic acid in the atmos-

phere during summer and winter. His method was to fill a large glass globe with the air to be examined, and to put into it a quantity of barytes water. The carbonic acid in the air was determined by the quantity of carbonate of barytes formed. In winter 10,000 parts of air in volumn gave a mean of 4-79 parts of carbonic acid gas. In summer, 10,000 measures of air gave a mean of 7-13 parts of carbonic acid gas.

THE SUGAR-CANE.

M. Dorion has pointed out a very simple mode of clarifying the syrup of the sugar-cane; he merely throws into the boiling juice a certain quantity of the bark of the *pyramidal ash* in powder. The sugar-planters of Guadaloupe, it is stated, have made him a present of a hundred thousand francs; those of Martinique have given him an equal sum.

BIOGRAPHICAL REGISTER
OF
EMINENT PERSONS
RECENTLY DECEASED.

No. XXX.

SIR THOMAS BERNARD, BART.

SIR THOMAS BERNARD, Baronet, LL.D., long and justly celebrated for his philanthropic labours and writings in furtherance of the public charities and other useful institutions of the kingdom; some of which derived their origin, and most of them energetic assistance and support from him. He was the third son of Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. Governor of New Jersey and Massachusets Bay, and was born at Lincoln, on the 27th of April, 1750. Having accompanied his father, when young, to America, he studied at Harvard College in New England, and took a Master of Arts degree there. On his return to this kingdom he entered himself of Lincoln's-Inn, and in 1780 was called to the Bar, and practised many years as a Conveyancer, in which line he soon acquired a high reputation. On the 11th of May, 1782, he married Margaret, one of the two daughters, and eventually sole heiress, of Patrick Adair, Esquire, which marriage adding considerably to his income, he gradually withdrew from his profession, and took up the line of honourable and useful employment, in which he so greatly distinguished himself for the rest of his life, that of suggesting and forwarding all charitable and other useful public establishments, and of composing and publishing many excellent works, the chief object of which was to diffuse moral, religious, and industrious habits among the lower orders, and to increase their comforts and improve their way of life; which publications are so generally known as to make any recital of them quite unnecessary. In this his first marriage, as well as in that which took place afterwards on the 15th June, 1815, with Charlotte Matilda, youngest daughter of Sir Edward Hulse, Bart., he always considered himself very fortunate, from that congeniality of temper and disposition which existed, so conducive to mutual happiness in both instances.

Having made himself very serviceable as one of the Governors of the Foundling Hospital, in conducting their business, he was, on the 13th of May, 1795, upon Dr. White's resignation, elected Treasurer of that Corporation, where he resided eleven happy years, giving a constant and zealous attention to all the concerns of that establishment, the revenues of which he greatly augmented, by his plan of building on a part of the hospital estate several handsome streets, to one of which the Governors thought fit to give his name; and upon his resignation, in December, 1806, he was elected a Vice-President, and so continued till December, 1810.

Soon after he became Treasurer of the Foundling, viz. in 1796, he proposed, and in concert with the Bishop of Durham, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Edward James Elliot, Mr. Morton Pitt, and other benevolent characters, established the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor, which has been the means of diffusing over the country a large mass of useful information, producing every where an evident effect in improving the situation and conduct of the poorer classes.

In 1799, on the suggestion of Count Rumford, he set on foot the plan of the Royal Institution; for which the King's Charter was obtained on the 13th of January, 1800, which has been of eminent service in affording a school for useful knowledge to the young people of the metropolis, and in bringing forward to public notice many learned and able men in the capacity of Lecturers; and most of all, in its laboratory being the cradle of the transcendant discoveries of Sir Humphry Davy, which

have benefitted and enlightened Europe and the whole world.

On the 25th of May, 1800, wishing to assist in remedying the complaint of a want of Church room in the populous parts of the metropolis, Sir Thomas purchased a large building, which had been erected for a chapel, in West-street, Seven Dials, and established it, with the consent of the Rector, and the Bishop of London, as a Free Chapel for the neighbourhood, with a day-school annexed to it for 420 boys, and a separate school for girls; and two years afterwards, with the assistance of his chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Gurney, now Rector of St. Clement Danes, he added to this establishment the Society, called the Chapel Benevolent Society. In a similar attempt at Brighton, many years afterwards, he was not equally successful; the Free Chapel which he, in conjunction with many worthy characters there, had established, being at last put down, on the plea of its interference with the rights of the Vicar.

It would be endless to mention all the measures which he brought forward at this period of his life, as well for protecting children in cotton mills, and the apprentices of chimney-sweepers, as also for providing schooling for the blind, promoting vaccinations, and establishing hospitals for cases of typhus fever, all of which were eminently useful, but the last more particularly so in the metropolis, and in large towns, where his system was adopted.

In 1801, the Archbishop of Canterbury conferred upon him a Lambeth degree of A.M; and at the same time the University of Edinburgh sent him a degree of L.L.D. In the same year his kind friend and relative, the Bishop of Durham, appointed him Chancellor of that Diocese, which occasioned his paying annual visits, to the County Palatine, during one of which the School at Bishop's Auckland was planned, of which he gives a description in one of his best publications. He had the pleasure of establishing St. Marylebone School a few years afterwards, (in 1808) on a plan entirely to his satisfaction, when his residence in Wimpole street made it very inconvenient for him to give his attention to it.

In 1805, he formed the plan of the British Institution for the promotion of the Fine Arts, since better known by the name of the British Gallery, where splendid Exhibitions of Painting and Sculpture have been annually brought forward to the Public, greatly to the encouragement and improvement of British taste and skill.

Being a member of the Literary Society, he conceived the plan, in unison with the present Lord Mountnorris, and other members of that Society, of establishing a Club-house for Literature, from which all gaming, drinking and party politics should be excluded. This club-house was opened in 1809. in Albemarle-street, under the name of the Alfred, and many of the Bishops and Judges became members of it; and as a proof of its high reputation, we may cite the long list of candidates, and strong contention every year to be elected to fill the vacancies which happen.

Among his numerous publications, those entitled the Barrington School, the Cottager's Meditations, Dialogue between Monsieur François and John English, the entire Prefaces and most of the Reports of the Society for the Poor, and Spurinna, or the Comforts of Old Age, have been the most popular. This last work was printed privately in 1813, and given away to friends; but the applications for it grew so numerous, as to induce him, in 1816. to publish it, with considerable augmentations, and it has since gone through four editions.

The last energetic effort of his life was to procure some mitigation, if not a total repeal, of the enormous Tax on British Salt, which he considered contrary to every maxim of sound policy, and militating against the best interests of the country. He first broached these sentiments in a pamphlet on the supply of employment and subsistence for the labouring classes, published in 1816. And he followed up the subject by his last and most laboured work, entitled "The Case of the Salt Duties." This led to the appointment of a Committee of the House of Commons, for the investigation of the subject, before whom he was examined as to the grounds of the opinions which he held, and as to the information which he held, and as to the information which he had collected. The result was, that a Bill was ordered to be brought into Parliament for reducing the Duties on Rock Salt used for feeding cattle and other Agricultural purposes. And it exceedingly gratified him during his last illness, to know that he, and those who co-operated with

him, had so far succeeded as to obtain this Act.

During the last winter he had been occasionally indisposed with a cough and bilious attack: and his incessant labour and study in discussing and urging the Salt question, had had a visible effect in increasing his complaints, so as to induce him, about the middle of June, to repair to Leamington Spa, where, after about ten days residence, the symptoms grew alarming; but he would not consent that his friends should be written to, either thinking favourably of his own case, or wishing that they should not be troubled on the occasion. A dropsical affection came on, which increasing, overpowered his breath, and hastened the termination of his valuable life, and on Wednesday forenoon the 1st of July, he expired without a struggle at Leamington Spa, in the 69th year of his age.

His remains were brought to London, and interred on Friday, the 10th of July, next to those of his first Lady, in a vault under the Foundling Chapel, where he had always expressed a wish to be buried.

He had two elder brothers, one of whom, Francis, died before his father, and the other, Sir John, died in the West Indies in 1809, when he succeeded to the Baronetage.

His first Lady, Margaret Adair, died on the 6th of June, 1813, after a happy union of thirty one years; and her character is eulogized by him in his Spurinna, or the Comforts of Old Age, under the title of a Tribute to the Memory of a Departed Friend. His second Lady, Charlotte Matilda Hulse, survives him; and to her attendance on him, he owed much of his satisfaction and comfort in his latest moments, breathing his last in her arms.

The best consolation to her and his surviving friends, is, that he is gone to receive the reward of his beneficent actions, and that they may look forward to the period of a happy re-union in a better state. As he left no issue, his title devolves to his only surviving brother, Scrope, of Winchendon, Bucks, and of Pall mall, London, who, in 1811, by Royal licence, added the name of Morland to that of Bernard, and after having been Member in several Parliaments for Aylesbury, has been since, and is at present Member for St. Mawes.

SIR JOHN OLDMIXON.

He was the grandson of the famous critical and political writer, Mr. John Oldmixon, who severely attacked Pope, and was more severely attacked by the Poet in return. The daughter of Mr. Oldmixon married an eminent Italian Musician, whose name was Morella, by whom she had the Gentleman whose death we have noticed. Young Morella, however, in reverence for the memory of his grandfather, and the family from which he descended, and which formerly possessed considerable property at Olmixon, in Somersetshire, obtained a licence to assume the name of his ancestors. He was many years in the army, and a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Duke of Portland during his Viceroyalty in Ireland, and was then knighted by that nobleman. Sir John once figured in the higher circles of fashion, and is one of the characters introduced by the late ingenious Harry Bunbury in his ludicrous drawing of *The Long Dance*, from which there is an engraving. Sir John was possessed of lively talents, and much humour in conversation. He had also a taste for ludicrous poetry, and soon after the opening of the Royalty Theatre, furnished Palmer with a whimsical continuation of *Midas*, under the title of "*Apollo turned Stroller*," the music of which was supplied by his friend, Dr. Arnold. — Sir John married Miss George, a celebrated vocal performer in her day. They unhappily disagreed during their residence in America, and were divorced according to the laws of the United States. Finding his half-pay, and even the earnings of his wife, insufficient to provide for a growing family, and having considerable knowledge of gardening, he cultivated the earth, and drove his own cart, with the produce of his labours, to market himself, and appeared as easy in that character as he did when he performed with great success *Justice Woodcock* in the play, and *Mordecai* in the farce, with several other gentlemen, to gratify a great personage at Brighton. His mother lived to a very advanced age. She had been a very fine woman, elegant in her manners, and of an amiable and intelligent character, but inheriting all her father's dislike to the memory of Pope. Sir John must have been about sixty years of age.

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THE

LONDON REVIEW,

AND

LITERARY JOURNAL,

FOR AUGUST, 1818.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Felix Alvarez; or, Manners in Spain: Containing Descriptive Accounts of some of the prominent Events of the late Peninsular War; and Authentic Anecdotes, illustrative of the Spanish Character; interspersed with Pieces of Poetry, Original and from the Spanish. By Alexander R. C. Dallas, Esq. 3 vols, 12mo. pp. 838.

MADAME DE STAEL, we believe, was the first writer who employed fiction as a medium of pourtraying *modern* national characters: and though Mr. Dallas's Alvarez can by no means be placed on a par with her admired novel of *Corinne ou l'Italie*, yet he has produced a work highly respectable in its execution, and interesting in its incidents; which are sustained to the last, and afford a more close and interesting view of the Spanish character than is to be found in many bulky tomes of voyages and travels.

Mr. Dallas enjoyed peculiar advantages for observing the manners and characters of the Spaniards. Having been attached to the British army under General Graham (now Lord Lynedoch, to whom this work is inscribed in a manly dedication), Mr. D. informs us, that after the rasing of the siege of Cadiz, he accompanied the forces through the whole of Spain; and that on the return of peace, he availed himself of a season of leisure to comply with the request of his family, and retrace on paper, for their amusement, the very active scenes he had witnessed, and in which he had participated for several years.

The fable of the tale is briefly as follows:

Felix Alvarez, the son of a Spanish noble, learned, accomplished, and possessing a susceptible heart, repairs to Madrid, at the time Napoleon Buonaparte had intruded his brother Joseph into the Spanish throne. Here he enters into all the dissipations of the metropolis, from which he is aroused by the celebrated insurrection of the 2d of May, 1808. Animated by the patriotic spirit, which influenced so large a portion of his countrymen on that day, he was actively engaged in the attack on the French, and was dangerously wounded. On his recovery, being invited by his friend Mosquera (a secret spy of the French) to join the patriotic army, he repairs to Cadiz. Here he becomes enamoured of Ismena, a fair Andalusian, who returns his affection; and, arousing him from the vortex of dissipation, in which she saw him in danger of being absorbed, she procures him to be attached to the staff of a British general officer. Thus introduced into the army, Alvarez was present at the fording of the Lake of la Jarda, and the memorable battle of Barrosa, where General Graham so eminently distinguished himself. Of these two achievements we have some interesting particulars, which we do not remember to have seen in print.

Subsequently betrayed to the French by the perfidious Mosquera, Alvarez is conducted to the head-quarters of the general at San Lucar, but effects his escape in disguise. After traversing the country, he arrives at his paternal mansion in the village of Las Casas del Puerto; he finds it plundered, and beholds the corpse of his father suspended from a beam. A long and severe illness, accompanied by derangement, ensued for many months. On the return of reason and of health, Alvarez formed a band of guerillas from among the surviving peasants his neighbours, and began the successful career of vengeance, which soon procured for him the appel-

lation of *El Vengador*, or the Avenger. One of his first exploits was to surprise a French post of communication; and as the narrative of this undertaking will give our readers a good idea of the nature of the guerilla warfare, we extract the following particulars.

"The Rio Magasca rolls its shallow and interrupted course round the base of a high hill, which intervenes between its stream and the large village of Marta.

"It was on the side of this hill, as it shelved down to the river, that Alvarez first collected together his little troop, and here it was that they swore to prosecute an interminable war upon the ravagers of their country, and never to spare the life of a Frenchman whom it was in their power to destroy: here too they acknowledged Alvarez as their chief, and promised an entire obedience to his commands. Thus was formed their bond of union, and they prepared to place the seal upon it by dipping their swords in the blood of their enemies.

"Alvarez determined not to give the detachment any time for preparation, but to fall upon them, if possible, entirely by surprise. To ascertain the probability of a vigorous resistance from them, he went himself with Julian to the town of Marta, and procured a quantity of tobacco, under the pretence of selling which, he intended to introduce himself into the venta, to be able to seize the favourable opportunity of attack. To this end the guerillas crossed the Rio Magasca at different times, and concealed themselves in the wood with which the venta is surrounded, all however sufficiently near to it to be able to hear any signal that might be given from it. Alvarez and Sanchez, with their tobacco, crossed the river higher up, and got upon the road to Cacere which led them to the venta.

"As they approached it, they discovered several soldiers sitting before the door smoking, whilst others were employed in cleaning their accoutrements in a shed which adjoined the house, and where there were ten horses ready saddled, and prepared for service, with the sabres of their riders hanging at the pummels. Alvarez judged from this that half the detachment were kept on duty at one time.

"The soldiers accosted them:

"'Ola—what have you got there?'

"'Tobacco to sell. Will you buy any?'

"'Let's see it.'

Alvarez produced his packet of tobacco, which one of the soldiers took from him; and calling to some of his companions, they began without ceremony to share its contents.

"'If you take it all,' said Felix, 'you must pay me four dollars for it.'

"'Quatro diablos,' cried a soldier. 'Be off at a trot, and thank your stars we don't take your horse from you.'

"Alvarez acted his part by grumbling, and pursuing his road, but he had seen enough to know in what state he might expect to find the dragoons. As soon therefore as he had got out of sight of the venta, he struck off amongst the trees that bordered the road on either side, and, retracing his steps, was not long in rejoining his companions, who were in ambush in the rear of it.

"It had been a fine day, but the evening sky had gradually become overcast, and the gathering clouds, by impeding the rays of the sun, seemed to hasten him to his bed, bringing earlier on the night, for the arrival of which Alvarez and his party so anxiously longed. It came at last, and the conspiring clouds shut out every twinkling star, whose ray might have too soon betrayed the approach of the death-bearing guerillas. They left their ambush, and gaining the road they arrived within a few yards of the venta unperceived. The soldiers had retired within it, to their supper; and apparently mirth proceeded at the banquet, for the rude noise of their loud laughter fell upon the ears of Alvarez and his companions. The open shed by the side of the house was still occupied, as when Felix and Julian passed. The horses of half the detachment were ranged under it, ready for mounting; their bridles only were wanting, and these were suspended from the pummels of their saddles on one side, whilst the sabres of the dragoons hung on the other. A solitary sentry paced along this line of horses, and the clang of his empty sabre sheath, as it drawled along the ground, responsive to his measured footsteps, was the only sound from without the inn which mingled with the indications of mirth from within.

"Having ascertained from this circumstance that their horses were guarded but by one man, Felix advanced to the shed with his band.

"'Qui vive?' vociferated the sentinel.

"The answer was a fatal one. The soldier fell deprived of the power of repeating the question or giving the alarm. The horses were quickly bridled, and the sabres in the hands of the guerillas, who were before only armed with such weapons as could be concealed—pistols, knives, and daggers. A sufficient number of the party remained with the horses to protect them, whilst others, headed by Julian, went round the house in search of the other stable, where they expected to find the remaining horses. Alvarez led the rest of his men to the venta. The door was confined by a wooden latch, which was capable of being raised as well from the outside as from within. Proceeding with caution, Felix gently pushed the door open, but was scarcely able to distinguish clearly the objects that presented themselves, from the quantity of smoke which filled the great, and almost only room of the venta, for the lofts above stairs hardly deserved to be so called; this was a combination of the smoke which the strong wind prevented from ascending through the ill-contrived chimney, and that which had passed through the mouths of the soldiers, who were regaling themselves with the tobacco of which they had robbed Felix.

"The noise of their mirth had a little abated, or rather was drawn to one point by the attention of the whole to the song of one man, who was amusing his comrades and himself, by singing a French *chanson de table*: and this temporary silence rendered more electric the shock which was produced by the pistol of Felix, with which he effectually and eternally silenced the voice of the singer.

"The confusion that ensued is not to be described, and it must be left to the imagination to picture the bloody sacrifice, of which it was the prelude; if any are revolted at the scene which presents itself to their minds, let it be remembered, that the Spaniards were seeking redress by the law of retaliation, when no other law was respected, and that in the execution of its dictates of taking life for life, they were punishing, by a rapid and almost instantaneous death, those who were deliberately and wantonly inflicting torture, and committing murder under the most aggravating circumstances of cruelty. Nor can it be said that they were punishing the innocent for the guilty; for although the dragoons of La Matilla were not perhaps the ravagers of the valley of Almaraz, yet the infection had spread too far in the ranks of the French army; the thirst for plunder, and the consequent indifference, or delight in the production of human misery, was too general for any part of it to escape its influence: and Alvarez felt, as the work of death was going on, that although no hand there had held the brand that fired Las Casas, nor fixed the fatal knot that deprived his father of life, yet, that he was avenging the destruction of many another village, and the fate of many another parent.

"The guerillas were not long in effecting their purpose. The manner in which the soldiers were surprised, and the confusion of mingled friends and enemies in the venta, greatly assisted them. Five or six of the men who were in the stable with the unsaddled horses when Julian's party had attacked them, had opposed no resistance, but saved themselves by flight; of the rest of the detachment, not one remained to tell the tale: one of the guerillas had been killed, and two slightly wounded. Those who had fled would certainly alarm the troops at Caceres or at Truxillo, and a speedy retreat was necessary. They possessed themselves of the horses and arms of their victims, and having taken all that was found of any value about their persons, they assembled round Alvarez to receive his orders."

After this exploit, Alvarez and his patriotic followers secreted themselves in the Sierra, where they gradually increased in numbers and in discipline, to the great terror of the French, and those disloyal Spaniards who adhered to them. The following is a curious instance of guerilla warfare and summary punishment.

"Amongst the inhabitants who continued in the different towns occupied by the French, there were found many who not only adhered to the cause of the mock King, but who accepted and performed the functions of civil offices under his government. The excuse of such of these as afterwards thought it necessary to excuse their conduct was, that, being acquainted with the existing laws and customs of their fellow-citizens, and partaking of the evils resulting from the intrusion of new ones, they were more likely to reconcile the old with the new state

of things, and to render the burthen less intolerable than a stranger and a foreigner, not to say a *Frenchman*) A rich and respectable inhabitant of Xeres was of this number; he exercised one of the highest civil offices in Xeres, under the French. His wife, though not possessed of personal beauty, from her situation as head of the society in the town, was courted, flattered, and attended by all the French officers of the garrison. A beautiful and premature spring day, although in the bad season of the year, had tempted Dona Juana, to propose a ride into the country, which proposal was agreed to by three French officers, who accompanied her. The day continued fine, the conversation was pleasing; the Senora, flattered by all that was said to her, thought not of returning, and the ride was lengthened much beyond the distance from the town, at which prudence would have told them to stop, for unescorted parties of French, or *afrancesados*, as the Spanish advocates of the French cause were called, were often attacked and massacred by a crowd of peasants, if they ventured too far from their head-quarters.

"Nothing occurred to excite the idea of danger in the minds of this party, until they met a dragoon at full speed coming towards them; they stopped him, and inquired the cause of his alarm. This man was one of a piquet of four men, which was stationed in a neighbouring village to enforce the performance of a requisition for provisions, which had been sent there. The provisions were ready and loaded on the mules; but they were prevented from commencing their journey by the arrival of Alvarez and his patriotas, guided by the information of one of the villagers. Three of the piquet were sacrificed: the fourth escaped by flight, but was closely followed by some of Felix's men. During the time which the dragoon took to tell his story to Dona Juana and the officers, the pursuers appeared in view, and at the sight the dragoon again set forth, accompanied by the three officers and the lady, all of whom applied every weapon of excitement to the animals which bore them. But fear suspended the powers of the lady, and fatigue those of her horse; she was left behind by her flatterers, and overtaken by the guerillas. In their hands her life was safe: but unhappily for her, one of them was a townsman of Xeres, to whom she was well known. Upon recognizing her, he told his companions, in a few words, her name, rank, connexion with the French, and the public employment of her husband. This was too flagrant an instance of desertion from the patriotic cause to pass unpunished; yet the sex of the criminal forbade the summary execution of the punishment which the crime merited. In this difficulty, one of them suggested an expedient, which they instantly proceeded to put into execution: having made the unhappy lady dismount, they tied her horse to a tree, and some of them proceeded to tie her to the trunk of another, with her face to the tree, round which her arms were bound: a number of pieces of sharp prickly furze were then tied together in a bundle, with which one of the guerillas without ceremony inflicted such chastisement upon the raging and blushing Senora as is not unfrequently administered by a severe pedant to his idle or wicked scholars. Having continued this operation until they had rendered it highly inconvenient, if not impossible, for the lady to make use of her horse, accompanying their more impressive arguments with a great variety of patriotic admonitions, they released her from the tree, and politely offered to assist her to remount; which assistance she was, however, under the necessity of refusing, and taking her horse's bridle, she turned her steps towards Xeres, whilst the laughing patriotas galloped off in an opposite direction."

This is no fictitious anecdote: our author, in a note, assures us, that the report of this story found its way to Cadiz, and was the subject of conversation, *at the time it happened*, in many societies, where the unfortunate lady to whom it occurred was known.

We have not room to follow Alvarez in his various adventures. Suffice it to relate, that having been severely wounded, and taken prisoner by the French, whom he had pursued too eagerly on their expulsion, his life was preserved, he regained his liberty, and returned to Seville. Here he meets with Ismena, whom affection and the report of his danger had brought thither. Being now mistress of her fortune, she united her fate to his; and the wife of El Vengador henceforth participated in all his toils as commander of the regiment of the Patriotas de la Sierra Morena.

From this time Alvarez and his regiment were attached to the British army, which they accompanied through the remainder of the peninsular war; and their patriotic achievements only terminated with the storming and subsequent capture of the fortress of San Sebastian, where Alvarez discovered his long-lost sister, and killed the traitor Mosquera.

(To be concluded in our next.)

New Tales. By Mrs. Opie. 4 vols. 1818.

It is always with feelings of satisfaction and self felicitation that we examine a new production of this amiable and attractive writer. On the present occasion, we are particularly gratified to observe, that Mrs. Opie has resumed that appropriate, and therefore exquisitely-becoming, dress in which she first captivated our youthful fancy, and for ever established her ascendancy over our sympathies and affections. We prefer her Tales, not only because they are more acceptable to our taste, but because we have an internal conviction that they must be infinitely more pleasing to the author, whom we can imagine engaged in their composition as a delightful pastime, and even beguiling her solitary labours with an artless song. Some of the stories in the present volumes have a serious character, and inculcate excellent moral principles; such is—*Mrs. Arlington—White Lies.* There are others, and perhaps we entertain for these a too partial fondness, in which our author seeks to touch the feelings and captivate the imagination: to this class belong, *the Proposals of Marriage—Henry Woodville—the Welcome Home*—and, above all, *the Russian Boy*, a tale founded in fact, which excites intense interest, and almost painfully agitates the feelings. *The Confessions of an Odd-tempered Man*, though not didactic, are highly instructive. We wish we could consider it a fancy sketch; but experience compels us to confess, that there is no less truth than talent in the portraiture.

"But, alas! now that I was to enter the world in a new character, that of a husband, and that the novelty of my change of situation was worn off, my usual habits of temper and manner returned; and while every day convinced me how much the wife was dearer than the bride, still I could not bear to let her know the extent of the influence which she had over my heart; and when I found that the coldness of my manner at times alarmed her with the idea that I was becoming indifferent to her, I felt an ungenerous triumph in witnessing the depression which I had caused: my pride had enjoyed the consciousness that this lovely and admired being watched every turn of my countenance, in order to judge by it how my heart was at that moment affected towards her, and when, which I could not sometimes help, my looks expressed some of the admiration and tenderness which she had excited in my bosom, there was an expression of gratified and grateful affection in her eyes, which was so beautiful, that I wonder the pleasure of beholding it did not make me eager to call it forth. Certain it is, however, that the more I felt myself dependent on her for happiness, the more I made a parade of independence. If she hoped I should accompany her to a party, declaring, that unless I was with her the evening would have no charms for her, I used to reply, though I meant to go all the time, "Perhaps I may go with you, but do not depend on me: you had better get some friend to accompany you." And then I have purposely come very late, in order to have the gratification of seeing her sitting by the door, and evidently watching my entrance.

The Recluse of the Pyrennees: A Poem, dedicated to His Royal Highness Leopold, Prince of Saxe Coburg, &c. &c.

The Poem before us, if we err not, is the production of a young man whose inclination to write poetry surpasses his ability: with a judgment not sufficiently matured, he has presented to the public a work, whose claims to favour are injured by his inattention to the simplest rules of poetry. The defects however, which are apparent, are none but what a careful revisal might have exploded. There is certainly a great want of harmony in various parts of the work, arising from the frequent use of expletives, and the haste in which this poem has evidently been written. The versification is often defective, and, as Dr. Johnson says, "*the verses are such as stand the trial of the finger rather than of the ear; for the modulation is so imperfect that they are only found to be verses by counting the syllables;*" and occasionally they are destitute of, even, this merit.

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But notwithstanding these drawbacks, there is some good writing, and a promise of better things from the same pen, when time shall have corrected the author's judgment; at present, his tree bears more blossom than fruit, and when he next ventures to appeal to the tribunal of public taste, we have no doubt but he will bestow more pains, and thereby eradicate the defects we have alluded to.

The story is of so slight a texture that it scarcely deserves a name—we pass over it to a few quotations from the best parts of the poem.

Young Mansel is wounded and alone on the field of battle—his situation is thus described:

" He stood like lonely wretch, escap'd a wreck,
Whose grateful joy the fears of famine check;
Who almost wishes that the roaring wave
Had giv'n at once a momentary grave,—
His feeble frame began to sink and faint,
While cheating memory would fondly paint
Those kindred spirits, now how doubly dear,
When Hope seem'd lost, and Death was hov'ring near;
No faithful friend to read the dying eye,
That beams affection when the tongue is dry."

The wolves rushing to the fields, begin to devour the mangled carcases.

" Was it for this—their mothers o'er them smil'd,—
And kiss'd the cherub lips of each dear child,
And felt a proud exulting joy to see
Each bloomiug blossom reach maturity—
And fondly hop'd that well spent years would crown
Their honour'd heads with wisdom's hoary down.
Was it for this—that beauty's eyes, have beamed,
Delighted with the future scenes they dream'd;
On each lov'd breast in silent rapture hung,
And blush'd to hear the music of each tongue?"

In describing the Pyrennees, the author adverts to the power which the Druids possessed over the trembling crowd in former days.

" Indignantly offended Reason views
The puft up creature of a narrow span,
The holy sanctity of heav'n abuse,
To play the tyrant o'er his brother man.
And of all tyranny that is the worst,
Which, not content its slaves alone to bind,
Debases them in fetters doubly curst,
That even cramp the free immortal mind."

There is something poetical in the following:

" But would you view the human soul sublime,
Unfolding powers that seem almost divine!
The planets in their varied orbits trace,
And count the rolling worlds that people space—
Shed all the social blessings on his kind,
The virtues that adorn—the laws that bind—
Or contemplate that all-pervading Pow'r,
Who forms a system and who shapes a flow'r;
Delighted we must turn to Europe's plains,
Where the bright orb of light a milder monarch reigns;
Whose gentle sceptre vivifies and warms,
Bidding spring rise in all her virgin charms."

Again—

" Yet Hope remains—ah! what can Hope destroy,
That heav'nly voice that bids us trust and live,
When life has nought but bitterness to give?"

Our limits will not allow further extracts: and we can only repeat our opinion, that the author of this poem is capable of writing much better if he would take the trouble.

Sketches of the Character, Conduct, and Treatment of the Prisoners of War, at Auxonne, Longwy, &c. from the Year 1810 *to* 1814; *with an Account of the Epidemic, as it appeared in the latter Place in* 1813. *By Farrell Mulvey, M.D. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.* 8vo.

We have perused with considerable satisfaction the above little Work, which is replete with good sense; and the author throughout displays a candour and moderation which, considering his long sufferings and captivity, does as much credit to his heart as to his understanding. We quote the following reflections on the evils of protracted captivity.

" I wish it were in my power to draw a veil over the excesses, and consequent evils of various kinds, that a love of strong drink produced in some of the prisoners. This is one of the dire effects of the species of exile we suffered in France. Qu'est ce que la raison quelquefois contre la captivité.

" While there were men in the depot whose conduct would do honour to any station, it would be paying a compliment at the expense of truth, if I said

there were no exceptions. The health and morals of these suffered terrible inroads, and rendered them subject in time to every variety of disease and distress. The fatal habit just mentioned became every day more inveterate—It got to its height at Longwy, where some of the officers, in order to gratify this baneful propensity, mortgaged their pay; some too, of the other class, their little allowance and rations; and both at length put in pledge every thing that belonged to them—Regular meals were given up, and the unfortunate persons became the victims of disease or accident. If truth obliges me to take notice of such circumstances, it is not merely to recal or bring to view scenes that are past, but with the hope of producing future good. Perhaps they are inseparable from a long protracted captivity; and I may be allowed to hope, that it may act as an incentive to put an end as soon as possible to such miseries, even though attained by considerable sacrifices. If national pride is given up to the cause of humanity, few will blame them.

An Inquiry into some of the most curious and interesting Subjects of History, Antiquity, and Science; With an Appendix, containing the earliest Information of the most remarkable Cities of ancient and modern Times. By Thomas Moir, Member of the College of Justice, Edinburgh. 12mo. pp. 274.

It is presumed that no information can be more acceptable to the generality of readers, than that which furnishes them with an accurate idea of those subjects that are generally considered as most instructive at the present day; and in tracing them to their origin, when they happen to have had their birth among the ancients. Nor is the task less pleasing to investigate those changes and revolutions which in the lapse of time have gradually been occurring, with regard to the state and circumstances of those interesting scientific topics which it here becomes our province to review.

This little work will, therefore, be found to embrace many points of the above description, which are sufficiently curious and interesting, and, as a preliminary article, to contain a very ample account of the numerous religious houses that formerly existed in England, also a detailed statement of their rental, and of the revenue that occurred to Government by their suppression at the Reformation. There will be found a most learned and able discussion concerning the Julian Year New Style, as also the Solar and Lunar Cycles.

The reader will also be informed of the origin of the most renowned military Orders of Knighthood, so much sought after, and usually esteemed one of the highest rewards of military merit—the customs of the Ancients with regard to the burying of their dead—their treatment of dead bodies, together with their manner of preserving the same, will be found to be amply unfolded, and to present matter equally amusing and curious. This work also contains some curious inquiries into the architecture of the Ancients; with an appendix, giving the earliest information of the most ancient and celebrated cities, besides many other articles, equally valuable and entertaining.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

THE HAYMARKET.

JULY 28. This evening *The Merchant of Venice* was performed to introduce Mr. Warde as *Shylock*. His scene with *Tubal* was very well executed, and he exhibited powers which require only to be duly disciplined by longer experience, to render him an excellent actor; indeed, his appearance is so much the more promising, because his conception of many parts of the character was original.

Aug. 4. The Comedy of *She Stoops to Conquer*, was represented at this Theatre. The performance was excellent, and, from the novelty in the casting of the characters, peculiarly interesting. *Tony Lumpkin* was the only male personage who retained his Covent-Garden representative. Mr. Lofton was, as usual, irresistibly humourous. His *Tony Lumpkin* is an unexcelled, and rarely equalled specimen of

comic character and ludicrous originality. But whilst we admit the excellence of his acting, we must protest against his introduction of trivial vulgarisms—into the text of Goldsmith too, who was alike remarkable for the purity of his mind and the elegance of his taste. The part of *Young Marlow* was performed by Mr. Jones with great talent and great discrimination. In the scenes where *Marlow* appears unembarrassed and in his element, Mr. Jones displayed his usual ease and vivacity, and his delineation of *mauvaise honte* was broad and ludicrous, without degenerating into the common extreme of clownishness. His sheepishness was the sheepishness of a gentleman. Mr. Terry played *Hardcastle* with his usual talent and justness of conception. The part of *Miss Neville* was sustained by Miss Blanchard in a very interesting manner. This young Lady possesses both talent and good taste. Her conceptions of acting are in the very best style. Miss Blanchard displays her powers only by glimpses. Her force, her sprightliness, and even her sensibility, are kept under by her fears. In this, as in every former character, she excited the liveliest interest. Mrs. Gibbs performed *Miss Hardcastle* with great vivacity and humour, and Mrs. Davenport, as usual, was very lively and entertaining in the part of *Mrs. Hardcastle*.

Aug. 5. Mr. Colman's Opera of the *Africans* was revived. We remember seeing this Opera on its first production, about seven or eight years ago, when a very eminent man, who had himself been one of the Secretaries of State (the late Mr. Wyndham), was one of the audience, and enjoyed the wit and humour of *Master Mug*, so merrily and heartily, as to attract the interest and attention of the whole house, and to procure one or two distinct rounds of applause, which were, perhaps, given as much to the honest English Secretary, as to the minister of his Mandingan Majesty. Neither talent nor exertion were wanting on the part of the performers to contribute their share to its success. Mr. Foote, in the character of *Farulho*, was dignified and impressive. Mr. Connor, in that of *Torribal*, displayed much energy; and Mr. Jones, though removed a little from his favorite walk, sustained the part of *Modibos*; without forfeiting his high reputation. The novelties of the night where Mr. Warde's *Selico*, and Miss E. Blanchard's *Berissa*.—The former evinced great justness of conception, great force of declamation, and a happy quickness in distinguishing the points which an actor ought to make in his progress through the character. The latter, always beautiful and interesting, was rendered still more so by the talents she displayed. If we mistake not, Mr. Liston was the original *Henry Augustus Mug*, and Mrs. Liston the original *Sulta*; but whether or not, their efforts upon the occasion to which our remarks are now confined were admirable. Liston kept the audience literally in a roar, and not unfrequently affected the risible muscles of those who were concerned with him in the scene. Mrs. Liston played with uncommon spirit, and sung with her accustomed sweetness. Mrs. Connor, as *Darina*, was much applauded, and the whole went off to the satisfaction of a crowded house.

Aug. 14. The comedy of *Who Wants a Guinea?* was represented. On few occasions has a greater portion of talent been exhibited. Mr. Warde appeared as *Barford*. The character is of *The Stranger* species. Mr. Warde supported the part with much judgment. His interview with *Torrent*, in which he narrates the history of his misfortunes, and concludes by demanding his long-lost daughter, was played in a forcible and affecting style. The part, altogether, does not afford room for the exhibition of any very great talent; but, judging from Mr. Warde's performances, we think his *Penruddock*; or his *Stranger*, would add greatly to his fame. We doubt whether Mr. Terry's *Torrent* could be equalled by any performer on the stage. It has all the natural warmth—all the honest feeling—all the hearty benevolence. Mr. Foote, who is the picture of good humour, gave prominence and effect to honest *Farmer Heartly*. His opposite, *Farmer Hogmore*, was very well performed by Mr. Burton, whose sour words and vinegar looks were perfectly in unison. Mr. Liston's *Solomon Gundy* was as good as the part admitted. Mr. Jones, as *Sir Larry Mac Murragh*, supported his part with much humour and vivacity. *Jonathan Oldskirt* and *Bang*, were well represented by Messrs. Watkinson and Tokely. The scenes of *equivoque* between the former and *Torrent* were well played. Miss Copeland

and Mrs. Davenport, as the young and old house-keepers, acquitted themselves greatly to the satisfaction of the audience.

Aug. 15. This evening a new comedy, entitled the *Green Man*, was brought out at this Theatre. It gives us pleasure to say that it was not only well received, but deserved its reception. Replete with incident and humour, the sentiments are natural, affecting, and introduced by circumstances; not the overweening mawkish sensibility of the German school. The following is a sketch of the plot. *Sir George Squander* (Mr. Barnard), the nephew of *Lord Rowcroft* (Mr. Foote), has married against his uncle's consent *Harriet* (Mrs. Glover), the daughter of a village apothecary. The uncle, enraged at this match, avails himself of the spendthrift propensities of the nephew to work his ruin, in order that so reduced, and completely in his power, he may force him to enter into a deed of separation with his wife. For this purpose he employs a valet of his own, *Fungus* (Mr. Russell), who contrives to get into the service of *Sir George*, whom he constantly prompts to acts of extravagance beyond his income. By means of the artful insinuations of this valet, *Closefist* (Mr. Watkinson) lends sums to a considerable amount to his master, under the impression, that at last *Lord Rowcroft* would relent, and pay his nephew's debts. The action commences on the eve of a grand ball to be given by *Sir George* and *Lady Squander*, to which she expects her sister *Bertha* (Miss E. Blanchard), who arrives, but to the no small mortification of *Sir George*, is accompanied by the *Green Man* (Mr. Terry). Some very comic scenes take place between the *Green Man* (who is one of those few that are determined to speak the truth to every one) *Commissary Bibber* (Mr. Connor), and *Major Dumpin*, of the local militia (Mr. Tokely). The former, an *amateur* in wine, the latter a *gourmand*. *Crackley* (Mr. Jones), a Frenchified fop, but at heart a very fine fellow, comes in also for his share of the *Green Man*'s plain facts, to the no small amusement of the audience. It now appears that the *Green Man*, though known to none is acquainted with them all, and particularly interested in bringing *Lord Rowcroft*'s plans to an issue against his nephew. At his instance, *Closefist* refuses to lend *Sir George* 500*l.* he wanted, issues an execution against his house, and arrests him. *Lord Rowcroft* is now introduced, who thinking his plans had succeeded, proposes the separation to *Lady Squander*, in the presence of the *Green Man* which she rejects. In the mean time, *Birtha*, who had been that morning presented with a valuable diamond necklace by the *Green Man*, pawns it to *Closefist* for her brother's debt, and so procures his enlargement, the *Green Man* having positively refused all interference. He, who now openly acts the friend, returns her the necklace in the absence of *Lord Rowcroft*, who had retired to instruct his solicitor to draw up the deed of separation; and directs her to convey and conceal *Sir George* in a closet adjoining the apartment, where he and *Lady Squander* await the arrival of his lordship with the deed. His lordship then enters, and the lady refusing to sign the deed, he declares, unless she does so he will never be reconciled to his nephew. *Sir George* now rushes out, embraces his wife, and renounces all thoughts of their separation. His lordship is now about to hurl final ruin on his head, when he is checked by the *Green Man*, who reminds him of his having garbled his father's will, caused his deceased brother to be disinherited, and then robbed *Sir George* of 40,000*l.* His lordship on this disclosure relents, signs a draft for the 40,000*l.* payable to *Lady Squander*, who generously tears it, on which the Uncle is reconciled, and all ends happily.—*Crackley*, who had in the generosity of his heart obtained his guardian's consent, to mortgage his estate for the release of *Sir George*, is rewarded with the hand of *Bertha*, and the *Green Man* proves to be the former private secretary and trusty friend of the deceased *Lord Rowcroft*. Thus terminates a comedy, which afforded us much satisfaction throughout, and which entitles its author (Mr. Richard Jones the Comedian) to a place among our best modern dramatists.

PERFORMANCES.

1818.
July 27. Blue Devil's—Teasing made Easy—Killing no Murder.
28. Merchant of Venice—Nine Points of the Law.
29. Travellers Benighted—X. Y. Z.—Sleep Walker.
30. Rival Soldiers—Teasing made Easy—Critick.

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July 31. Pitch of Bacon—Mountaineers—Bombastes Furioso.
Aug. 1. Darkness Visible—Teasing made Easy—Tom Thumb.
2. Sleep Walker—Exit by Mistake—X. Y. Z.
4. She Stoops to Conquer—Travellers Benighted.
5. Africans—Lovers' Quarrels—Wedding Day.
6. Ditto—Teasing made Easy.
7. Ditto—Three Weeks after Marriage—X. Y. Z.
8. Ditto—Exit by Mistake.
10. Travellers Benighted—X. Y. Z.—Agreeable Surprise.
11. Cure for Heart-Ache—Critick.
12. Africans—Blue Devils—Sleep Walker.
13. Teasing made Easy—Day after the Wedding—Killing no Murder.
14. Who Wants a Guinea?—X. Y. Z.
15. Green Man—Three Weeks after Marriage—Sleep Walker.
17. Ditto—Travellers Benighted—Bombastes Furioso.
18. Ditto—Teasing made Easy.
19. Rival Soldiers—Green Man—X. Y. Z.
20. Wedding Day—Green Man—Castle of Andalusia.
21. Green Man—Sleep Walker—Tom Thumb.
22. Blue Devils—Green Man—Agreeable Surprise.
24. Travellers Benighted—Green Man—Bombastes Furioso.
25. Rival Soldiers—Green Man—Castle of Andalusia.
26. Cure for the Heart-Ache—Teasing made Easy.
27. Green Man—Lovers' Quarrels—X. Y. Z.

ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.

July 30. The Comic Opera of *The Americans* was revived this evening, after a lapse of seven years. The introduction of the native American Indians had the happiest effect. In the war-hoop chorus, the Indian dance, and generally in their pantomime thus displayed skilful training, great docility, and even a tolerable perception of musical time. The music of this Opera contains many delightful compositions which were very worthily executed, particularly by Miss Carew, who evinced great skill and considerable compass, and was most deservedly *encored*. Miss Kelly sang well and acted admirably as she always does. Mr. Pearman sang several songs, among others *The Death of Nelson*, with applause. Mr. Isaac was excellent in the songs of the native chief. Mr. Harley supported the entertaining part of *Dabble*, with great humour, and was most heartily encored in his *Auctioneer* song. Mr. Bartley, Chatterley, and Wilkinson, were also well received in their respective parts, and the whole went off with uncommon *eclat*.

Aug. 6. This evening after the Opera of *The Americans*, that of *The Deserter of Naples* was performed for the first time this season. Mr. T. P. Cooke undertook the part of *Henry*, in which he was extremely well received. He particularly distinguished himself in the combat scene, which concludes the first act. Mr. W. S. Chatterley appeared as *Skirmish*, the drunken character of which Munden used to make so much. Under all the disadvantages of such a recollection he acquitted himself in a very respectable manner. Mr. Wilkinson's *Simpkin* afforded great amusement, and Miss Kelly's *Louisa* possessed all the energy and feeling which this admirable actress possesses in so eminent a degree, and exercises upon all occasions when she is presented with an opportunity.

Aug. 10. The *Death of Captain Cook* has been very well dramatised and performed this evening, with only one exception, that is, the motive of his murder is assigned to love and jealousy, though Captain Cook was probably as little susceptible of that passion, as the savages of the island were little calculated to excite it. We would rather assign the cause of his death to a very fine observation, which we remember to have been current at the time. So long as Captain Cook (said the public opinion at that time) adhered to his confidence and service of God, and to his exemplary humanity, so long he succeeded in all his enterprises, and escaped in circumstances of the most extreme danger; but when, in a moment of vanity and mental intoxication, he allowed himself to be *worshipped* as a God by the savages of the Friendly Islands, from that moment his career of success was stopped, and he seems to have become marked as the object of Divine displeasure, till he paid the last fatal penalty of his idolatrous arrogation of what belonged to his Maker. It is now nearly forty years since: we remember this current saying, and we are as willing to adopt and believe it now as we were then. The Pantomime contains a good deal of bustle. The principal event is well calculated to produce effect, and the performance of the American Indians, who were brought into more prominent and constant action than in either of the other dramas in which they have exhibited, contributed in no small degree towards the favourable reception with which it was

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honoured. Mr. T. P. Cooke sustained the part of the celebrated English Commander; he looked and fought extremely well, displayed grace and activity in his movements, and we are not aware that pantomime can be expected to advance much further in the attempt to realise an intellectual portrait. Messrs. Walborne and Salter were very happy in their performance as two natives of the island, and Mrs. Pincott as *Emai*, a relation to the King, acquitted herself in a manner which would have been creditable to any Theatre. Miss Stevenson was highly interesting. Of the Indians we have already spoken generally; but we should not omit to give them credit for the expressive pantomime in which they represented the effects of music on savages; nor should we overlook that individual amongst them who succeeded so well in depicting the frantic intoxication to which his tribe are said to be addicted, when opportunities favour the display. The scenery is good, the music agreeable, and the audience was so crowded as to afford great encouragement to those whose business it was to entertain them.

Aug. 17. This evening was revived at this Theatre, the greatly admired Melo-Drama of the *Blind Boy*. A very crowded and fashionable audience were drawn together to witness the powers of Miss Kelly as *Edmund*. It is certainly one of those extraordinary exhibitions which leave their powerful impression upon the mind, never to be effaced. We would only compare it, as a perfect piece of acting, to what we have been told of Garrick's last scene in *Lear*. A thing, which the old boast of having seen, and the young are told they can form no conception of. We can hardly imagine a more difficult task, than for one, who possesses as fine an eye as any on the stage, to give to that eye, an expression of blindness, while the whole carriage of the person, the movement of the arms, and the motions of the feet, all according with the character of one who is totally devoid of sight, never betrayed the contrary to the closest observer. There was a stiffness, a fixedness in both eyes, as if they were perfectly incapacitated from receiving the least impression from the surrounding light, and although we watched, with astonishment, this wonderful mechanical power over the eye, yet we could not discover, though close to the stage, the slightest indication of change throughout the whole of Miss Kelly's performance. But this will appear still more remarkable, when we consider how much the expression of many passions depends upon this organ, and recollect that Miss Kelly without its aid, pourtrayed these passions in their very utmost force. Perhaps she never exhibited greater genius than in the transfer of expression from the eye to the next feature, after the eye, best suited to the passion she would depict. Thus, Love which has ever been considered the property of the eye, was by her on this occasion, in the scenes with *Elvina* and her father, transferred to the mouth. It played in her smile and in the pleasure which lighted up her countenance though the eye never participated in it. In the last terrific scene with *Rodolph* and the murderer *Starvo*, while indignation, terror, rage, and despair succeed each other in her countenance with incalculable velocity, the eye remained the same—still dead and motionless, as in the more tranquil scenes. Her songs, which she sung with a plaintive sweetness, that seemed to hush the very breath that formed it, were not enchored. They were received with a silence far more flattering, for it was the homage of subdued feeling. The new music in this piece is exceedingly beautiful, and Mr. Pearman in the songs allotted to him as *Rodolph*, exerted the fine powers of his voice with great advantage. Mrs. W. S. Chatterly, is a very pleasing *Elvina*; she is a very fine and delicately formed woman, and therefore looks the character well. We could be tempted to find fault with Mr. Bartlet's vociferous *Oberto*, but he so often reclaimed this error, by fine ingenuous and manly feeling that we will not do so. *Kalig* was well performed by Mr. T. P. Cooke, and was loudly and often applauded. Mr. Harley forced *Malino*, as he does every other character, into a very prominent place, in this piece, which without the aid of his comic genius might go on and go off unobserved by the audience. Mr. Isaacs, as *High Priest*, took part in a very delightful Epithalamium, but his voice is almost in itself a chorus; and while those who sing with him, take care to let his voice, like a fine organ, be heard swelling above them all, they need not fear discomfiture.

Aug. 19. A new Opera, in two acts, was produced at this Theatre, under

the title of *Jealous on all sides: or, The Landlord in Jeopardy*. We did not hear the name of the author whispered about us—and the piece is neither so very bad, nor so very good, as to create any particular curiosity on that point. The characters were thus represented:—

Alexo	Mr. Wrench.
Fabricio	Mr. Pearman.
Beraldo	Mr. Lancaster.
Pedro	Mr. Ellis.
Fabio	Mr. Salter.
Possado	Mr. Harley.
Farrago	Mr. Wilkinson.
Leonora	Miss Carew.
Clara	Miss Love.

The plot is complicated—but possesses little interest. The latter part of it seems to have been thrown together by chance, as a ball of cotton sometimes becomes entangled—and we doubt very much whether the author himself unravel it.

The success of this piece, slight and equivocal as it was, is solely attributable to the exertions of the performers. —These *Sisyphi* laboured hard to roll the stone to the top of the mountain—but it was too heavy. This praise, however, is due to them—if they could not place it in security on the highest point of popular favour, they did not let it sink altogether to the bottom of public reprehension. The plot is ill-constructed, the characters are shadows—and the dialogue is perfectly worthy of those to whom it is given. Dearth of incident, of situation, of wit, of humour, and of sentiment, must necessarily have consigned the Opera to "that bourne," from which, when once directed thither, "no drama e'er returns" —but the sweet music of Mr. Jolly, delightfully by Miss Carew and Mr. Pearman—the lively acting of Mr. Wrench (of his singing, we shall say nothing)—the comical embarrassment of Mr. Harley—the serene stupidity of Mr. Wilkinson—and the sweet voice and sweeter features of Miss Love—wrought on the good nature, if not the good sense, of the audience. By means of this powerful agency, *Jealous on all Sides*, was received with considerable approbation, and, when announced for repetition, was feebly and ineffectively opposed.

PERFORMANCES.

1818.
July 27. Rich and Poor—La Perouse.
28. Bull's Head—Maid and Magpie—Ditto.
29. The Duenna—La Perouse.
30. Americans—Doctor Bolus.
31. Ditto—Bull's Head.
Aug. 1. Ditto—Doctor Bolus.
3. Ditto—Free and Easy.
4. Ditto—Doctor Bolus.
5. Ditto—Bull's Head.
6. Ditto—Deserter of Naples.
7. Bull's Head—Americans—Wanted: a Governess.
8. Lionel and Clarissa—La Perouse.
10. Two Words—Doctor Bolus—Death of Captain Cooke.
11. Americans—Deserter of Naples.

1818.
Aug. 12. Lionel and Clarissa—Death of Captain Cook.
13. Deserter of Naples—My Aunt—Ditto.
14. Free and Easy—Bull's Head—Ditto.
15. Americans—Lock and Key.
17. Blind Boy—Fire and Water—Death of Captain Cook.
18. Doctor Bolus—Blind Boy—Ditto.
19. Jealous on all Sides—Blind Boy—Ditto.
20. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
21. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
22. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
24. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
25. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
26. Privateer—La Perouse.
27. Ditto—Death of Captain Cook.

THE ROYAL CIRCUS AND SURREY THEATRE.

For the unintentional omission of our critical remarks on the performances at this Theatre, in our last Number, we have now to offer the *amende honorable* of an apology, at the same time evincing the sincerity of our excuse, by supplying the deficiency.

June 29. Were it only to learn the moral lessons of industry and perseverance, we could conscienciously recommend a frequent visit to the Surrey Theatre, for the very rapid succession in which Mr. Dibdin produces his Dramatic Novelties, most forcibly illustrates both these virtues.—A new serious Romance entitled "*Montaldi, or the Black Banner*," this evening claimed our attention, and was received with much *eclat*. Pantomime, and situation combine to render it a most interesting trifle, and it was as well received, as it was well acted.

July 6. Smollet's celebrated novel of "*Humphry Clinker*," furnished the new Burletta of to-night. This Tale is somewhat remarkable for being the *only* one, in which its Author has not introduced a seaman amongst his principal characters. Of the drama founded on it, we need only observe, that while sufficient of the original has been preserved to include the leading circum-

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stances, enough has been superadded to discover the genius of him, who has adapted it to the stage. Our old acquaintances, *Humphrey*, *Bramble*, *Lismahago*, *Winny Jenkins*, and *Tabby*, were depicted to the life, and the sketches of the novelist received form and feature from the talents of the performers.

July 20. "*Roderick Random*," with all the advantages of new scenery, comic situations, good music, and excellent acting, was this evening introduced as a three-act Burletta, and received all that genuine applause, to which, both as a tale, and as a drama, it is so justly entitled.

July 27. A serious melo-drame was produced this evening, called "*Ferdinand, Count Fathom*," partly founded upon that romance, and partly original, some of the incidents strongly reminded us of "*Travellers Benighted*," and the whole was most powerfully and terrifically effective. Miss Taylor, Ridgway, and Smith, were the principal performers, and never succeeded better.

Aug. 10. The violent and piratical enterprises of the Buccaneers of the 17th Century, though always savage, were frequently interesting, and comprising some of these, a piece was this night produced, called "*Lolonois, or the Buccaneers of* 1660." The story principally turns upon the endeavours of *François Lolonois*, a Pirate Chief, to destroy a Spanish settlement in South America, in which attempt he is repulsed and slain. As a spectacle it is magnificently romantic, and we have no doubt will be a lasting favourite. An overture of *Paer's* was introduced previously, and performed by the band with every effect which so admirable a composition deserved.

Aug. 15. The performances of this evening were under the patronage of their R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Kent, who honoured the Theatre with their presence, and were received with the most unbounded and enthusiastic acclamations, by an unusually crowded audience. The Royal Party arrived about seven o'clock, and were conducted by Mr. Dibdin and Mr. Rorauer to the stage box, which was upon this occasion, most elegantly decorated with crimson velvet hangings, fringed with gold lace, and surmounted with the Royal Arms.—"*God save the* King!" was then sung by the whole *corps dramatique*, and the same national anthem was again repeated in lieu of the usual finale at the close of the entertainments, when their Royal Highnesses departed amidst similar shouts which had greeted their arrival, after expressing their high gratification at the various performances. The remaining boxes were filled with rank and fashion, and we are indeed happy in noticing, *en passant*, that the box list of *every* week includes the names of some of the most distinguished personages in the kingdom.

Aug. 17 to 22. Varied selections of the most popular pieces of this, and former seasons, formed the entertainments of this week, and as old favourites were received accordingly.

PERFORMANCES.

1818.

June 29 to July 4. Don Giovanni—Montaldi, or the Black Banner—How to Write an Opera.

July 6 to July 11. Humphrey Clinker—Montaldi, or the Black Banner—Duke and the Devil.

July 13 to July 18. Humphrey Clinker—Montaldi, or the Black Banner—Vicar of Wakefield.

July 20 to July 25. Adventures of Roderick Random—False Accusation—Humphrey Clinker.

July 27 to August 1. Adventures of Roderick Random—Ferdinand, Count Fathom—Humphrey Clinker.

Aug. 3 to Aug. 8. Sir Launcelot Greaves—Ferdinand, Count Fathom—Adv. of Roderick Random.

Aug. 10 to 15. Lolonois, or the Buccaneers of 1660—Humphrey Clinker—Ferdinand, Count Fathom.

1818.

17. Kouli Khan—Don Giovanni—Lolonois, or the Buccaneers of 1660.

18. Duke and the Devil—Ferdinand, Count Fathom—How to Write an Opera.

19. Love, Hatred, and Revenge—Don Giovanni—Italian Wife.

20. Humphrey Clinker—Ferdinand, Count Fathom—Don Giovanni.

21. Knights of the Lion—Don Giovanni—Lolonois.

Aug. 22. Italian Wife—How to Write an Opera—Kouli Khan.

24. Who's the Murderer—Red Riding Hood, or the Wolf of the Forest of Arden—Italian Wife.

25. Ditto—Ditto—Lolonois.

26. Ditto—Ditto—Don Giovanni.

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POETRY.

PROLOGUE

TO A PLAY ACTED IN A NOBLEMAN'S BARN.

FRIENDS of this ancient theatre of verse,
Hear the awakening Muse her claims rehearse!
Not Drury's pile in second birth sublime,
Crown'd with a thousand tons of lead and rhyme,
In prouder greatness meets your wond'ring sight,
Than this broad Barn, the glory of to-night:
There giant Pomp and tinsel'd Whim appear,
Plenty and Pleasure's mingled reign is here!
Tho' by no Phidias or Vitruvio plann'd,
Our dome may boast a fire by Genius fann'd—
Not such a fire as o'er affrighted Thame
"Shook its red mantle" like a Bond-street dame;
A fire that made the "sighing city" pout,
And Phœbus "drop a tear" to put it out!
But that soft light which with reflected beam
Gilds the wide course of Fancy's frolic stream.
Thro' wintry darkness spreads its welcome sway,
And bids astonish'd night contend with day.
"Oft on these boards you've heard—no—not *these* boards."
Yet here our Barn a simile affords;
With small and great comparisons are good,
And boards and barns alike are made of wood.
Oft in our barn, Thalia's ancient throne,
The shafts of Wit—the darts of love have flown.
Wit to soft Satire lends her painted plumes,
And Love's light torch the festive scene illumes;
Tho' Art may here no tripod-altars raise,
With "hydrostatic, pyro-technic" blaze,
Wit's rarest gas sustains our constant lamp,
Secure from Folly's smoke or Envy's damp;
And if too swiftly spreads th'electric fire,
Mild Wisdom comes like Congreve's reservoir.
Friends, Allies!—ye who bid our glories live,
And like kind patrons "gild the melhs ye give,"
Come, and as Banquo view'd the magic glass,
Admire your sceptred children as they pass.
In these illustrious days of pure delight,
When ladies read—and even lords can write,
Light is the toil to grace our attic scene,
And bid abundance be—where it has been!
Fulfill the gentle task!—with paper-aid
Come every sighing swain and soft-ey'd maid—
So may each tender heart with hope be thrill'd,
And every lover win a *Barn well-fill'd!*
May never stubborn rhymes your verse confuse,
Nor fires consume them, nor committees chuse:
But such Committees as to *night* preside,
Their purpose Pleasure—Elegance their guide—
Prompt to praise others as themselves excell,
And most exalted when they cry "How well!"

V.

EPILOGUE.

ON proud Britannia's rock-built seat,
Where all together oft they meet,
The Seasons stopp'd, and each to Fame
Announc'd her merits and her claim.
First Spring began—"My laughing hours
Bring genial gales and balmy flow'rs:
I bid young Beauty share my throne,
The fairest semblance of her own;
While Love, an urchin shrewd and sly,
Strives in my fost'ring lap to lie,
And slumbers while I deck the elf
With buds as tender as himself,
Till in my changeful sport he sees
An emblem of his own decrees."
Then Summer spoke—"My presence calls
Proud Pleasure's train to rural halls,
Her fading roses to renew,
And bathe her feet in fragrant dew.
With me the dreaming minstrel roves
Thro' twilight glens or tuneful groves,
And seeks their haunted shades among
New graces for his attic song.
Pale Spleen and haggard Care resign
Their drowsy vigils while I shine:
My smile gives vigour to the Sage,
And second life to freezing Age."
Said Autumn—"Sisters, boast no more
That poets revel in your store;
The warbling race would soon expire,
And soon the rural hall would tire,
Unless to grace the festive board
I yield the riches of my hoard.
Your gifts are gay on Cupid's shrine,
But prudent Hymen waits for mine!
Chaste Truth and sober Taste I suit,
They praise the *flow'r*, but prize the *fruit*."
Her sceptre gleam'd with frozen dew,
Mild Winter wav'd, and said—"With you
Health, Love, and Fancy, form alliance,
With me—Joy, Friendship, Wit, and Science!
Behold, this ample dome is mine,
Where all their mingled stores combine.
Your own united gifts I glean,
To grace and fill my social scene.
Sylphs, fairies, elves of earth and fire,
To guard my ancient roof conspire:
For to Philemon's barn, they say,
Jove came down mask'd to act a play.
Go, Sisters! boast your rosy bow'rs,
But own my right to attic hours!

Let Bards your harvest-home receive,
Not barren bays and myrtles weave;
Give them, when dead, the stately cairn,
But while they live the well-stor'd *Barn*.

V.

A FAREWELL TO HOPE.

FAREWELL, oh sweet Hope! I have wept thee in sadness;
Thy bright star illumined life's gloomiest day;
It rose on my soul like an angel of gladness,
And smiled the dark clouds of misfortune away:
In youth every prospect by pleasure was bounded,
And joy was the portion that destiny gave;
'Twas pure as the lake by the mountains surrounded,
And warm as the sun-beam that danc'd on its wave:
Thy visions were transient as mists of the morning;
They shone on my sightlight the rainbow of Eve;
And the first tear of sorrow proclaimed the sad warning,
Those visions were sent to betray and deceive:
Peace, mild as the dew-drop descending at even,
Protected my bosom from sorrow and care;
But returned to her throne in the mansions of heav'n,
When each object was stamped by the hand of despair:
O'er the flow'rs of happiness withered and blighted,
Fond Memory lingers, and mourns their decay;
For the blossoms thy warmth and thy splendor delighted,
Expired in the hour that beheld thy last ray.

M. A. R.

SLEEP.

BY sick'ning doubt, by cold neglect oppress'd,
Reluctant Sleep, I woo thy magic pow'r,
To calm the tumult in my lab'ring breast,
And chase reflection from the silent hour.
Oh! come, and 'round my throbbing temples bind
Thy ejncture, steep'd in sweet oblivion's dew;
With calmer visions soothe my troubled mind,
And ope thy fairy prospects to my view.
Alas! I court thy balmy sweets in vain,
Intrusive Memory thy mild influence scorns;
With envious hand she burst thy silken chain,
And wounds my bosom with her sharpest thorns.
Tears thy sweet fillet from my burning eyes,
Whilst shrinking from her touch each bright illusion flies.

ΝΕΟΠΟΕΗΤΗΣ.

THE INNKEEPER AND THE BEAR.

AN artist famous in his line,
Once undertook to paint a sign,
To please the landlord of an inn,
Who cared for merit not a pin!
A bear was fix'd on,—not indeed
A very flattering quadruped,
For that was thought of no concern,
Because the landlord's saving turn
Was found to mix with all his views,
From sheer sign-painting to the muse.
The fact was this,—his highest aim
Was for the *shortest* cut to fame.
"Paint it without a *chain*," said he,
"'Twill do as well as *with*; for me,
All I regard about the sign,
Is, that you'll paint it *cheap*, and *fine!*"
To work the painter went with care,
And sketch'd almost a living bear,
In colour, shape, and look complete,
In all its parts, from head to feet.
But mark the issue,—Soon next day
It rain'd—the bear was wash'd away!
"Zounds!" cried the landlord, in a rage,
"Did not Sir Brush with me engage
To grace my sign-post with a bear,
Which now is gone, the Lord knows where!"
A wag, who heard this pithy strain,
Replied, "It should have had a chain,
And then I'll warrant you, mine host,
The bear would still have kept his post,
And not, as now, have slipt his tether,
Because 'twas merely rainy weather!"—
"Fellow!" cries Spiggot, anger'd still,
"Since you pretend to so much skill,
What is it that your chain implies,
Which should secure the painted prize?"—
"I'll tell you," says the joker—"Pray,
Your Painter may return this way;
Bid him to *off* the Bear,—and then,—
Brain will not escape again!"

J. C.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

INTEREST OF MONEY.

REPORT.

THE Select Committee appointed to consider of the effects of the Laws which regulate or restrain the interest of money, and to report their opinion thereupon to this House; and who were empowered to report the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them; have pursuant to the order of the House, examined the matters referred to them; and have agreed upon the following Resolutions:

1st. Resolved.—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the laws regulating or restraining the rate of interest, have been extensively evaded, and have failed of the effect of imposing a maximum on such rate; and that

of late years, from the constant excess of the market rate of interest above the rate limited by law, they have added to the expense incurred by borrowers on real security, and that such borrowers have been compelled to resort to the mode of granting annuities of lives; a mode which have been made a cover for obtaining higher interest than the rate limited by law, and has farther subjected the borrowers to enormous charges, or forced them to make very disadvantageous sales of their estates.

2nd. Resolved.—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the construction of such laws, as applicable to the transactions of Commerce, as at present carried on, have been attended with much uncertainty as to the legality of many transactions of frequent occurrence, and consequently been productive of much embarrassment and litigation.

3d. Resolved.—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the present period when the market rate of interest is below the legal rate, affords an opportunity peculiarly proper for the repeal of the said laws.

May 30, 1818.

The Finance Committee, in their Eleventh Report, estimating with that caution which became them, the probable amount of public income in 1818, stated it as about equal to the Expenditure, and they calculated that the income of 1819 would exceed the expenditure by about 1,400,000*l.* Now we have before us the statement of the actual produce of the Revenue for the first half year of 1818, which, compared with that of 1817, is as follows:—

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.
1817.....	£11,537,222.....	£12,491,094
1818.....	11,564,163.....	13,397,989

Not only is this comparison satisfactory in itself, but from the growing improvement (the excess of the last quarter being above 900,000*l*.), we are fully warranted in expecting that the income of the year will exceed the Estimate of the Committee at least *Two Millions!* If we go more minutely into detail, we shall find that this improvement has been so general and progressive in the principal branches of the Revenue, as evidently to arise from greater ease of circumstances and increasing consumption in the great body of the people. And here, by the bye, we may appeal to the trading part of the community to say whether their transactions are not now much safer than they were some time back, whether bad debts are not now much rarer, bankruptcies much fewer in number, and private as well as public credit strikingly improved. It is very satisfactory too to perceive, on consulting the financial returns for the two first quarters of the present year, that the increase of the Irish Revenue, though it commenced later and has been less considerable than that of the British, appears likely to exceed 500,000*l.* in the course of the present year. From all these circumstances, it must be inferred that the income of 1819 will, in all probability, exceed that of 1818; but supposing them to be equal, still as the estimate of the Committee gave a probable surplus of Income to the amount of 1,413,000*l*; the additional 2,000,000*l.* as in 1818, will leave a clear surplus of Income above Expenditure for the year 1819 of about three Millions and a half.

The sum borrowed for the service of the present year amounted to 14 millions; but the arrangements made for the repayment of Unfunded Debt raised the whole amount of the sum funded to 30 millions. Of this sum we are assured, that one-half has actually been paid into the Exchequer, although only two instalments have become due. The whole sum to be raised in 1819 on the foregoing suppositions, will not exceed 10½ or at the utmost, 11 millions, whilst the Sinking Fund will amount to *Fifteen Millions.*

By the account laid on the Table of the House of Commons, it appears that the following is the amount of corn and grain, meal and flour, imported into Great Britain in the years ended the 5th of January, 1817 and 1818:—

	Year ended 5th January, 1817	1818.
Corn and Grain - -	1,141,097 Qr.	6,158 731 Qr. 7 B.
Meal and Flour - -	141,038 Cwt.	1,166,219 Cwt.

From this statement will be seen that the new Act has not prevented the influx of corn and flour. From the enormous increase of importation in the second year, it will be seen, that we have paid between six and seven millions sterling at least for grain, since that law was enacted.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 28.

THIS Gazette notifies that her Royal Highness the Duchess of Clarence has appointed the Countess of Westmeath and the Countess of Mayo her Royal Highness's Ladies of the Bed Chamber.

TUESDAY, AUG. 4.

This Gazette notifies that writs have been issued for proroguing Parliament, which was appointed to meet on Tuesday the 4th of August, to Friday the 2nd day of October next, and also for proroguing the Convocations of Canterbury and York, which were appointed to meet on Wednesday the 5th day of August, to Saturday the 3d day of October next.

SATURDAY, AUG. 8.

This Gazette notifies that the Prince Re-

gent has appointed Donnld Mackintosh, Esq. Consul for New Hampshire, and the district of Maine. It also contains an offer of a reward of 200*l.* to any person discovering or apprehending the person or persons who murdered ELY COX, the Game Keeper at Woodcot Park.

SUNDAY, AUG. 16.

This Gazette notifies that the Prince Regent has appointed Mr. Peter Emanuel Schew, the Consul at Plymouth, for his Majesty the King of Denmark.

ABSTRACT OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE *Secretary* to the SOCIETY of GUARDIANS for the PROTECTION of TRADE, has stated by a Circular to its Members thereof, the persons undernamed; viz.

DANIEL HEWITT, mentioned in June 1815, now an Ale Merchant, at No. 12, Martin's Lane, Upper Thames-street;

—— PAPILLON, mentioned in March 1815, now occupying a vault in Cloak-lane, with ordering bottles and corks;

RICHARD PORTER, mentioned in March last, now assuming the name of COLLIER, and giving his address, No. 14, Middle-street, Brighton, where he is not known;

THOMAS FARLEY, mention in March and May last, now in Ivy-bridge-lane, Strand;

JOHN PAWSON ENTWISTLE;

SOLOMON LEWIN LEVIN, lately residing at 271, Strand; Newton Terrace, Kensington Green; Cumberland-place, Old Kent Road; and now at Battersea-Fields, are reported to that Society as improper to be proposed to be balloted for as members thereof. The Secretary also informs the Members that a person calling himself JOSHUA PITTS, Esq. Prestbury, near Cheltenham, some time ago accepted a bill drawn upon him by a member of the Society for goods supplied, making it payable at Messrs. Wood and Co. Bankers, Gloucester, where upon enquiry it is found, that he is not known

THE KING'S HEALTH.

"*Windsor Castle, Aug.* 1.

"His Majesty has continued to enjoy good bodily health throughout the last month, and has been in a tranquil and cheerful state of spirits, but his Majesty's disorder is unabated.

"*H. Halford,*
"*M. Baillie,*
"*W. Heberden,*
"*R. Willis.*"

AUG. 7.—The present summer has been the warmest since that of 1779. The previous winter and spring were then so mild, that green pease were sold in May at 1*s.* the peck measure. The thermometer was at 78 on the 15th of April, and the hawthorns were in blossom three or four days after that period. Some instances of extreme heat are mentioned in the American papers. On the 28th and 29th of June last, at Boston, the thermometer stood at 94 and 95 degrees of Fahrenheit in the shade; and at Trenton, on the 30th of the same month, a thermometer placed under the shade of a tree in the middle of the town, rose to the uncommon height of 99 degrees.

THE HARVEST.—The Herefordshire hop yards in many situations have assumed a luxuriant and promising appearance, almost unhoped for, and the produce, and also the quality, if the weather be propitious, will exceed all expectation.

Mr. Pedlar, of Liskeard, in Cornwall, reaped this month a field of wheat of about two acres, the produce of which is estimated at the extraordinary quantity of 160 Winchester bushels.

In Norfolk the harvest men are proceeding rapidly with their work, which has now become general, and so early a commencement of reaping has not been remembered for twenty years. The barley, and especially that on the hills, has within the last month improved beyond description. The straw is indeed short, but the ear is long, and the grain large, plump, and heavy, and of a quality so superior for malting, that we shall not be surprised to hear the manufacturers of genuine beer boast of their brewing of 1818, as the wine merchants are wont to do of the produce of favourite vintages of particular dates.

The wheat harvest has commenced in the neighbourhood of Gloucester, and the crops are in general very fine; but the barley and oats are extremely light, and the beans and pease almost a total failure, from the want of early rain.

An article from Bristol says, "the wheat harvest in every quarter round our city has this week generally commenced. More abundant crops were never remembered; and the seasonable rains have so far recovered the potatoes, that the apprehensions which were entertained of their failure from the long continuance of dry weather have entirely vanished. Barley and oats, in this district must certainly produce but a very short crop.

Birmingham.—The earliest wheat harvest that has been known for many years, has commenced in this and the neighbouring counties; and the refreshing showers which fell during the last fortnight, have had a highly beneficial effect upon vegetation; several samples of this year's wheat were

shown in our market on Thursday; they were of fine quality, and found ready purchasers. Generally speaking, there never was known a more promising season than the present, both for the growth and housing of the harvest.

CHELMSFORD.—A considerable breadth of wheat, and in many places barley and oats, have been cut in this county, and the harvest is now become general. The pease have in many instances been got in, but the crop is very uneven. The wheat may be said in general to die well; and where the lands are deep and staple and in good heart, each acre will be very productive; but, we are sorry to observe that the wheats are in general thin upon the ground, and in some instances, very defective. Oats and barley will, it is said, not average more than a fourth of a crop; indeed, in no inconsiderable part of this county, barley and oats are so short in the straw, that it will be with difficulty mown, and with greater difficulty collected. Beans, in a great many instances, are worth little more than for shank.

The corn harvest in the county of York, has commenced, and the labours of the reaper may be considered generally as three weeks earlier than the usual time. Wheat, for the most part is well headed, and though the stalks are not rank, the produce promises to equal a fair average crop. Oats and Barley are generally short and deficient, and cannot be stated at more than three-fourths of the produce of an average year. We wish we could make a more favourable report of the state of the spring corn.

A letter from Maidstone, says "The hops in our neighbourhood still look very promising, and middle Kent growth generally speaking, was never known to blow finer; the young hops have in many places been injured for the want of rain, and several of the planters have been daily watering them, which is thought to have a good effect. In the Weald, and also in the eastern part of Sussex, the bine is very weak, and through the long drought they are turned completely yellow; in the western part they are getting very foul, and unless they have rain, Sussex will not grow even as many as last year. The duty is now down to 110,000*l.*

We are favoured with the following view of the state of the current crops, from an intelligent correspondent in Kent: Wheat harvest begun, very abundant and fine, and straw quite as long as it is usually. Oats, straw very short, ear full of seed, and as good as most years. Beans failed almost every where. Pens very bad and not many. Hops very fine, and show well; should the fine showers continue, will in most places be plenty. Barley, a very scanty crop every where. Apples abundant. The general state of the country is much greener than nearer London. The springs are all as high and running as ever. It is now beginning to rain, and we hope it will continue.

The harvest has now generally commenced throughout the Kingdom; and thanks to Providence, promises to be a golden one. The labours of the reaper may be considered as commencing three weeks earlier than the usual time.

At Ost, in the Netherlands, an ear of corn was found nine inches long, having six rows, and containing 80 grains. The vintage is very forward.

The harvest has commenced generally throughout France. It is remarkably abundant, and the grain of a fine quality.

Letters have been this month received from Buenos Ayres, by way of Antwerp, dated the 13th of May, which state, that a commercial treaty had been concluded between the Americans and the Buenos Ayres Government, under which the trade of the United States is to have the preference to every other nation.

Lord Strangford, the British Envoy in Sweden, has succeeded in obtaining from that Court, a decree, authorising the exportation of deals and timber, in British ships, on the payment of the same export duties as in Swedish vessels. Several thousand tons of shipping will consequently be sent from British ports during the present season, to receive cargoes in those of Sweden. This permission is to last until the end of this year; but it is almost certain that the advantages which Sweden will derive from the increased exportation of her produce, will induce his Swedish Majesty to prolong it.

His Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg has left his residence at Claremont to proceed forthwith upon his Continental tour.

The Lord Mayor has been unanimously elected President of St. Thomas's Hospital, in the room of the late Sir Charles Price, Bart. deceased.

Admiral Otway is appointed commander-in-chief of his Majesty's fleet at Leith, in the room of Sir W. J. Hope, whose period of service has expired. William Paine, Esq. is appointed his Secretary.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Mount Holly, in North America, addressed to a commercial house in this country:—

"Manufactories are going on here, but in my opinion without a prospect of being carried on to any great effect. One in particular, that some years past was considerable, is now almost annihilated—I mean the iron-works; the produce of which was a good remittance, especially to England. These works are now in ruins; and on the ruins of many of them, mills for carding and spinning have been erected; which in the time of the late war were said to be very productive to the owners; but since the peace, I find many of them are advertised to be let or sold, from which I conclude they are become unprofitable. In

reality, I am of opinion, that manufactories of almost every description cannot flourish on this side of the water, so long as the price of labour continues to be from three to four times as much as with you, supposing the money of each country to be reduced to a common standard."

Papers of a late date have been received from New South Wales. They state the arrival at Port Jackson of a vessel from Otaheite, which brought interesting intelligence of two English Missionaries having visited Otaheite, and converted all the Islanders to Christianity.

From an article from Christiana, it appears that the Norwegian Storthing have engaged in an attempt to overturn the hereditable jurisdictions, together with the exceptions from tithes enjoyed by certain noblemen and landed proprietors in the kingdom; and even, if we understand the article correctly, to abolish hereditary nobility throughout Norway, after the decease of the present race of nobles and their immediate children. The King very naturally dissents from this latter proposal, but seems inclined to favour the extinction of private Courts of Justice, and to cut off the privilege of exemption from the payment of tithes.

An American has obtained from the French government, for ten years, commencing the 1st of January, 1820, the exclusive privilege of importing ice into Guadaloupe and Martinique, where the use of this article has been introduced into the hospitals as a specific for the disorders incident to hot climates.

The following extract of a letter from a mercantile gentleman, who has lately gone to Bourdeaux, will probably be read with some interest by our commercial readers:—

"Aug. 1. The first growths of wine consists of Lafitte and Latour, situated in the neighbourhood of Pauillac; the former about three miles beyond, and the latter about one mile on this side of it. Chateau Margaux, about half way between Bourdeaux and Pauillac, and Haut Brion, in the graves of Bourdeaux, about a league to the southward of the city. The prices of these four growths are generally the same, and they are this year of very superior quality. The second growths are Rozan, Monthreson, Lascombe, Goree, Kirivan, and Candalle, situated in the parishes of Margaux and Cantenai, La Rose and Leoville, in the parish of St. Julien, and Pechon Longueville, Monton and Callon, in Pauillac and St. Estephe; they are good table wines, and may be had one third cheaper than the first quality. The third and last growth are Bergeron Brassier, Pontet, Dulaique, Arbouet of St. Julien, La Colonie, Dubrayon, Mareuil of Margaux, Camiet, Darmaillac St. Guiron and Lynch of Pauillac, which in general are about one-half the price of the first quality wines. The principal white wines are Barsac, Prignac, and Graves. Brandy, simple proof, varies according to the prices of wines; if it is worked to make the *simple proof, London proof*, 25 per cent. must be added to the first. The prune season begins about the middle of September; they will be very plentiful and very good this year in quality.

There are letters in town from Bourdeaux, which mention the falure of several houses there; some of them for so large a sum as 60,000*l.* sterling. This misfortune is owing to the firms in question having speculated largely in brandies. The wines, it appears, will not turn out nearly so plentiful as was expected, the great drought having very materially injured the grape. Some little rain had lately fallen, which might do partial good; but the greatest part of the evil was past remedy. The letters from other parts of the south of France also complain of the great dryness of the season.

The merchant vessels sent out to South America with supplies of arms and ammunition for the Insurgents, are said to be placed in a difficult situation. They are unable to obtain either payment, or security for the value of their cargoes; money is out of the question, and the only commodity offered is mules, for which it is not easy to find a market. The supercargoes therefore remain with their vessels in different ports in the West Indies, waiting for better times.

The Bombay Gazette of the 1st of April asserts, on the authority of letters from General Smith's camp, dated March 24, that the war with the Peishwa bade fair to be speedily finished. Bagee Row was moving to Nagpore, with a force computed at 25,000 men, not knowing that General Doveton waited his approach. General Smith pursued him closely; a battle was looked for, and the issue of that battle was not a subject of anxiety. An epidemic disease raged among the British troops in India, and had proved fatal in many instances.

An official communication has been made by the Bank to the Stock Exchange, that the former will, as usual, give every facility to the negociators of the New Stock; that they will, what is technically called, "take in the Omnium," which is, to make payment of the remainder of the instalments on being paid interest at the rate of five per cent. for the money advanced.

The following notice has been stuck up in the Stock Exchange:—

"*Conversion of Exchequer Bills into 3 per cent Consolidated and Reduced Annuities.*

"The certificates in which the instalment due on the 1st day of August has been paid, are now ready for delivery.

"The future instalments are to be made either in Exchequer Bills dated before the 1st of August, 1818, on which day the interest thereon will cease, or by a payment in money; in which case 101*l.* money must

be paid in lieu of each 100*l.* of Exchequer Bills, and interest must also be paid of the 2*d.* per diem upon each 101*l.* money, to be computed from the 1st August to the day of payment.

"*Exchequer Bill Office, 6th August*, 1818."

REVENUE OF INDIA. In the year 1813 14, the net surplus revenue of India, after paying all charges, interest of debt, &c. was 1,832,251*l.*: in 1814-15, it was [illegible]2,273*l.*: in 1815-16, the accounts of the Nepaul war were wound up:—

	£
The net surplus, after paying every expense was	396,968
From this was deducted the expense of St. Helena	201,743
In 1815-16, net surplus in India..	195,215
To this should be added what Lord Hastings received from our ally, the Nabob of Oude, in exchange for Napaulese territory ceded to that Prince, and which he was most desirous of obtaining....	1,109,975
Leaves,...	1,305,190

as the actual surplus, after paying all the expenses of the war.

Then as to the debt in India:—

	£
On the 30th April, 1816, (the date of the last official accounts made up) it was—at interest	28,067,964
Floating debt, arrears, bills, due &c.....	5,071,734
Total debt....	33,139,698

which does not exceed two years' revenue.

But from the debt should be deducted the territorial assets, amounting to 16,941,813*l.*, which will leave the excess of debt above the property actually in hand, only 16,197,885*l.* That these assets are pretty substantial, will be evident from the principal items which compose them;—

	£
Cash in hand, not paper, but hard silver and gold.....	5,833,807
Good debts due to the Government	6,907,792
Stores	2,607,033

If the commercial assets be added, amounting to 3,501,765*l.*, of which great part is cash, the net excess of debt will only be 12,696,120*l.*

By the latest intelligence from the island of Ceylon, we regret to state, from the proclamation of Sir Robert Brownrigg, that though tranquillity had been restored in many of the revolted provinces, yet, fresh symptoms of rebellion have manifested themselves in the districts of Hewahette and Doombera, of such a nature, as to make it necessary to proclaim martial law. By this vigorous proceeding, we hope the further progress of insurrection will be stopped.

HUSSEY'S CONFESSION.

We have been favoured by the Rev. Mr. Rudge, of Limehouse, with the following important communications:

THE REV. MR. RUDGE'S STATEMENT.

"A number of contradictory statements having appeared respecting Hussey's 'confession,' it has been judged advisable to give, in an authentic shape, the whole of what really passed from his lips in the cell on the morning of his execution. It must be admitted that the situation in which I was placed with respect to this wretched man, was one of great difficulty, and of peculiar delicacy. I had been requested by a number of respectable persons to go down to Maidstone. He had himself strongly urged me to see him. I was sensible, that if any confession acceptable to the people at large, and satisfactory to the inhabitants of Greenwich in particular, could be made, much would depend upon the manner in which the conversation was conducted, and the questions were put, on my part. That there was something which hardened and troubled his mind, I had every reason to conclude, from what I discovered at my first interview with him on the day (Sunday) previous to his execution. I went, for the first time, accompanied by the chaplain and the gaoler of the prison. When the humane and worthy clergyman had concluded the prayers, and reading a sermon, he and the gaoler retired, leaving me alone with the prisoner. In the course of a long and interesting conversation, chiefly on religious topics, I saw enough to give force and strength to the conviction, that if he were not the actual perpetrator of the horrid deed, he was possessed of that which would be of the utmost importance to have communicated to the public. I had recourse to every means of persuasion; I pressed disclosure as a matter of religious duty—as one of personal favour; but they had no avail; and I saw the time was not yet arrived in which I should succeed in carrying my point. One observation which he made, in reference to the murder, was remarkable, and heightened extremely all my anxieties on the subject. 'What good will it do for me to disclose any thing I know of the murder now I am going to suffer for it. The secret had better die with me. You must not—must not press me further. I am innocent of it!' In the course of this day I was frequently with him, but in company with the chaplain and gaoler. On the Monday morning we settled with him to administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at an early hour. On some person coming into the cell, and entering into conversation, he told me he had slept little in the night, and that something so troubled him that he could not compose himself to rest. It had a reference to the sacrament, for which he thought himself not duly

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prepared, though he said he was in charity with all men, and had made, he hoped, his peace with that God before whom he was shortly to be summoned. I thought it might now be productive of good, if, after having shortly explained the nature, and pressed the importance of this duty enjoined by his dying Saviour, I was to avail myself of the opportunity of urging him to disclose the state of his mind, and make a frank confession of any thing which either interrupted his peace or troubled his conscience. The words, as far as I can recollect, in which I addressed him, are these:—'And now, Hussey, before we communicate and take this sacrament to our comfort, I request you to declare as a dying man, for the satisfaction of the public at large, and of the inhabitants of Greenwich in particular, did you or did you not perpetrate this horrid murder? or, if you did not, do you know who did? Tell me as a matter of personal favour.' His answer was, 'as God is my judge, and you are my witness, these uplifted hands were never stained with the blood of Mr. Bird or his servant.' He was now on his knees, and giving me a keen and expressive look, he added, in a tone scarcely audible—'I know—but—more presently!'

"After the sacrament had been administered, which was done by the Rev. Mr. Argles, with great solemnity, the chaplain and gaoler took their leave, and left me alone with him. We were together upwards of an hour. Immediately as the door of the cell was closed, I entered into a religious conversation with him—discoursed on the state of the soul after death—on a future judgment, and on such other topics as were calculated to affect his heart, and to produce within him true repentance before God, and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ! I thought that my endeavours seemed to be now preeminently blessed. Hussey himself said that this was the happiest moment he had yet experienced. I seized the favourable symptom, for I saw that the heart was disposed to be communicative. After exhausting almost every other topic of address, I descanted upon the comfort of possessing a true friend, to whom we could unbosom our heart, and reveal our sorrows. 'You,' said he, 'are that friend that I ought to conceal nothing from—I never can make you any return for all your goodness to me!' 'Yes Hussey; there's one return which you can, if you will make; it will be a sufficient reward—tell me all you know!' He cast a look at the door; and listened for a moment; and then began to address me in the following words, to which I have strictly adhered, giving the narrative, as far as my recollection will enable me, in the very same language in which it was related. The scene was a melting one; and he was occasionally so agonised as to be obliged to take a little breath, and give vent to the feelings with which he was agitated. There was a moment, indeed, in which I almost despaired of his being able to proceed, such was the difficulty he experienced in embodying in language the horrid narrative.

Hussey's Confession to Mr. Rudge in his Cell.

"All along have I resolved never even to my dearest relations to divulge the secret, but to let it die with me. Your letter staggered my resolution, but I got over the difficulty. I am not the murderer, but I planned and instigated the robbery. The Almighty gives me the power to declare this, and to say, that in the blood of Mr. Bird, his servant, or any one else, my hands were never imbrued. A man of the name of A. with one B. did it. We had accidentally met in Greenwich, and we became intimate with each other. We had learned that Mr. B. was very rich, and that he sometimes went to London to receive large sums of money. It happened the same day as I was sitting with A. and drinking at the Tiger, we observed him sitting in one of his rooms at a table, whereon was a good deal of gold, and a number of what we thought Bank notes. I observed, this would be a fine job. This led to something further being said, and I proposed the robbery, saying, let us meet this evening, and we will see what can be done. It happened, however, that nothing was attempted that night, nor was any thing finally settled upon, we not being agreed as to the parts we should take in the robbery. We again met—it may be about a week after—and my advice was, that we should try that very evening, and that I had provided a hammer to open the door with. We went all three, about half past eleven; but finding no answer was returned to our knocking, and as there was a great many people passing and re-passing, we became disheartened; and recollecting what my washer-woman had said about Mr. Bird's early hours, we all agreed to meet in the park at a certain spot; and to go from thence to Mr. Bird's house, which we accordingly did, between eight and nine of the evening of the murder. The plan was this; A. was to knock at the front door, and B. to get over, or break open the side door, and so proceed round to the back window. While this was doing, A. was to engage the servant in conversation, until such time as he found B. had got in. I understood afterward B. had great difficulty in doing it, but he at last did, when A. immediately knocked down and killed the servant with a mallet he had provided himself with, and B. rushed through the passage and struggled with Mr. Bird, whom he soon done for with the hammer I had given. While this was going on, I was standing out close to the Tiger's Head, and was to whistle if I saw any one was coming, which I did twice, as there were two persons that passed; but as the night was very foggy, and it was a little before eight in the even-

ing, they seemed to take no notice of the light of the candle which the servant had in her hand at Mr. Bird's door. I kept watch for about twenty minutes, and thinking them a long time, and that they might be discovered, I crossed the street and gently tapped at the door.—No one answered, nor did I hear any noise.—Thinking this strange, I went to the side door, and tried to get in there, but found it quite fast. I then returned to the front door, but could not open it. I knocked again, and was at last let in. I forget now by which of the two; but he said, 'we were at the top of the house looking over what we had found, and you alarmed us!' I went in, and in going up stairs stumbled over the body of the servant, which we then removed out of our way. I was shocked to learn from them the fate of Mr. Bird and the maid servant; but B. said it could not be helped, as they found them (and particularly the old man) so resolute. After being in the house about five minutes, it was agreed that I should go out, and in ten minutes after they both came to me. I was then in the middle of the street, nearly opposite to Mr. Bird's house, and it was so dark that no one could see me. We now went into the park, and by the light from a dark lantern which A had brought with him, we began dividing the property, which was tied up in a sheet. There were a great many articles, but the smallest part fell to my lot. They said that in the bureau a great many guineas were found, which it was agreed they should have, and I the bank-notes and watches, &c. We then separated, and I went and changed myself. When I had done this, I came down privately, and went to a pond near Vansittart's-place, where I threw in both the mallet and hammer, which had been tied up in my bundle, and which the other two men requested me to take with me. I met A. and B. only once or twice afterwards. Their ship was at the time of the murders about to sail for the East Indies, and in going to look after them about four or five days afterwards, I learned that the ship was gone. This was on the 11th and 18th of February last.

"The above is, to the best of my recollection, a correct statement.

(Signed) JAMES RUDGE."

"*Limehouse, 8th August*, 1818."

We understand that immediately after the execution, the Rev. Mr. Rudge transmitted copies of Hussey's confession to Lord Sidmouth and the other Authorities, that steps might be taken to ascertain how far his declaration attributing the guilt of murder to others might be relied on; and if true, that speedy measures might be adopted, by sending such proper instructions abroad as would lead to the apprehension of the criminals. The names of the two men are not mentioned, as their public designation thus early might frustrate their seizure. The same praise-worthy motive, we believe, induced the Rev. Mr. Rudge to withhold, for a few days, the above statement from publication.

Mr. Smith, a Magistrate at Greenwich, has assumed to himself the arduous task of ascertaining, by inquiry at the docks, and examining various ships' registers, whether the men named by Hussey actually sailed from England for the East Indies, or any other destination, shortly after the murders. We will not undertake to say what degree of credit is due to Hussey; but the impression upon our mind is, that his confession ought to be received with a proper degree of caution.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD.

ON Wednesday, June 4, the following Honorary Degrees were conferred in the Theatre:—

Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart. Sir Richard Borough, Bart. Sir John Silvester, Bart.; Sir Thomas Strange, Knt. late Chief Justice of Madras, Honorary Doctors of Civil Law; Richard Plumptree Glyn, Esq. Honorary Master of Arts.

Wm. Hustler, Esq. M.A. Fellow of Jesus College, and Registrar of the University of Cambridge, and Thomas Watson, Esq. M.A. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, admitted *ad eundum* Masters of Arts.

The Creweian Oration was delivered by the Rev. Wm. Crowe, B.C.L. and Public Orator.

The Prize Compositions were recited in the following order:—

CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES.

Latin Essay.—"Quam vim in Moribus Populi conformandis exhibeant Rerum publicarum subitæ Mutationes?" By Mr. Samuel Hinds, B.A. of Queen's College.

Latin Verse.—"Titus Hierosolymam expugnans."—By Mr. Thomas Holden Ormerod, Undergraduate, Fellow of New College.

English Essay.—"Biography."—By Mr. John Leycester Adolphus, B.A. Fellow of St. John's College.

SIR ROGER NEWDIGATE'S PRIZE.

English Verse.—"The Coliseum."—By Mr. T. H. Ormerod, Undergraduate, Fellow of New College.

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Mr. Crowe, in his Crewcian Oration, which was delivered in his accustomed spirited style, adverted to the utility of Prize Compositions generally, and expressed his surprise at many of the candidates for poetic fame having sent in verses which could not be brought into competition, in consequence of their exceeding the number of fifty lines, to which they are limited by the will of Sir Roger Newdigate. The subject of the Oration was principally to commemorate the Founders of the different Academical Prizes.

June 5, the following Degrees were conferred:—

Bachelor and Doctor in Divinity.

The Rev. Nathaniel Colville, of St. Mary Hall, grand compounder.

Doctor in Civil Law.

The Rev. Thomas Penrose, Vicar of Writtle, in Essex, grand compounder.

Bachelor in Divinity.

The Rev. Edward Hughes, Fellow of Jesus College.

Masters of Arts.

Wm. Cotton, Esq. of Exeter College, grand compounder; Mr. Mathewman Hodgson Donald, of Queen's College; Mr. Walter King Cuker, of Oriel College; Rev. Wm. John Lewis, of Jesus College; Rev. John de Chair, and Mr. Charles Gillies Payne, of Merton College; Mr. Wm. Queneborough Wright, of St. John's College; Mr. W. H. R. Birch, of brasennose College; Rev. Thomas Price, of St. Edmund Hall; Rev. Wm. Parker, of Trinity College; Right Hon. Richard Viscount Belgrave, of Christ Church; Mr. Tyrrell Knapp, of Exeter College.

Bachelor of Arts.

Mr. Chares Alcock, Fellow of New College.

On Monday last the Rev. Wm. Browne, M.A. and Mr. William Newland Pedder, B.A. were elected Fellows, and Messrs. George Buckeridge, Richard Charles Coxe, and Richard Creswell, were elected Scholars of Worcester College, on Mrs. Eaton's Foundation; and on Thursday Mr. Thomas Powell was elected Scholar of the same College, on Dr. Finney's Foundation.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, in Judd-street, the lady of the Rev. S. Birch, of a son.

Lately, in New-street, Spring gardens, the lady of John Smith, Esq. M.P. of a daughter.

Aug. 3. The lady of Thomas James Howell, Esq. of Prinknash-park, Gloucester, of a son.

7. In Euston-place, the lady of John Stable, Esq. of a daughter.

8. At Reply cottage, near Alresford, the lady of Captain Shirreff, R.N. of a daughter.

17. At Stephen-green, Dublin, the lady of the Right Hon. Lord Manners, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, of a son and heir.

19. At Rosiere, the Countess of Erroll, of daughter.

20. In York-place, the Countess Compton, of a son.

22. At Clapton, Mrs. Bonaby Dobree, of a son.

23. At Clumber-park, Nottinghamshire, her Grace the Duchess of Newcastle, of a daughter.

25. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Smith, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, the Rev. John Woodburn, of King's College, Cambridge, to Penelope, daughter of the late Thomas Poynter, Esq. of Manor-house, Meppershell.

Lately, at Edinburgh, Christopher Kane, M.D. late of the medical staff of the Mediterranean army, to Catherine Margaret Olympia, daughter of the late Governor Campbell, of Fort George.

July 28. Sampson, eldest son of S. Kingsford, Esq. of Sturry, near Canterbury, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Brent, Esq. of Blackheath.

The Rev. Walter Davenport, son of D. Davenport, Esq. M.P. to Caroline, daughter of Archdeacon Gooch, of Saxlingham, Norfolk.

29. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Marquis of Bute, to the Lady Maria North, daughter of the late George Earl of Guildford.

Aug. 6. W. Cockayne Frith, D.C.L. late chaplain to his majesty's forces serving in the Ionian Islands, and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Mary, daughter of Richard Coxe, Esq. banker, of Oxford.

Mr. William Mayatt, of Ramsden-park, Essex, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Peter Skipper, Esq. of Mincing-lane.

7. At Cambridge, the Rev. Isaac Aspland, M.A. rector of Earl Stopham, Suffolk, to Miss Stocker, of Cambridge.

9. John Mainzy, Esq. of Naples, to Mary, daughter of the very Rev. D. F. Durand, dean of that island.

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MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at Bellwen, near Kilkenny, Joseph Evans, Esq. possessed of considerable property, which he almost entirely bequeathed to charitable purposes. The following are among the bequests:—To the Charitable Society, 100*l.* a-year; 100*l.* a-year to the Benevolent Society; 100*l.* a-year to the Fever House; 100*l.* a-year to Lee-land Poor House; 100*l.* to the Kilkenny Library; 100*l.* a-year for a dispensary; 50*l.* a-year to the Penny Society; 20*l.* a year to the Saving Banks; 500*l.* to the Charitable Loan; 1000*l.* a-year for the establishment of an hospital to contain 20 old servants and 20 children of both sexes — to the females he has bequeathed 50*l.* each on their marriage.

Lately, at Mount Leftus, Ireland, Lady Leftus.

Lately, in the United States of America, Sir John Oldmixon, once known in fashionable life, but having retired from this country from pecuniary embarrassment, about 25 years ago, he sunk into obscurity, and died neglected and forgotten. His children are singularly, and, indeed, unhappily situated, one half being born in America, are citizens of the United States; while the other half (Englishmen) are actually lieutenants in the British navy. — (See p. 148.)

Lately, at Bath, the Rev. Thomas Gyllett, vicar of Compton Dande, Somersetshire.

Lately, in Tipperary, Sir Vere Hunt, Bart.

Lately, at Leeds, Mr. James Barham, aged 92.

Lately, at Dublin, in the 83d year of his age, Cornely, the father of the Irish stage.

Lately, Joseph Peter Paul de Bernales, only son of Joseph Cayetano de Bernales, of Finsbury-place.

JULY 25. At Fort Elliot, Cornwall, the Countess of Germains.

27. At Streatham, Emme Drury, youngest daughter of Sir George Barlow, Bart.

At Chelsfield Court-house, Kent, Henry Crawford, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's service.

28. At Newport, Herefordshire, the Hon. Andrew Foley, M.P. for Droitwich, Worcestershire.

29. At Kensington Gravel Pits, Thomas Thompson, Esq. late of Chapel Street, Grosvenor-square, and formerly M.P. for Evesham.

29. At Brighton, aged 39, Margaret, wife of Charles Badham, M.D. F.R.S.

30. At Brompton, in the 75th year of her age, Miss Pope, late of Drury-lane theatre.*

31. Lady Filmore, wife of the Rev. Sir John Filmore, Bart. of Langleybury, and East Sutton-park, Kent.

In St. Jame's-square, Viscount Anson. His lordship was born in 1767, and was created a peer in 1806; and was married, in 1794, to the second daughter of T. W. Coke, Esq. of Norfolk.

AUG. 2. At Hampstead, Marianne Arminta, daughter of Admiral Sir John Beresford.

3. At Tower-hill, Mr. Wm. Edmonds, many years an inhabitant of the ward of Aldgate.

4. In a room occupied by a band of the 77th regiment, at Galway, Molyneux, the black pugilist.

In Great Coram-street, in the 73d year of his age, Nathaniel Austin, Esq. of Ramsgate, for many years an eminent banker at that place.

5. At Greenwich, in his 81st year, John Seton, Esq.

6. In the Edgeware-road, in the 83d year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Kenrick, relict of the late William Kenrick, LL.D.

At Brighton, the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Eyre, daughter of the Earl of Newburgh, aged 26.

7. At Kensington-house, Sir William Altham, Knt. late of Mark Hall, Essex.

At Greenwich, John Francis Bennett, Esq. late secretary to his Grace the Duke of Manchester, and governor of the island of Jamaica.

In the 76th year of his age, Francis Newberry, Esq. of St. Paul's church-yard.

10. At Bromley, William, son of Mr. Payton, of the Albion hotel, Broadstairs, aged 16.

In the 84th year of his age, John Willes, Esq. of Dulwich, Surrey.

11. In Howland-street, James Meller, Esq. late of the Custom-house.

13. At Hampstead, Lady Colebrooke, relict of Sir George Colebrooke, Bart. aged 79.

16. At Brighton, John Palmer, Esq. late comptroller-general of the post-office.

17. In Charter-house square, Solomon Hougham, Esq. aged 72.

In his 83d year, Mr. James Marshall, of Romford.

18. At Blackheath, John Pascal Larkins, Esq. in the 62d year of his age.

In Well-street, Hackney, John De Kewer, Esq.

19. At Leighton, Charles Locke, Esq. of America-square.

20. In Southampton-row, in the 90th year of his age, John Wilkinson, M.D. F.R.S. and S.A. one of the oldest members of many of the literary societies of this country.

21. William Atkinson, of Cannon-street, Esq.

In King's-row, Pimlico, G. C. Ashley, Esq. the celebrated violin performer.

In his 77th year, Thomas Barnes, Esq. of Mile End.

At Littlecost, Berkshire, Colonel Kelly,

* For Portrait and Memoir, *vide* Vol. LI. p. 243.

C.B. Lieutenant-colonel of his majesty's 24th regiment.

22. Mrs. M'Laughlin, wife of Bryan M'Laughlin, Esq. surgeon of Greenwich hospital.

At his seat, Daylesford-House, Worcestershire, in the 86th year of his age, the Right Hon. Warren Hastings,* late governor-general of Bengal, doctor of civil law, and one of his majesty's most honourable privy councillors.

The infant son of Edward Wigan, Esq. of Highbury-terrace.

George Oliver, Esq. of Craig-mill, St. George, Jamaica, aged 42.

23. At North-end, Fulham, Captain Corner, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

In Portman-square, Francis Percival Eliot, Esq. in his 63d year.

25. At North-end, Fulham, whither she had been removed for the benefit of air, Mrs. Burckhardt, wife of Mr. Burckhardt, of Northumberland-street, Strand, in the 32d year of her age, leaving a husband and youthful family to deplore the loss of an affectionate wife and mother, and sincerely regretted by all who knew her.

* For Portrait and Memoir *vide* Vol. II. page 329.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Collectors of Portraits and Illustrators of Granger's Biographical Dictionary, Seward's Anecdotes, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Biographia Dramatica, Pennant's London, Lysons's Environs, Pursuits of Literature, are respectfully informed, that a NEW proof impressions of the PORTRAITS that accompany this Work, are struck off on Columbia Paper, and may be had separate, price 4s.; but EARLY application will be necessary to secure them, as the number printed is very LIMITED.

LECTURES ON THE EAR. On the first of October, at the Royal Dispensary, Carlisle-street, Mr. Curtis, Aurist to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and Surgeon to the Institution, will commence his next course of Lectures on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of the Ear, illustrated by various anatomical preparations in man and animal; since last season he has considerably increased his collection by the addition of various specimens of disease, and has also collected from the Continent several new ingenious acoustic instruments.

A Clinical Lecture will be given during the course, on the most important cases which occur at the Dispensary, and the mode of treatment.

Messrs. Longman and Co. have lately received from America, an interesting Manuscript, containing a narrative of the wreck of the ship Oswego, on the coast of South Barbary, and of the sufferings of the master and the crew, while in bondage among the Arabs.

In the press,

The second edition of Miss Lucy Aikin's Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth.

A Translation of M. P. Orfilla's directions for the Treatment of Persons who have taken Poison, and those in a state of suspended animation.

Captain Bonnycastle's Spanish America; or, a Descriptive, Historical, and Geographical Account of the Dominions of Spain, in the Western Hemisphere, Continental and Insular.

Mr. Brougham's Letter addressed to Sir S. Romilly on the Abuse of Public Charities.

Adversaria; or, Selections and Reflections on Civil, Political, Moral, and Religious Subjects; intended to instil into the minds of youth, who have had a liberal education, a correct knowledge of men and things. By George Harrison.

Letters on the Importance, Duty, and advantages of Early Rising; designed for heads of families, the man of business, the lover of nature, the student, and the christian.

Mr. James Johnson, author of Influence of Tropical Climates on European Constitutions, a condensed and popular view of all that is now known on the nature, cure, and prevention of the gout.

Memoirs, Biographical, Critical, and Literary, of the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons of the present time in the United Kingdom, with a choice collection of their Prescriptions, and a specification of the diseases for which they were given.

A Complete Survey of Scripture Geography. By Thomas Heming, of Magd. Hall, Oxon; the whole illustrated by a superb and accurate set of Maps, and a Chart of the World.

Sir Charles Morgan has just put to press his Sketches of the Philosophy of Life.

Lady Morgan is also superintending the printing of another national Tale, entitled Florence Macarthy.

Preparing for publication, the Life of Las Casas, up to his return from St. Helena, communicated by himself, containing authentic details respecting the voyage to, the residence, the manner of living, and the treatment of Buonaparte at St. Helena. Also some letters which were not forwarded to their destination by the British Government.

Dr. Brewster's Treatise on the Kaleido-

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scope; including an account of the different forms in which some ingenious opticians have fitted up that instrument.

Dawson Turner's remaining portion of his coloured Figures and Descriptions of the Plants referred, by Botanists, to the genus Fucus.

The Rev. H. J. Todd's work on Original Sin, Freewill, Grace, Regeneration, Justification, Faith, Good Works, and Universal Redemption, as maintained in certain Declarations of our Reformers.

The Rev. Dr. John Fleming's General View of the Structure, Function, and Classification of Animals, illustrated by engravings.

Mr. Edwards, author of a Treatise on Algebra, is printing a Treatise on the Latin and Greek Prosodies, in which all difficulties relating to accent and quantity are explained.

Jamieson's Grammar of Logic, and a Grammar of Rhetoric, on principles not hitherto adopted in didactic books.

Miss Trimmer's Sequel of Mrs. Trimmer's Introduction to the Knowledge of Nature and the Scriptures.

Muscall's Digest of the Law of the Distribution of the Personal Estates of Intestates.

Soame's Udine, a fairy romance, translated from the German of Baron de la Motte Fouqué.

Alex. Chalmer's, Esq. has undertaken the Abridgment of the Rev. J. H. Todd's edition of Dr. Johnson's English Dictionary; Mr. Todd having declined any concern in it, on account of the state of his health.

The Rev. J. Bellamy is printing a second edition of his Concordance to the Bible, in quarto; and another edition in an octave volume.

Stanley's Manuel of Practical Anatomy, for the use of Students engaged in Dissections.

Rural Residencies, consisting of a series of designs in twenty-seven coloured engravings for cottages, decorated cottages, small villas, and other ornamental buildings. By John B. Papworth.

An Inquiry into the influence of situation on Pulmonary Consumption. By John G. Mansford.

The Pentateuch, or Five Books of Moses, illustrated by the Rev. S. Clapham.

Underwood's Medical Catalogue for 1818-19, with a list of the lectures delivered in London.

Sermons on Miscellaneous Subjects, selected from the MSS. of the late Rev. E. Robson, M. A. for thirty-seven years Curate and Lecturer of St. Mary, Whitechapel. By the Rev. H. C. Donnaghue, M.A.

A Grammatical Analysis of the French, Italian, Spanish, German, the Ancient and Modern Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and Syriac Languages, with a classed Vocabulary. By the Rev. Frederick Nolan.

Just published,

The Spirit of the Gospel, or the Four Evangelists elucidated, by Explanatory Observations, Historical References, and Miscellaneous Illustrations. By the Rev. W. Gilly, M.A. Rector of North Fambridge, Essex.

The History of France from the earliest periods, to the Second Return of Louis XVIII. to the throne of his Ancestors, with a Chronological Table of Contents, and a Contemporary List of Princes at the end of each King's Reign. By Francis Thurtle, author of Ashford Rectory, &c. 12mo.

The Metamorphosis, or Effect of Education, a Tale.

Profitable Amusement for Children, or Familiar Tales, combining useful Instruction with pleasing Entertainment. By the author of Learning better than House and Land, 1 vol. 24mo.

Le Traducteur; or, Historical, Dramatic, and Miscellaneous, Selections, from the best French Writers of the present day, adapted for Pupils, on a plan calculated to render Reading and Translation peculiarly serviceable in acquiring the French Language. By P. F. Merlet.

LIST OF BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS OF ESTABLISHED WORKS,

PUBLISHED IN AUGUST,

At the Prices they are advertised at, in boards, unless otherwise expressed; and may be had of J. ASPERNE, *No.* 32, CORNHILL.

It is earnestly requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid) and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENSE.

SQUIRE's Elements of Astronomy, 12mo. 9s. 6d.

Heming's Scripture Geography; to which is added, the Scripture Atlas, royal 4to. 21. 10s. 6d. half-bound.

Heming's Scripture Geography, with two coloured maps, royal 4to. 20s.

New Annual Register, 1817, 21s.

Dr. Male's Medical Jurisprudence, 8vo. 7s.

Dr. James's Lindsay Sermons, 8vo. 12s.

Montagu on Fermented Liquors, 8vo. 2d edit. 10s. 6d.

Criminal Trials, illustrative of the Tale entitled the Heart of Mid Lothian, 8s.

Caution to Continental Travellers, by the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Planta's Picture of Paris, 10th edition, bound, 8s.

Buxton on Prison Discipline, 12mo. 2s. 6d.

The Picture of London for 1818, with maps, red sheep, 6s. Or with views and maps, bound in green, 9s.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography, red sheep, 3s. 6d.

Aikin's Poetry for Children, half-bound, 2s.

Sermons by the Rev. Miles Jackson, 8vo. 12s.

Narrative of a Journey in the Interior of China, &c. by Clarke Abel, 4to. 3l. 3s.

An Account of the Fever now prevailing in London, &c. by Thomas Bateman, M.D. 8vo. 6s.

An Account of Spanish America, by Captain Bonnycastle, 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.

Compendium Horæ Britannicæ, by Sir J. E. Smith, M.D. 2d edit. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Memoirs relative to Turkey, by the Rev. R. Walpole, 2d edit. 4to. 3l. 3s.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE feel, as in duty bound, duly grateful to *T. B. S.* for his "*voluminous*" poem, written upon "*an elevated situation near Uckfield*;" but as its length is not our only motive for refusing it a place, we quote the following lines in justification of our rejection, being extremely uncertain whether they are prose, blank verse, or poetry—

"Then will man's doom be finally pronounced
According to his actions; if he's renounced,
Satan's alluring charms, God's gracious look,
Will indicate, that his tremendous book
Contains a propitious and approved survey
Of his existence, and that an endless day."

and so forth, to the extent of three sheets of *foolscap!*

Our best thanks are due for *Orlando's* very kind communication, of which we shall embrace the earliest opportunity to avail ourselves.

R. of North Shields—True Thoughts, from *Newington Butts*—and *X. Y. Z.* are inadmissible.

Antonio must have a skull of more than usual thickness, if he supposes we could degrade our columns by inserting such disjointed ribaldry as was enclosed in his missive of the 24th instant.

Memoir of a Metropolitan Curate, and the article on *Witchcraft* in our next.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

WITH THE ATTORNIES' NAMES,

FROM TUESDAY, JULY 28, TO TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1818.

Extracted from the London Gazette.

N.B. All the Meetings are at GUILDHALL, unless otherwise expressed. The Country and London Attornies' Names are between Brackets.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

BATTENBURY, Henry, Newport, Monmouth, carpenter. *Aug.* 4.

BRAIN, WILLIAM, Snodland, Kent, miller. *Aug.* 18.

BURGESS, HARTLEY, Birmingham, factor. *Aug.* 25.

COLES, CHARLES, Fleet street, stationer. *Aug.* 4.

ELLIOTT, JAMES, Bristol, corn-factor. *Aug.* 18.

LANE, JAMES, Cheapside, warehouseman. *Aug.* 22.

PAGE, GEORGE, Cranbourn-street, mercer. *Aug.* 15.

PEARSON, JON. WATERHAN, Great Marlborough-street, dentist. *Aug.* 11.

RUDGE, WILLIAM, Carburton-street, Fitzroy-square, horse-dealer. *Aug.* 18.

STEPHENS, HENRY, Penryn, Cornwall, merchant. *Aug.* 22.

SMITH, JOHN, Helmfrith, York, clothier, *Aug.* 22.

WHITTINGTON, WILLIAM, Perry Bar, Handsworth, Staffordshire, farmer. *Aug.* 25.

BANKRUPTS.

ABBOTT, JAMES, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, butcher, Sept. 12. [Young, Charlotte-row, Mansion House.] *Aug* 1.

ABBOTT, WILLIAM, Honey-lane Market, butcher, Sept. 19. [Young, Charlotte-row, Mansion House.] *Aug.* 8.

ASHBY, WILLIAM, Godmanchester, Huntingdon, shire, miller, Sept. 7, 8, and 22, George, Huntingdon. [Wells, Huntingdon; and Clenuell, Six le's-inn.] *Aug.* 11.

BLUNT, CHARLES, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, opticians, Sept. 12. [Richardson, Clement's-inn.] *Aug.* 1.

BARLOW, JOHN HAWKINS, Vere-street, Oxford-street, jeweller, Sept. 22. [Mayhew and Co. Chancery-lane.] *Aug.* 11.

BENTLEY, JOHN, and CO. Cornhill, watch-case makers, Sept. 26. [Mayhew and Co. Chancery-lane.] *Aug.* 15.

BREESE, JAMES, Caerwys, Montgomeryshire, grocer, Sept. 7, 8, and 29, Talbot, Shrewsbury. [Maddock and Co. Shrewsbury; and Philpot and Co. Hare-court.] *Aug.* 18.

BOUSFIELD, WILLIAM, May's-buildings, St. Martin's-lane, woollen draper, Sept. 12, and Oct. 9. [Blackford, Old-square, Lincoln's-inn.] *Aug.* 22.

BRUFORD, CHARLES, Galloway-street, cabinet-maker, Sept. 12, and Oct. 3. [Reynolds, Hereford-street, Fitzroy-square.] *Aug.* 22.

BURTON, WILLIAM, Hinckley, Leicester, hosier, Sept. 16, at Mr. Soden's office, 19 and Oct. 3, St. George, Hinckley. [Soden, Hinckley; and Beckett, Noble-street, Falcon square.] *Aug.* 28.

BUCKLAND, MARMADUKE, Bayswater, victualler, Sept. 5, 19, and Oct. 6. [Robinson, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly.] *Aug.* 25.

CAYZER, WILLIAM, Mawgan, Cornwall, maltster, Sept. 19, Red Lion, Truro. [Sandy and Co. London.] *Aug.* 8.

CHURCHER, JOHN, Market-place, Bremby, Kent, cordwainer, Sept. 22. [Sater, Greenwich.] *Aug.* 11.

CHORLEY, JAMES, Chorley, Lancashire, joiner, Sept. 7, and 22, White Horse, Preston. [Topping, Chorley; and Rotherham, Throgmorton-street.] *Aug.* 11.

DEVEREUX, FRANCIS, and Co. Brabant-court, Philpot-lane, merchants, Sept. 1, and Aug. 3, [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street.] *Aug.* 22.

DURAND, JOHN NICHOLAS, Upper Cumming-Street, Pentonville, merchant, Sept. 1, and Oct. 3. [Earnshaw, Red Cross-street, Cripplegate.] *Aug.* 28.

FROST, JOHN, St. Alban's, linen-draper, Sept. 12. [Bennat, Guildford-place, Kennington.] *Aug.* 1.

FLOWER, THOMAS, Castle street, Holborn, jeweller, Sept. 15. [Jennings and Co. Cary-street, Lincoln's-inn.] *Aug.* 4.

FITTON, JOHN, Gosport, Southampton, dealer, Sept. 15, Indian Arms, Gosport. [Minchin and Co. Gosport; and Minchin, Norfolk-st. Strand.] *Aug.* 4.

FINLEY, THOMAS HUDSON, Whittle Hills, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer, Sept. 3, 4, 26, Commercial-Rooms, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancaster. [Kaye and Co. Bolton; and Milne and Co. Temple.] *Aug.* 18.

HADINGHAM, MARY, King street, West Smithfield, harness-maker, Sept. 8. [Lewis, Crutched-friars.] *July* 28.

HOULBROOKE, THOMAS, High Holborn, linen-draper, Sept. 16. [Mayhew and Co. Chancery-lane.] *Aug.* 1.

HARCOURT, JOHN, Chard, Somersetshire, banker, Sept. 20. [Ellis, Southampton buildings, Chancery-lane.] *Aug.* 18.

HOARE, JOHN, Bristol, calenderer, Sept. 7, 8, and Oct. 3, Commercial-Rooms, Bristol. [Baynton, Bristol; and Poole and Co. Gray's-inn.] *Aug.* 22.

JONES, MARY MARGARET, Pantheon Riding-house, Blackfriar's-road, livery-stable keeper, Sept. 8, and Oct. 3. [Draper and Co. Exchange-buildings.] *Aug.* 22.

JAMES, WILLIAM, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, merchant, Sept. 12, and Oct. 3. [Nind and Co Throgmorton-street.] *Aug.* 22.

KER, RICHARD, Kingston upon-Hull, merchant, Sept. 7, 8, and Oct. 6. Dog and Duck, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Rosser and Co. Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.] *Aug.* 25.

KARPELES, RAPHAEL, Dover, dealer, Sept. 12. [Isaacs, Bury-street, St. Mary-Axe.] *Aug.* 1.

LEPAGE, SAMUEL, London, dealer, Sept. 12, Cardigan Arms, Leeds. [Morton and Co. Gray's-inn.] *Aug.* 1.

LEIGH, WILLIAM, Bath-street, Bethnel-green, merchant, Sept. 1, and Oct. 3. [Lyon, East India Chambers, Leadenhall Street.] *Aug.* 22.

LUMLEY, WILLIAM, Jermyn-street, St. James, wine-merchant, Sept. 1, and Oct. 3. [Hayes, Fenchurch-street.] *Aug.* 22.

LEAK, FRANCIS, Strand, brush-maker, Sept. 19, and Oct. 6. [Briggs, Essex street, Strand,] *Aug.* 25.

MARSHALL, JOSEPH, Sheffield, York, shoe-maker, Oct. 3, Townhall, Sheffield. [Shearwood, Sheffield; and Stocker and Co. New Boswell-court.] *Aug.* 22.

MARSHALL, EDWARD, Adlington, Kent, factor, Sept. 7, 8, and Oct. 6, Guildhall, Canterbury. [Mount, Canterbury; and Brace and Co. Surry-street, Strand.] *Aug.* 25.

MORAN, THOMAS, Holyhead, innkeeper, Sept. 21, 22, and Oct. 6, Talbot, Shrewsbury. [Maddock and Co. Shrewsbury; and Philpot and Co. Hare-court, Temple.] *Aug.* 25.

PROUT, ABRAHAM, Truro, Cornwall, grocer, Sept. 19. [Dawson, Clement's-inn.] *Aug.* 1.

PAGE, GEORGE, Cranbourne-street, silk-mercer, Sept. 19, and Oct. 8. [Adams, Old Jewry.] *Aug.* 22.

PENN, FRANCIS, Jun. Marsh-street, Walthamstow, plumber, Sept. 14, 15, and Oct. 6 [Reason and Co. Crown-court, Aldersgate-street.] *Aug.* 25.

RAMSAY, JAMES, Lower Cadogan-place, Sloane-street, merchant, Sept. 19. [Crowder and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jury.] *Aug.* 8.

RAY, ROBERT, Norwich, grocer, Sept. 8, 9, and 29, Rampant Horse, Norwich. [Sewell and Co. Norwich; and Tilbury, Falcon-square.] *Aug.* 18.

ROSE, JAMES, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, provision merchant, Sept. 1, and Oct. 3. [Clarke and Co. Great Ormond street.] *Aug.* 22.

SALISBURY, JOHN and CO. Liverpool, sail-makers, Sept. 11, and 19, at Messrs. Avison and Co. Liverpool. [Avison and Co. Liverpool; and Castle-street, Holborn.] *Aug.* 8.

SMITH, WILLIAM, Leicester, wool-stapler, Sept. 7, 8, and 29, Saracen's Head, Leicester. [Lowdham and Co. Leicester; and Jeyes, Chancery-lane.] *Aug.* 18.

SPOONER, ROBERT, Cornhill, woollen-draper, Sept. 1, and Oct. 3. [Walton and Co. Basinghall-street.] *Aug.* 22.

THOROGOOD, CHARLES, Strand, dealer, Sept. 16, and Oct. 6. [Dicking, Cook's-court, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn.] *Aug.* 25.

WALKER, SAMUEL, Jun. Manchester, grocer, Sept. 15, Dog, Dean's-gate, Manchester. [Claye and Co. St. Mary's-gate, Manchester; and Adlington and Co. Bedford-row.] *Aug.* 4.

WALKER, JAMES, Neithrop, Oxfordshire, Collar-maker, Sept. 19, White Lion Banbury. [Time, Banbury.] *Aug.* 8.

WILLIAMSON, RICHARD, Ipswich, merchant, Sept. 2, 4, and 22, Bear and Crown, Ipswich. [Toms, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.] *Aug.* 11.

WHITFIELD, JOHN, Oldstreet, St Luke's, coal-merchant, Sept. 5, and 29. [Chapman and Co. Little St. Thomas Apostle, Queen-street.] *Aug.* 18.

WILKINS, SAMUEL, High Wycomb, Buckinghamshire, fell-monger, Sept. 29 [Hurd and Co. King's Bench Walk, Temple.] *Aug.* 18.

WAKEFIELD, JONATHON, City road, builder, Sept. 12, Oct. 6. [Carter, Lord Mayor's Office, Royal Exchange.] *Aug.* 22.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DIVIDENDS,

FROM TUESDAY, JULY 28, TO TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1818.

ASHTON, J. Tower-st. Aug. 25
Armstrong, J. North Wamborough, Sept. 19
Ambrose, T. and Co. St. Botolph-lane, Sept. 14
Brice, W. Bristol, Aug. 18
Bowley, W. Halfmoon-st. Sept. 5
Barrett, W. Old Broad-st. Nov. 7
Butler, H. Leomington-prior, Aug. 31
Brown, J. and Co. Deptford, Sept. 15
Biddick, T. St. Issey, Sept. 2
Bend, T. Shirland, Sept. 6
Beckett, J. Honiton, Sept. 15
Bridgeman, T. Birmingham, Sept. 22
Beauchamp, R. Coventry, Sept. 17
Cooper, G. and Co. Old Ford, Aug. 6
Carruthers, D. Liverpool, Sept. 1
Charleton, J. F. Newcastle-upon Tyne, Aug. 25
Cazaly, W. Edgbarton, Sept. 9
Colwell, C. V. Great Russell-st. Nov. 3
Cheshire, J. and Co. Birmingham, Sept. 2
Collison, T. and Co. Lombard-st. Sept. 19
Coleman, J. Liverpool, Sept. 15

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Collman, L. and Co. Old Bethlem, Sept. 15
Coleman, J. Liverpool, Sept. 15
Coope, J. Sun-st. Sept. 14
Cotsford, W. F. Upper Clapton, Sept. 16
Cockburn, S. Martinique, Sept. 14
Coleman, T. Stourbridge, Sept. 23
Darby, T. New Sarum, Aug. 25
Dawson, W. Wakefield, Sept. 7
Dick, Q. Finsbury-square, Sept. 5
Davies, J. St. Martin's-le- Sept. 12
Elliot, D. Cushion-court, Aug. 25
Evans, R. Shrewsbury, Aug. 25
Ellis, E. Manchester, Sept. 17
Fairlamb, J. Wynyatt-st. Aug. 29
Flower, T. & Co. Chichester-rents, Sept. 15
Forster, E. Bickergate, Sept. 10
Farenden, J. Chichester, Sept. 14
Fleckno, J. D. Daventry, Sept. 22
Farrer, J. Birmingham, Sept. 24
Gibbons, T. and Co. Wolverhampton, Aug. 27
Gifford, J. Frome Selwood, Aug. 28
Grey, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Aug. 25
Greenwood, R. Todmorden, Sept. 11
Grace, T. & Co. Aylesbury, Bucks, Sept. 30
Gurr, H. Dane-hill, Sept. 15
Gibson, G. & Co. Liverpool, Sept. 16
Harvey, R. Oxford, Aug. 1
Hurrey, S. Angel-coutt, Sept. 4
Haugh, J. Carlisle, Sept. 10
Howett, J. St. Martin's-lane, Sept. 14
Honeywell, J. Plymstock, Oct. 3
Howard, R. Stockport, Sept. 16
Heazler, G. Torquay, Sept. 15
Hutchinson, W. St. John-st, Sept. 15
Hopkins, T. Camden-st. Sept. 15
James, W. Westbury, Aug. 24
Johnson, J. Shadwell, Aug. 22
Joy, R. Cockshut, Aug. 25
Joseph, R. Little New-street, Aug. 25
Innes, J. and Co. Bristol, Sept. 17
Jackson, J. and Co. Dowgate wharf, Sept. 24
Kirkham, J. Acre Farm, Aug. 1
Kirkham, J. Acre Farm, Aug. 18
Kemsley, G. Fleet-street, Aug. 25
Lock, J. High-street, Aug. 29
Lagemann, W. Tower Hill, Aug. 29
Lande, J. Tokenhouse-yard, Sept. 14
Mayor, J. and Co. Leadenhall-st. Nov. 16
Mowbray, A. and Co. Denham and Lothbury, Aug. 25 and 29
Mercer, T. Tonbridge, Sept. 15
Moore, J. and Co. Bishop Monkton, Sept. 14
Marshall, J. King's-head-court, Sept. 14
Moore, J. and Co. Bishop Monkton, Sept. 19
Morris, J. Chepstow, Sept. 22
Nicholls, T. jun. Bradford, Aug. 25
Nash, R. Kingston-upon-Hull, Sept. 26
Nash, M. Arlington, Sept. 15
Ogilvie, C. & Co. Liverpool, Sept. 15
Procter, J. and Co. Staining-lane, Aug. 29
Penny, G. Warnford-court, Sept. 5
Perkins, E. Liverpool, Sept. 8
Pickstock, T. Shrewsbury, Sept. 7
Parsons, J. Harwich, Sept. 5.
Price, J. Bristol, Oct. 1
Puttinson, D. Carlisle, Sept. 10
Pemberton, J. H. Liverpool, Sept. 16
Pappa, G. Bristol, Sept. 14
Perks, S. Walsall, Sept. 24
Preston, J. Manor-mill, Sept. 25
Price, F. and Co. Winchester-st. Sept. 15
Perry, F. Tower-street, Sept. 14
Russell, T. Beverley, Sept. 3
Ready, S. Southampton, Sept. 22
Sales, J. Millford, Aug. 24
Stroud, B. Poole, Aug. 25
Slaney, M. A. Shifnal, Aug. 29
Swainson, J. Manor-row, Sept. 5
Stanley, H. and Co. Lower Thames-st. Sept. 4
Sherwood, W. S. Liverpool, Sept. 8
Shayle, T. Bordesley, Sept. 4
Sykes, T. and Co. Leeds, Sept. 6
Smith, J. Huddersfield, Sept. 17
Setree, H. John street, Sept. 14
Sykes, T. and Co. Leeds, Sept. 19
Tushingham, J. Cheshire, Aug. 29
Tucker, J. Bath, Aug. 27
Tomlinson, T. Winterton, Sept. 27
Thomelae, W. Birmingham, Sept. 18
Tennings, J. Birmingham, Sept. 22
Wade, W. Hollandstreet, Aug. 29
Williams, T. Leadenhall-st. Aug. 29
Wright, R. New-st. Sept. 4
Walker, J. Upper Russell-st. Sept. 19
Walker, A. sen. and Co. Birmingham, Sept. 18
Webster, J. and Co. Liverpool, Sept. 18
Wilson, R. Liverpool, Sept. 15
Watson, E. and Co. Love-lane, Sept. 18
White, H. Warminster, Sept. 14

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CERTIFICATES,

FROM TUESDAY, JULY 28, TO TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1818.

ASPINALL, J. Cumberland-street, Aug. 18
Ashley, W. Goswell-st. Aug. 18
Ashmead, T. Bristol, Sept. 12
Boardman, J. Liverpool, Aug. 18
Brown, W. A. College-hill, Aug. 18
Bartlett, J. jun. Beckinton, Aug. 18
Batt, T. Macclesfield, Aug. 25
Benson, J. Birmingham, Aug. 25
Batley, C. Red Lion-yard, Whitechapel, Aug. 29
Brampton, S. Broughton, Aug. 29
Baker, J. L. and Co. Leeds, Sept. 5
Bagthell, T. Bury St. Edmund's, Sept. 19
Brooke, J. Nantwich, Sept. 15
Bell, J. North Shields, Sept. 15
Carr, T. Oxford, Aug. 18
Cary, J. Bucquet-court, Aug. 22
Cotsford, W. F. Upper Clapton, Sept. 1
Cotton, T. and G. Brightbelmstone, Sept. 1
Cooke, T. Dublin, Aug. 19
Downer, H. Bruton-street, Aug. 22
Emery, J. Dover, Aug. 22
Freeman, S. Aldgate, Aug. 22
Fairlamb, J. Wynyatt-st. Aug. 25
French, S. Merriott, Aug. 25
Gunston, J. Percival-st. Aug. 25
Hampshire, J. Kirkbenton, Aug. 29
Illingworth, A. Philpot-lane, Sept. 1
Jump, J. Fore-st. Sept. 5
Kirk, S. Leeds, Sept. 5
Lansdell, J. jun. Bexhill, Sept. 8
M'Guckin, H. Bethnal-green, Aug. 22
Mycock, H. Manchester, Aug. 29
Muston, C. Epping, Aug. 29
Mayman, J. Dewsbury, Sept. 8
Noye, J. Tonbridge, Aug. 25
Owen, J. Stourbridge, Aug. 18
Pearson, R. Doncaster, Sept. 8
Penfold, W. M. Maidstone, Sept. 12
Perry, J. Nantwich, Sept. 12
Richardby, J. Durham, Aug. 22
Rose, J. W. Bishopsgate st. Sept. 8
Sharland, R. Exeter, Aug. 18
Solomon, A. and D. Crown-court, Aug. 18
Sorby, W. North Anston, 18
Stansfield, A. Holebottom, Sept. 1
Simonds, E. jun. Atherstone, Sept. 5
Sadd, J. Greystoke-place, Sept. 5
Sayer, R. P. Clarence-row, Sept. 12
Stansfield, J. Stockport, Sept. 19
Sheppard, W. Bristol, Sept. 15
Thomas, R. Plymouth-dock, Aug. 18
Tebay, E. Hastings, Aug. 22
Tarrant, T. Liverpool-lane, Aug. 25
Thompson, J. Mapleton, Sept. 15
Webb, R. Winslow, Aug. 18
Wallworth, T. Stockport, Aug. 18
Wingfield, J. Lenghan, Aug. 25
Wright, W. Bristol, Aug. 29
Walter, J. Bath, Aug. 29
Wilmot, C. Cheltenham, Aug. 29
Wilson, J. Liverpool, Aug. 29
Walker, J. Shoreditch, Sept. 1

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP,

FROM TUESDAY, JULY 28, TO TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1818.

ALLAN, G. and Lawson, J. Darlington, Durham, brush-makers.
Alpe, J. P. Cooper, W. and Birch, T. H. Fenchurch-st. merchants.
Atherton, W. Latham, J. and Redish, T. Liverpool. wholesale grocers.
Armstrong, C. and Friend, J. Upper Thames-st. hop-merchants.
Anderson, J. and Hicks, R. Clare-st. Clare-market, butchers.
Arnold, J. and Dyde, W. Bristol, printers.
Alwood, J. and Johnson, R. High-Lane, Derby, coal-miners.
Byles, H. and Humphreys, J. Henley, Oxfordshire, common-brewers.
Butler, J. Cleave, E. and Daniels, J. Stansfield Print-Works, Lancashire.
Blachford, R. J. and W. Lombard-st. gold and silver lace dealers.
Bradley, H. B. and G. Huddersfield, wool-staplers.
Baker, H. and Buckley, J. Manchester, woollen-cloth printers.

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Blain, J. and Perkins, J. Long-acre, grocers.
Bentham, C. and Ray, J. Sheffield, printers.
Barrow, F. C. and Hebert, J. Wansford-co. Throgmorton-st. dealers in waste silk.
Bristow, J. A. and C. B. and Coxe, L. S. St. Dunstan's-hill, Great Tower-st.
Bragg, T. P. and Griffith, E. M. Birmingham, jewellers.
Breary, T. and Morley, B. Yorkshire, coach-makers.
Buckhouse, T. and Robinson, D. Liverpool, sail-makers.
Cheshire, T. and Edwards, W. Liverpool, haberdashers.
Charlton, S. and T. Temperley, Cheshire, corn-dealers
Child, W. sen. and Child, W. jun. Queen-st. Bryanstone-sq. linen-drapers.
Crowther, J. and Langley, V. Manchester, stone-masons.
Cundey, J. and Cundey, J. Whittington, Derbyshire, millers and corn-grinders.
Crowley, T. and Stroud, T. B. Greenwich, tailors and habit makers.
Cooper, H. and Cooper, J. jun. Manchester, bread and biscuit bakers.
Chamberlain, S. and Goodbody, S. North-row, Hanover-sq. coach smiths.
Courtis, E. and Lathrope, R. Plymouth, woollen-dyers.
Durning, W. and Lewin, E. Liverpool, liquor-merchants.
Dewhurst, J. and Fleming, G. Basinghall-st. packers.
Debary, R. Scudamore, J. and Currey, B. Gate-st. Lincoln's-inn-fields, solicitors.
Eldridge, J. and Yoell, S. Gray's-inn-lane-road, hackneymen.
Eton, R. and Hewitt, B. Derby, hosiers.
Foster, T. and Allen, P. East Retford, merchants.
Geoghegan, W. N. and Atkinson, G. Liverpool, merchants.
Gibbons, W. sen. Liverpool, and Madrell, W. Isle of Man, fish-curers.
Gleave, J. Newton, J. and Carter, J. Mere, Cheshire, maltsters.
Gleave, J. and Carter, J. Mere, Cheshire, maltsters.
Greaves, J. W. and Greaves, W. P. Royal Exchange, woollen-drapers.
Grocett, J. T. and Dorrington, J. Manchester, wine-merchants.
Gifford, H. Bridport, Gifford, J. Allington, and Gifford, S. Netherbury, Dorset, yarn-spinners.
Gregory, T. and Raveuscroft, W. Liverpool, linen-drapers.
Hunter, E. and Hewett, M. Brampton, Cumberland, millers.
Hingston, J. Prideaux, W. and Fox, R. W. Plymouth, bankers.
Hogg, A. and T. and Hind, M. R. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Husband, W. and H. and Hercombe, T. Newbury, dealers in china.
Heap, M. Padeham, —. and Clegg, R. Marsdon, Lancashire, spirit-merchants.
Hooper, J. and Woodyer, C. M. Tooley-st. chemists.
Hook, W. and Batten, J. Market-st. Plymouth-dock, linen-drapers.
Haskins, J. Truscott, R. and Postlethwaite, R. jun. Reach, Cornwall, drapers.
Hubbert, J. and Miller, J. H. Islington, mop-yarn-manufacturers.
Halford, J. and Beche, C. West Bromwich, Staffordshire, iron-masters.
Hennell, D. and Holmes, J. Well-st. Cripplegate, paper-stainers.
Hall, S. and L. Robinson, T. and Hill, T. Basford, Nottinghamshire, lace-manufacturers.
Haine, J. and Hawkins, J. Glastonbury, Somerset, cattle-dealers.
Hillman, W. and Ritchie, W. overseers of shipping.
Jones, R. and H. Liverpool, tailors.
Jenkins, E. Lee, M. and Harris, H. Wells, Somersetshire, school-mistresses.
Jemmett, S. and S. Tottenham-court-road, coach-makers.
Kenworth, J. J. B. and A. and Buckley, M. H. and S. E. Cheshire, roller-makers.
Kerby, W. and Walker, J. High-st. Poplar, linen-drapers.
Lewis, E. Hawson, J. and Johnson, W. and T. High Ground, Nottinghamshire, brick-makers.
Langton, J. and Brotherton, J. Preston, Lancashire, hosiers.
Lowe, C. and Hill, T. Stroud, Gloucester, clothiers.
Lane, G. and R. Bath, wine-merchants.
Maffey, J. and W. Shaftsbury, braziers.
Montague, R. and Montague, R. jun. Bristol, West India merchants.
Moody, W. Davies, R. and Moody, J. Fleur-de-lis-st. Norton-falgate, silk-manufacturers.
Morine, T. and Harrison, J. Doncaster, dancing-masters.
Moser, F. and Harris, J. Cromer-st. Brunswick-sq. printers from impressions from drawings made on stone.
Moser, J. Edwards, W. and Wharton, W. Manchester, iron-founders.
Morris, G. and Shaw, J. Oldham, Lancashire, coach-proprietors.
Newton, J. and Smith, J. Clown, Derbyshire, coal-masters.
Norton, J. Derbyshire, W. and Betty, S. Loughborough, lace-manufacturers.
Peet, J. and Lewis, W. Liverpool, timber-merchants.
Pistor, J. and Huson, J. Blackmore-st. Clare-mark. bakers.
Parvis, W. and Simkin, J. Limehouse-hole, potatoe-merchants.
Pownall, D. and Stacey, J. Manchester, manufacturers.
Pearson, J. and J. and Beever, B. Sheffield, bricklayers.
Palmer, A. Lutterworth, and Coppin, T. M. Market Harborough, Leicestershire, attornies.
Presland, P. Proctor, B. W. and Slaney, W. H. Brunswick-sq. attornies.
Roberts, J. and Ash, W. Sheffield, edge-tool-manufacturers.
Robinson, N. Stephens, R. and Coates, M. Cross-st. Finsbury, wine-merchants.
Randall, W. and Bowling, T. jun. Henley-upon-Thames, Oxford, farriers.
Raven, J. and C. and Lloyd, R. London, warehousemen.
Robinson, J. and L. and Whitehead, W. Saddleworth, Yorkshire, dyers.
Smith, A. and Rodick, T. Liverpool, merchants.
Scott, J. B. Scott, R. Palmer, J. and Bird, W. G. Lichfield, bankers.
Swayne, J. and Wigan, J. Bristol, ironmongers.
Shelley, W. Booth, R. and Unett, J. Staffordshire Potteries, manufacturers of earthen-ware.
Swarbrooke, S. and Swarbrooke, M. Macclesfield, silk-throwsters.
Shepperson, W. and Christian, W. Nottingham, grocers.
Sauford, J. and Huley, J. tobacconists.
Simpson, M. and Neild, W. Manchester, fustian-manufacturers.
Smith, L. and Wooldridge, J. Betley, Southampton, timber-merchants.
Sugder, J. and Wheatley, T. Leeds, machine makers.
Sarson, J. and Bartells, T. Aldersgate-st. wine-merchants.
Samuel, S. P. and J. Lime-st. merchants.
Sangster, A. Atkinson, G. and Sangster, D. Milk-st. warehousemen,
Turner, W. and Norris, J. Archer-st. Golden-sq. accountants.
Tunstall, G. and Evans, T. Worcester, hop-merchants.
Taylor, W. Taylor, R. and Simpson, J. Kingston, Jamaica, merchants.
Taylor, T. and Rigby, J. Preston, Lancaster, grocers.
Washington, J. and Homer, W. Stockport, grocers.
Walker, J. and Fisher, T. Birmingham, bellows-pipe-makers.
Wallis, J. W. and W. Birmingham, merchants.
Wood, B. Burslem, and Caldwell, J. Linley Wood, Staffordshire, manufacturers of earthen ware.
Ward, J. and Blewitt, H. Mitcham, corn-dealers.
Weight, H. Armitage, C. and Lowndes, W. Manchester, muslin-manufacturers.
Wilkinson, J. and Spurway, J. East-st. Finsbury-market, carpenters.
Wilson, J. and Beaumont, H. Carlisle, commission-agents.
Wolferstan, J. and Daily, R. Chichester, ironmongers.
Williams, W. and Wilson, J. Corn-exchange, corn-factors.
Wood, P. and W. Mansfield, Nottinghamshire.
Williams, T. C. and Bishop, M. W. Norwich, tea-dealers.
Young, A. and Newton, M. Sunderland-near-the-Sea, Durham, tinmen.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, &c.

(*Continued from page 82.*)

ROBERT WINCH, of Shoe-lane, London, Printers'-Carpenter and Press-maker, and RICHARD HOLDEN, of Stafford-street, St. Mary-le-Bone, Middlesex, Gentleman; for machinery to communicate motion and power to various other machinery which requires reciprocating or alternating motion. Dated June 18, 1818.

JOHN NEILSON, of Linlithgow, Scotland, Glue-manufacturer; for an improvement in the tanning and tawing of hides and skins, and in the dying or colouring of leather and other articles. Dated June 26, 1818.

ALBERT ROUX, of Yverdon, in the Canton of Vaud, in Switzerland, Doctor in Divinity; for an improvement or improvements applicable to blocks of different descriptions. Communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad. Dated June 30, 1818.

JOHN BAIRD, of Lanark, Scotland, North Britain, Manager for the New Shots Iron Company; for various improvements in the manufacturing and making of cast iron boilers, used for the purpose of evaporating the juice of the sugar cane, or syrup derived from thence, by means of annealing them in a surface, or kiln of a peculiar construction. Dated July 11, 1818.

WILLIAM BAILEY, of High Holborn, Middlesex, Ironmonger; for certain improvements in sashes, sky-lights, and frames, generally used for the purpose of receiving, holding, and containing glass for the admission of light, and the exclusion of rain and snow; and also for making roofs or coverings for houses, and various other buildings. Dated July 11, 1818.

JAMES MILTON, late of Paisley, in North Britain, but now of Ashton-under-line, Lancaster; for a new species of loom-work, whereby figures or flowers can be produced in a mode hitherto unknown upon any fabric of cloth while in the process of weaving, whether such fabric be linen, cotton, woollen, silk, or any of them intermixed. Dated July 11, 1818.

JOHN RICHTER, of Holloway, Middlesex; for certain improvements in the apparatus of utensils, used for distillation, co operation, and condensation, and that the same are new in this country. Communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad. Dated July 14, 1818.

RICHARD ORMROD, of Manchester, Lancashire, Iron-founder; for an improvement in the manufacturing of copper or other metal cylinders or rollers for calico-printing. Dated July 29, 1818.

URBANUS SAINTORES, of Winchester-street, London, Merchant; for an improvement in the method of producing ignition in fire-arms, by the condensation of atmospheric air. Dated July 28, 1818.

HENRY CREIGHTON, of the City of Glasgow, Civil Engineer; for a new method of regulating the admission of steam into pipes, or other vessels used for the heating of buildings or other places. Dated July 22, 1818.

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1818	*Barom*	*Ther.*	*Wind*	*Obser.*	1818	*Barom*	*Ther*	*Wind*	*Obser.*
July 26	29.74	75	SW	Fair	Aug. 11	30.14	62	E	Fair
27	29.83	70	NE	Ditto	12	30.04	66	NE	Fairo
28	30.14	68	N	Ditto	13	30.06	65	E	Ditto
29	30.15	64	W	Ditto	14	30.02	64	N	Ditto
30	30.10	66	W	Ditto	15	30.04	61	N	Ditto
31	30.04	68	W	Ditto	16	30.00	63	NW	Ditto
Aug. 1	29.95	64	NW	Ditto	17	29.98	62	W	Ditto
2	30.05	68	W	Ditto	18	29.85	66	NE	Ditto
3	30.00	65	W	Ditto	19	29.88	62	NE	Ditto
4	30.02	73	SW	Ditto	20	29.97	61	N	Ditto
5	30.00	76	S	Ditto	21	29.99	60	N	Ditto
6	29.98	77	NE	Ditto	22	29.99	60	N	Ditto
7	29.98	70	E	Ditto	23	30.10	62	N	Ditto
8	30.02	71	SE	Ditto	24	30.12	61	N	Ditto
9	30.00	63	NE	Ditto	25	30.02	63	NW	Ditto
10	29.98	66	NE	Ditto					

LONDON MARKETS,

FROM FRIDAY, JULY 31, TO AUGUST 21, 1818.

COTTON.—The purchases of Cotton this week are more extensive than for some time preceding. The particulars are—25 Bernams 2s. 1d.; 62 Maranhams 23½d. to 23⅝; 100 Carriacou 22½ to 23d.; 300 Bowads 20d to 21½; 1700 Bengals 9½ to 11¼d.; 200 Surats 12¾d. to 12⅞d.; and by public sale this forenoon—87 Surinams 28½d. to 2s. 1½d.; 74 Demeraras 23⅞d. to 2s.; 40 Grenadas 22½d. to 22⅝d.

SUGAR.—The demand for Muscovades during the week has been limited.—At the close of to-day's market Muscovades may again be stated fully 1s. lower, and very heavy at the reduction. There has been a steady and rather considerable demand for lumps; the prices are advancing; the request has been chiefly confined to that description of refined. Loaves are getting more plentiful, the prices are little varied. —Molasses in demand at our quotations. Foreign Sugars continue in good request; an advance of 2s to 3s. per cwt. has been paid on the last East India sale prices.

COFFEE continues to fluctuate greatly; a decline of 6s. to 8s. took place on Tuesday last. The sales of Wednesday went off heavily at the reduction.—There were no public sales yesterday; on account of the limited demand, those that had been advertised were withdrawn. This forenoon there were two sales; both went off with uncommon briskness at 2s. per cwt. higher; an extensive parcel of ordinary St. Domingo

sold at 155s.; the damaged 152s. 6d. and 153s. The Coffee market may to-day be stated to have greatly revived.

OILS.—There is little variation in the prices of Oil; the vessels from the Greenland fishery come in full ships: there are no accounts yet received of the Davis Straits fishing.—Rape Oil continues to improve.—In the other descriptions there is no variation.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS.—The demand for Rum appears improving; there is a great renewal in the request this forenoon, and the appearance of further improvement.—Brandies are also more in request.—In Geneva there is no alteration.

TALLOW.—The prices of Tallow are little varied; the market has been heavy since our last; Yellow Candle 77s. and 77s. and 6d.; there is however some appearance to-day of a renewed inquiry.—The town market is quoted 82s. which is 1s. lower than last week.

FRIDAY, AUG. 7.

COFFEE.—The prices of Coffee declined 3s. to 4s. on Tuesday. Yesterday a further depression of 2s. to 3s. took place, and the market might be stated very heavy at the decline, as the greater proportion of the sale was taken in, there being but few buyers even at the great reduction we have mentioned. This forenoon it was reported that very low prices had been submitted to by private contract, that the finest St. Domingo had been sold at 147s.; fine ordinary Jamaica at 137s. The public sale went off however with much briskness, and recovered fully the depression of yesterday—good ordinary Jamaica realized 142s. and good middling 156s. The coffee market is about 3s. lower than on Friday last, but the prices are certainly very fluctuating, and we believe some holders who took a panic, sold greatly below our present quotations.

SUGAR.—The demand for Muscovades continued very limited early in the week, and the few sales effected were at a small reduction: towards the close of yesterday's market a few shipping houses appeared to buy, which gave some life to the trade: the purchases to-day are continued, but not on any extensive scale; the prices cannot be stated at any variation since this day week. The Refined market is becoming better supplied with goods, and the business done both for home trade and for shipping has been considerable. Lumps have been in request for the Baltic trade; the prices of finer descriptions have rather given way, on account of the new supplies. Molasses are heavy of sale, and a shade lower. Foreign Sugars continue in request; the prices improving.

COTTON.—There have been very considerable sales of Cotton: a great proportion of the Pernams were for exportation. The purchases since our last are—1200 Pernams 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d.; 150 Maranhams 2s.; 50 Minas 21½d.; 50 Smyrnas 17d.; 80 Cariacous 20d; 120 Boweds 20½d. to 21½d. 110 Surats 12½d. to 15½d; 800 Bengals 9½d. to 11½d. And by public sale this forenoon,—29 Demarara 23½d. to 2s.; 50 Barbadoes 21½d. to 22½d.; small parcels of Surinams 2s. 1½d.; Montserrats 20½d. to 20½d.; Orleans 21d.; Boweds 21d. and 21½d.

TOBACCO.—The prices of Tobacco continue to improve; large purchases are still made on speculation: Virginia (Richmond inspection) have been sold at 75s.

OILS.—There have been great fluctuations in Oils; Greenland, to arrive, had been sold 37*l.*; when accounts were received that a great number of vessels had actually arrived full ships, the prices declined to the present quotations.—Sperm has considerably advanced,—Seed Oils are a shade lower.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS.—The demand for Rum has considerably subsided; no alteration in the prices can however be stated. A public sale of Brandy took place this forenoon, and went off much better than was expected; the best Cognlac sold 8s. 4d. and 8s. 5d.; the remainder 8s. to 8s. 4d.; the prices may therefore be stated to remain unvaried.—The request for Geneva continues limited.

TALLOW.—The prices of Foreign Tallow are little varied; the market is however exceedingly heavy: for arrival, all the year, 75s.—Town Tallow is to-day quoted 81s. 6d. which is 6d. lower than last week.

FRIDAY, AUG. 14.

SUGAR.—There has been a very limited demand for Sugars all the week: the prices of Muscovades cannot be stated at any alteration since our last: though the weekly deliveries continue extensive, yet the buyers have evinced no eagerness to purchase. At the close of to-day's market there is however an appearance of a reviving demand,—There has been a good demand for Refined goods; the prices are fully supported, and in several instances a small advance has been realized on account of the market being still indifferently supplied; the parcels coming forward are however reported to be very considerable.—In Foreign Sugars there is little variation: the demand appears to have greatly subsided. On Tuesday a public sale of Havannah and Brazil Sugar was brought forward, scarcely any but the damaged was disposed of—middling white Havannah was taken in at 70s., and we believe only 64s. was bid; fine white Brazil withdrawn at 65s. and 66s., and we believe no offers made near these prices.

COFFEE.—Coffee has taken a sudden rise; the advance since Thursday week is from 18s. to 20s. per cwt. There were only inconsiderable public sales brought forward on account of the languid demand,

and in consequence of this, and extensive shippers coming forward to purchase, the prices have advanced with great rapidity. On Tuesday and Wednesday 3s. to 5s. and yesterday the demand became exceedingly brisk—for St. Domingo 162s. to 165s. were realized, and we believe since 166s. has been paid, and this forenoon the holders are equally sanguine of not only maintaining the present prices, but even of obtaining a further considerable advance; the market is now within 2s. or 3s. of the highest prices realized about a fortnight ago; the demand, however, is not quite so brisk as yesterday.

COTTON.—The sales of Cotton since our last have been extensive; the purchases are generally for exportation: for the home trade there is little business doing, as the spinners in the manufacturing districts still refuse to return to their employment. The sales for the week up to the evening of yesterday consist of—1100 Pernams, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d.—160 Maranhams 2s.—74 Spanish 19d.—140 Boweds 21½d. to 21¾d.—2000 Bengals 9½d. to 12d.

OIL.—There is little variation in the prices of Whale Oil; there are no accounts as to the success of the Davis Straits' fishery. —Sperm has been in demand, and is advancing.—In Seed Oils there is no variation.—Gallipoli has been inquired after, and may be stated at a very considerable advance.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS.—There have been extensive speculations in Rum, chiefly on the calculation that the supplies will be very deficient; the prices of every description may be stated at the advance of 2d. to 3d. per gallon—Brandy is heavy, but without any variation in the prices.—Geneva continues in limited request, without any alteration in the currency.

RICE.—There have been very extensive purchases of Rice; Carolina, in bond, 47s. to 48s.; free sells low in proportion, 50s. and 51s. only realized for the latter. East India Rice also in extensive request.

TALLOW.—The prices of Foreign Tallow are a shade lower, and little doing. The Town market is to-day quoted 82s. which is 6d. higher than last week.

FRIDAY, AUG. 21.

COTTON.—The Cotton market appears improving; the sales since our last have been extensive. The particulars are—1320 Pernams 2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 2d.; 646 Maranhams 2s. to 2s. ¼d; 40 Berbice 23½d.; 95 Boweds 21½d. to 22d.; 40 Surats 12½d.; 2280 Bengals 9½d to 11½d. By public sale this forenoon—145 bags Demarara 23½d. to 2s. 1½d.; 131 do. Berbice 20½d. to 2s.; 24 do. Carincas 23d. to 23½d.; a few St. Kitt's 19½d.; Jamaica 24½d.

SUGAR.—The demand for Sugar has continued steady, and the business done, particularly yesterday and this forenoon, has been very considerable; the prices gradually improve; an advance of 1s. to 2s. has been realised this week, and the holders evince confidence that the present currency will at least be fully maintained. There has been a great increase in the inquiries after Refined goods; the demand for Loaves of every description has been so considerable, that the prices are 1s. to 2s. higher; crushed Sugar has also been in extensive request.—Molasses are 1s. to 2s. higher, and in brisk demand at the improvement. There is little variation in Foreign Sugar; yellow Havannah and Brazil descriptions continue to be inquired after.

COFFEE.—The Coffee market continues to fluctuate. Yesterday a public sale went off with some briskness, and the prices generally might be stated at a further advance of 2s. per cwt. This forenoon there were no public sales, and the demand by private contract was very limited; the market may to-day be stated exceedingly heavy, owing to the heavy prompt to-morrow, a great part of the recent speculation being then due, and on which account several parcels have been offering cheap for money. The only purchase reported this forenoon (sold on the usual terms), is a parcel of St. Domingo at 166s.

OIL.—In consequence of the favorable report of the Davis Straits' fishery received on Tuesday, the prices of Whale Oil have declined, though not materially, on account of the continuance of an extensive shipping demand, and having also become an article of speculation.—Seed Oils are improving.

TALLOW.—The prices of Tallow are improving; it was expected the favourable accounts of the fisheries would have had the effect of damping the demand for Tallow, and producing a depression of the prices; contrary to the general opinion, Tallow has been in good request, and the prices of Yellow Candle may be stated fully 1s. higher.—The Town market is to-day quoted 83s. which is 1s. higher than last week.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS.—There has been an extensive business done in Rums; the prices are gradually improving; 200 puncheons Leewards U. P. were yesterday sold at our quotation; there is however less inquiry to day. The accounts from France state, that the vintage was not so favourable as at first represented; the prices of Brandy are in consequence a shade higher.—In Geneva there is no alteration.

SALTPETRE.—Since the sale at the India House Saltpetre has become an article of great speculation; the prices are improving; a further advance is generally expected.

RICE.—There have been very extensive sales of Rice, and notwithstanding the great quantity brought forward by the India Company, it is a favorite article of speculation; the prices are still improving: Carolina also in extensive inquiry.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS.

FROM THE 27TH OF JULY, TO THE 24TH OF AUGUST, 1818, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

	July 27 to Aug. 3	Aug. 3 to 10.	Aug. 10 to 17.	Aug. 17 to 24.
BREAD, per quartern	1 0½	1 1½	1 1½	1 1½
Flour, Fine, per sack	70 0 a 75 0	70 0 a 75 0	70 0 a 74 0	70 0 a 75 0
——, Seconds	65 0 a 70 0	65 0 a 70 0	65 0 a 70 0	65 0 a 70 0
——, Scotch	60 0 a 70 0	60 0 a 70 0	60 0 a 70 0	60 0 a 70 0
Malt	65 0 a 80 0	65 0 a 80 0	65 0 a 80 0	65 0 a 80 0
Pollard	20 0 a 28 0	20 0 a 28 0	20 0 a 28 0	20 0 a 28 0
Bran	11 0 a 12 0	11 0 a 12 0	11 0 a 12 0	11 0 a 15 0
Mustard, Brown, per bushel	16 0 a 20 0	21 0 a 25 0	15 0 a 16 0	15 0 a 16 0
——, White	7 0 a 10 0	15 0 a 16 0	22 0 a 25 0	22 0 a 25 0
Tares	12 0 a 17 0	12 0 a 17 0	12 0 a 17 0	12 0 a 17 0
Turnips, Round	12 0 a 16 0	12 0 a 16 0	12 0 a 15 0	12 0 a 14 0
Hemp, per quarter	70 0 a 78 0	70 0 a 78 0	70 0 a 78 0	70 0 a 78 0
Cinque Foil	45 0 a 60 0	45 0 a 60 0	45 0 a 60 0	45 0 a 60 0
Clover, English, Red, per cwt.	78 0 a 135 0	78 0 a 135 0	78 0 a 130 0	66 0 a 126 0
——, White	80 0 a 160 0	80 0 a 160 0	80 0 a 160 0	72 0 a 134 0
Trefoil	15 0 a 50 0	15 0 a 50 0	15 0 a 50 0	18 0 a 48 0
Rape Seed, per last	47 0 a 50 0	47 0 a 50 0	46 0 a 50 0	46 0 a 50 0
Linseed Cakes, per 1000	14 0 a 16 0	14 0 a 16 0	14 0 a 16 0	16 0 a 18 0
Onions, per bushel	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Potatoes, Kidneys, per ton	10 0 a 13 0	9 0 a 14 0	8 0 a 13 0	10 0 a 14 0
——, Champions	6 0 a 8 0	5 0 a 9 0	4 0 a 8 0	6 0 a 8 0
Beef	3 8 a 4 8	3 8 a 4 8	3 0 a 4 0	3 0 a 4 0
Mutton	3 10 a 4 10	3 8 a 4 10	3 8 a 4 8	3 8 a 4 8
Lamb	5 0 a 7 0	4 0 a 6 0	4 0 a 6 0	3 8 a 4 8
Veal	5 0 a 7 0	4 4 a 6 4	4 0 a 6 0	3 8 a 5 8
Pork	3 4 a 5 4	4 0 a 6 0	4 0 a 6 0	5 0 a 6 8
Butter, Dublin, per cwt.	124 0 a 0 0	124 0 a 0 0	124 0 a 0 0	130 0 a 132 0
——, Carlow	130 0 a 0 0	130 0 a 0 0	128 0 a 0 0	134 0 a 0 0
——, Dutch	132 0 a 0 0	132 0 a 0 0	136 0 a 0 0	134 0 a 0 0
——, York, per firkin	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
——, Cambridge	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
——, Dorset	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Cheese, Cheshire, Old	100 0 a 0 0	90 0 a 100 0	100 0 a 105 0	100 0 a 105 0
——, Ditto, New	86 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	90 0 a 0 0	90 0 a 0 0
——, Gloucester, doubled	80 0 a 88 0	84 0 a 90 0	90 0 a 0 0	80 0 a 0 0
——, Ditto, single	70 0 a 74 0	70 0 a 76 0	80 0 a 0 0	80 0 a 0 0
——, Dutch	64 0 a 68 0	64 0 a 66 0	70 0 a 0 0	70 0 a 0 0
Flame, Westphalia	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
——, York	112 0 a 0 0	112 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Bacon, Wiltshire, per stone	7 0 a 0 0	7 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
——, Irish	6 0 a 0 0	6 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
——, York, per cwt.	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Lard	112 0 a 0 0	114 0 a 0 0	112 0 a 0 0	112 0 a 0 0
Tallow, per cwt.	4 2 0	4 1 0	4 1 0	4 2 0
Candles, Store, per doz.	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6
Ditto, Moulds	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Soap, Yellow, per cwt.	104 0	104 0	104 0	104 0
Ditto, Mottled	116 0	116 0	116 0	116 0
Ditto, Curded	120 0	120 0	120 0	120 0
Starch	4 12 a 4 16	4 12 a 4 15	4 12 a 4 15	4 12 a 4 15
Coals, Newcastle	34 0 a 42 9	36 0 a 43 6	38 0 a 44 6	36 0 a 45 9
Ditto, Sunderland	36 6 a 37 0	35 0 a 0 0	37 0 a 39 6	36 0 a 40 6
Hops, in bags { Kent	15 0 a 18 0	15 0 a 18 0	14 0 a 16 16	13 0 a 16 16
Hops, in bags { Sussex	15 0 a 17 0	15 0 a 17 0	13 0 a 17 10	15 0 a 17 10
Hay, St. James's averaged	7 3 6	7 7 0	7 14 6	7 10 0
Clover, St. James's averaged	7 7 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Straw, St. James's averaged	2 9 6	2 10 0	2 14 6	2 11 0
Hay, Smithfield averaged	6 14 0	6 10 0	6 14 0	6 14 0
Clover, Smithfield averaged	7 0 0	6 14 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Straw, Smithfield averaged	2 18 6	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 7 6
Hay, Whitechapel averaged	7 2 6	2 14 0	7 10 0	7 1 0
Clover, Whitechapel averaged	7 10 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	7 13 0
Straw, Whitechapel averaged	2 18 6	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 6 6

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140 lbs. Avoirdupois, from the Returns received in the Week

	Ending July 25.	Ending Aug. 1.	Ending Aug. 8.	Ending Aug. 15.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
WHEAT	87 10	85 1	92 3	79 11
RYE	53 10	51 5	50 7	50 6
BARLEY	36 7	32 9	31 3	30 2
OATS	36 11	36 7	35 10	34 6
BEANS	63 7	66 4	66 8	68 0
PEAS	57 11	57 8	59 3	58 2
OATMEAL	38 7	37 11	37 7	35 9

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Importation is to be regulated in Great Britain, from the London Gazette of Saturday, Aug. 29, 1818, is, Wheat, 85s. 7d. | Rye, 51s. 9d. | Barley, 49s. 9d. | Oats, 34s. 1d. | Beans, 63s. 11d. | Peas, 57s. 8d. | Oatmeal, 38s. 9d. | Rape Seed, 85s. 8d

Published by Authority of Parliament, WILLIAM DOWDING, Receiver of Corn Returns.

AVERAGE PRICE OF BROWN OR MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

Exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain. Computed from the Returns made in the Week ending

July 20, is 58s. 8d. per cwt. | Aug. 3, is 59s. 9¾d. per cwt. | Aug 10, is 59s. 11¾d. per cwt. | Aug. 17, is 51s. 8½d. per cwt.

Published by Authority of Parliament, THOMAS NETTLESHIPP, Clerk of the Grocers' Company.

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Price of Shares in Canals, Docks, Bridges, Roads, Water-Works, Fire and Life Insurance Companies, Institutions, Mines, &c. at the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds, No. 9, 'Change-alley, Cornhill, 21st August, 1818.

	Div. per Ann.	Per Share. £. s.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal		16
Ashton and Oldham	3*l.*	63
Birmingham	36*l.*	840
Chelmer and Blackwater	4*l.*	70
Coventry	44*l.*	960
Croydon		5 10
Dudley	1*l.*	47
Ellesmere and Chesterfield	2*l.*	65
Grand Junction	6*l.*	230
Grand Surrey		55
Ditto Loan Notes	3*l.*	98 10
Grand Union		31
Grand Western		4 4
Grantham	6*l.*	110
Huddersfield		19
Kennet and Avon	17*s.* 6*d.*	22 10
Lancaster		94
Leeds and Liverpool	10*l.*	310
Leicester	12*l.*	240
Leicester and Northampton Union	4*l.*	91
Monkland	3*l.* 12*s.*	92 10
Nutbrook	6*l.* 2*s.*	108
Neath	20*l.*	
Oakham		35
Oxford	31*l.*	630
Peak Forest		61 10
Regent's		40
Rochdale	1*l.*	47 10
Shrewsbury	5*l.*	115
Shropshire	8*l.*	140
Staffordshire and Worcestershire	36*l.*	625
Stratford on Avon		10
Thames and Medway		33
Thames and Severn		10
Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk	65*l.*	1330
Warwick and Birmingham	11*l.*	220
Warwick and Napton	10*l.*	215
Wilts and Berks		10
Worcester and Birmingham		30
Commercial Dock	3*l.*	65
East India	7*l.*	160
East Country		21
London	3*l.*	80
West India	10*l.*	198

	Div. per Ann.	Per Share. £. s.
Southwark Bridge		21
Ditto New		59
Waterloo		18
Ditto Annuities of 8*l.*		38 10
Ditto Annuities of 7*l.*		28 10
Vauxhall		35
Ditto Promissory Notes	3*l.*	98 10
Archway and Kentish-Town Road		18 10
Barking		33
Commercial	5*l.*	111
Ditto East India Branch	5*l.*	111
Great Dover-Street	1*l.* 10*s.*	30 10
Highgate Archway		6
East London Water-Works	3*l.*	90
Grand Junction		53 10
Kent	2*l.*	45
Manchester and Salford		38 10
Portsmouth and Farlington		8
Ditto New	3*l.*	90
West Middlesex		50 10
South London		19
Albion Fire and Life-Insurance	2*l.* 10*s*	48
Atlas	0*s.*	4 5
British	3*l.*	50
County		23
Eagle	2*s.*	2 5
Globe	6*l.*	130
Hope	2*s.* 9*d.*	4 10
Imperial	4*l.* 10*s.*	94 10
Royal Exchange	10*l.*	260
Rock	2*s.*	4 12
Union	1*l.* 4*s.*	28
London Fire	1*l.* 4*s.*	27
London Ship	1*l.*	28
London Institution		48
Russel		13
Surrey		2 10
Auction Mart	1*l.* 5*s.*	32 10
British Copper Company		45
City Gas Light Company, 60*l.* paid	3*l.* per C.	84
Gas Light and Coke (Chart. Comp)	4*l.*	76
Ditto New Shares, 20*l.* paid		94 pr.
Beeralstone Mine, 40*l.* paid		24
Great Hewas, 25*l.* 10*s.* paid		28

Rate of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

When 3 per cent. Stock is 75 and under 76.

A single life of	35	receives for 100*l.* stock	5	3	0	average-rate 100*l.* money	6	16 5
	40		5	9	0		7	4 4
	45		5	17	0		7	15 0
	50		6	8	0		8	9 6
	55		7	1	0		9	6 9
	60		7	18	0		10	9 3
	65		9	8	0		12	1 1
	70		10	19	0		14	10 1
	73 and upwards		13	18	0		18	8 2

All the intermediate ages will receive in proportion.

N.B. The annexed is a short scale of some of the rates, upon which Government are now granting Life-Annuities: they are payable half yearly at the Bank of England, *the same as the dividends*, and may be received by power of attorney. The Life-Annuity Act having been amended, they may henceforward be purchased when the 3*l.* per cent. Consols or Reduced Annuities sae at or above 60.

Reduction National Debt and Government Life Annuity Office, Bank-street, Cornhill.

COURSE *of the* EXCHANGE, *from July* 28, *to Aug.* 21, 1818, *both inclusive.*

Amsterdam, B. 2 U.	36—10 a 37—2	Barcelona	38 a 38½
Ditto at sight	36—4 a 36—8	Seville	38½ a 36½
Amsterdam, c. f.	11—6 a 11—8	Gibraltar	34
Ditto at sight	11—3 a 11—5	Leghorn	52 a 51½
Rotterdam, c. f. 2 U	11—7 a 11—9	Genoa	47¼ a 47
Antwerp, ex money	11—10 a 11—12	Venice Italian Liv.	25
Hamburgh 2 U	34—2 a 34—6	Malta	50
Altona 2 U	34—3 a 34—7	Naples	43½ a 43¾
Paris, 2 day's sight	24—20 a 24—35	Palermo per oz.	128d a 129d.
Ditto, 2 Usance	24—40 a 24—55	Lisbon	39 a 38½
Bordeaux, ditto	24—40 a 24—55	Oporto	39 a 38½
Frankfort on the Main, ex money	140½ a 141½	Rio Janeiro	67 a 66
Madrid, effective	39	Dublin	11½ a 10½
Cadiz, effective	39	Cork	11½ a 10½
Bilboa, effective	38½		

Agio on the Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.

PRICES *of* BULLION, *at per Ounce.*

Portugal Gold, in coin	4*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.* a 0*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*	New Dollars	0*l.* 5*s.* 3½*d.* a 0*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*
Foreign Gold in Bars	4*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.* a 0*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*	Silver in Bars, Standard	0*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* a 0*s.* 0*d.*
New Doubloons	4*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* a 4*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*	New Louis, each	

The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices.

JAMES WETENHALL. *Sworn Broker.*

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DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS FROM JULY 25, 1818, TO AUGUST 25, 1818, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

1818. Days.	Bank Stock.	3per Ct Reduc	3per Cent Consol	3½per Cent. Consols.	4 per Cent Consol	5per Cent Navy.	Long Anns.	Irish 5per Ct	Imp. Ann.	Imp. 3per Ct	Omnium	India Stock.	So. Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea An	New So. Sea An	4 per Cent Ind.	Bon.	Ex. Bills. 2 per Day	Ex. Bills. 2½ per Dy	Cons. for Acct.
July 25		78⅜	77⅜ ⅜	88⅛	97¼ ⅛						0¼ ¼dis.					95s	94spr.	19s21spr.	20s21spr.	77⅛ ⅜
27		78⅛ 77⅜	77⅛ 76⅝ ⅜	88⅛	97¼ ⅛	106 105⅞	20 1/16 ⅛				0½ 1 dis.					94s	95spr.	19s21spr.	19s21spr.	77
28	276½ 276	77⅜ ⅜	76⅞ ⅜	87⅞ ⅛	96⅜ ⅛	105¼ ¼	20½ ⅛				1¼ ¼dis.	232						19s20spr.	21s19spr.	76⅛ ⅞ 77⅛
29		77⅜ 78⅛	76⅞ 77⅛ ⅜	88⅛	96⅜ 97	105⅜	20 1/16			76½	1½ ⅜dis.					92s	93spr.	19s20spr.	19s21spr.	77
30		78 77⅜	77⅛ 76⅝ ⅜	88¼ ⅛	97 ¼	106 105⅞	20⅛ 1/16				0⅞ 1 dis.					94s	93spr.	19s21spr.	19s21spr.	77
31	276½ 277	77¼	77 77⅛ ⅜	88⅛	97⅛	105¼	20⅛ 1/16			76½	1 ⅛dis.	233 ½				92s	pr.	19s21spr.	19s20spr.	77⅛ ⅛
Aug. 1		77⅜ ⅛	77⅛ 76⅝ ⅜	88	97 96⅞	105⅞	20⅛ 1/16		⅛		1 ¼dis.					91s	pr.	18s20spr.	19s20spr.	77⅛ 77
3		77⅜ 78	77⅛ ¼	88⅛	97⅛	105¼	20⅛ 1/16				0⅞ ⅜dis.			77⅛				20s17spr.	19s18spr.	77¼ ⅛
4	276	78 ¼	77⅛ ⅛	88¼ ⅛	97⅛	105⅞ 106⅛	20 11/16				0⅞ ½dis.					92s	pr.	18s20spr.	19s18spr.	77⅛ ⅛
5		78 77⅞	77⅛ 76⅝ ⅜	88¼ ⅛	97¼ ⅛	106 105⅞	20⅛ 1/16			76½	0⅞ 1 dis.					92s	90spr.	18s20spr.	18s19spr.	77
6	276½ 276	77⅛ ⅜	77⅛ 76⅝ ⅜	88⅜ 87	97⅜ 97	105⅞ 106	20⅛				0⅞ 1 dis.					92s	93spr.	18s20spr.	18s19spr.	77
7	275½ 276	77⅛ ⅜	77 ⅛	88¼ ⅛	97 ⅛	105⅞ 106	20⅛ 1/16			76½	1 ⅞dis.	231½ 232	86¼ 85⅞	77⅛		93s	94spr.	18s21spr.	18s19spr.	77⅛ ⅛
8		77⅞ 78	77⅛ ⅛	88¼ ⅛	97⅛	106⅛	20 1/16				0⅞ 1 dis.	232½			76⅞	95s	96spr.	18s20spr.	19s20spr.	77⅛ ⅛
10		78 77⅞	77⅛ ⅛	88¼ ⅛	97⅛	106⅛	20 1/16				0⅞ ¾dis.					95s	96spr.	18s19spr.	19s18spr.	77⅛ ⅛
11	276	77⅞ 78⅛	77¼ ⅛	88¼ ⅛	97 ⅛	105⅞ 106	20⅛ 1/16				0⅛ dis.	231½				94s	pr.	18s20spr.	18s19spr.	77¼ ⅛
12	Holiday																			
13	276½ 276	78 77¼	77¼ 76⅞ ⅜	88⅛ 88	97 ⅛	105⅞ 106⅛	20⅛ 1/16				0⅞ 1⅛dis.	232 231½				94s	95spr.	18s20spr.	18s20spr.	77¼ ⅛ 76⅞
14		77⅛ ⅜	76⅞ ⅜	87⅞	97 ⅛	105⅞ ⅛	20 1/16			76⅛	1⅛ 2⅛dis.					93s	pr.	18s20spr.	18s19spr.	76⅞
15		77 76⅛	76¼ 75	87¼ 86	96 ⅛	105¾ ⅛	20 1/16				0⅛ 3⅛dis.					91s	pr.	20s17spr.	19s17spr.	76⅜ 75⅞
17		76 ⅜	75⅜ 76	86⅞	96 ⅛	105¼ ⅛	20 1/16				2¼ 3⅜dis.					85s	87spr.	18s19spr.	17s18spr.	76 75⅜
18	273½	76⅞ ⅜	76¼ 75⅞	86⅞ 87	96⅛ ¼	105⅜ ⅛	20 1/16				2⅛ 0½dis.					85s	87spr.	18s20spr.	18s20spr.	76¼ 75
19		76¼ ⅜	75⅜ ⅛	86⅛	96 95¾	105⅜ 104	20⅛ ⅛			74⅞	3 2⅛dis.					87s	85spr.	18s20spr.	17s19spr.	75½
20	273	76⅜ ⅜	75⅜ ⅛	86⅞ ⅛	96 95⅜	105 ¼	20 1/16				2¾ ⅛dis.					86s	87spr.	18s20spr.	17s18spr.	76 75⅜
21	272	76⅜ ⅜	75⅜ ⅛	86⅞ ⅛	95⅜ ⅛	105 ⅛	20 1/16			75⅛	2⅜ ⅛dis.					85s	86spr.	19s20spr.	18spr.	75⅞ ⅜
22		76¼ ⅜	75⅜ ⅛	86⅛ 86	95⅜ ⅛	104⅞ 105	20 1/16				3¼ 3 dis.					85s	86spr.	19s20spr.	19s20spr.	75⅛ ⅜
24		76 75⅝	75¼ ⅛ 75	85⅞ ⅜		104⅜ ⅞	20⅛				3⅜ ⅞dis.	224				85s	86spr.	19s20spr.	19s20spr.	75⅜ 75
25	271½ 272½	76⅛ 76	75¼ ⅜	86¼	95⅜ ½	104⅞ 5⅛	20 1/16 ⅜				3¼ 2⅝dis.	224 225				83s	84spr.	19s21spr.	19s20spr.	75¼ ⅝

All Exchequer Bills dated prior to the Month of June 1817 have been advertised to be paid off, and the interest thereon has ceased.

N. B. *The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices*, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castaign, in the year 1718, d now published, *every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by*

JAMES WETENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 15, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London.

On application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

THE

European Magazine

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1818.

[Embellished with a Portrait of JAMES PARRY, Esq.]

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SEASON, 1818—19.

EAST INDIA SHIPS,

With their Managing Owners, Commanders, Principal Officers, Surgeons, Pursers, Time of coming afloat, &c.

Voyage.	Ships' Names.	Tonnage.	Consignments	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	To be afloat.	To sail to Gravesend.	To be in the Downs.
												1818.	1818.	1819.
6	Marquis Camden..	1200		Ex.of J.P.Larkins,dec	Thos. Larkins									
5	Charles Grant	1200		Wm. Moffat	Hugh Scott							12Nov	28 Nov.	3 Jan.
5	Lowther Castle....	1200	Bomb.&China	John Wordsworth	Chas. Mortlock									
4	Inglis	1200		Richards. Borradaile	Thos. Borradaile									
7	Essex	1200		Henry Bonham	Richard Nisbet									
5	Bombay.....	1200	St. Hel. Bomb.	John Forbes	Arch. Hamilton									
4	General Harris....	1200	& China	James Sims	George Welstead									
1		1300	Mad. & China	Messrs. F. & G. Clay	John R. Franckiin							12 Dec	27 Dec.	6 Feb.
3	General Kyd	1200		James Walker	Alexander Nairne									
2	Waterloo	1393		Company's Ship	Richard Alsager									
4	Atlas.....	1200	Beng. & China	John Staniforth	Chas. Otway Mayne									
7	Streatham.....	819		Richards. Borradaile	Thos. Haviside							1819.	1819.	
5	Ross.....	955		Stuart Donaldson	T. Mac Taggart							23Jan.	9 Feb.	17 Mar.
3	Minerva.....	976	Mad. & Beng.	Kennard Smith	G. Richardson							23 Feb	11 Mar.	16 April
6	Carnatic.....	820		William Agnew	John Blanshard									
6	Thomas Grenville	686		Company's Ship	Wm. Manning							23Mar	10 April	16 May
4	Pr. Char. of Wales	978	Bengal	Milliken Craig	C. B. Gribble									
4	Marq. Wellington	961		Henry Bonham	John Wood									
3	Vansittart.....	1200		James Mangles	Rob. S. Dalrymple									
1		1394		Ex. of P. Rolland, dec	Alex. Lindsay									
4	Bridgewater.....	120		James Sims	Philip Hughes									
2	Herefordshire	1200		John Card	John Money									
3	Warren Hastings	1200		William Sims	Richard Rawes									
7	William Pitt.....	820		Henry Bonham	Charles Graham									
7	Lord Castlereagh..	819		Henry Bonham	W. Younghusband									

10th *September*, 1818.

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James Perry Esqre

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THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LONDON REVIEW,

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1818.

MEMOIR OF

JAMES PERRY, Esq.

[[illegible]RTRAIT, FROM AN ORIGINAL PICTURE BY SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE, R.A. DRAWN BY WIVELL, AND ENGRAVED BY J. THOMSON.]

L'[illegible] refusera-t-il donc ou de s'associer avec ceux qui croit sages, ou de conduire [illegible] imprudens.—L'homme de bien sortira-t-il des routes de la Vertu parcequ'il [illegible]ontrer des hypocrits—enfin, celui qui à la conscience de sa bonne foi y trouve-t-il [illegible] conduire a soupçonner celle des autres?

La Vie de Thomas Wentworth, Comte de Strafford.

[illegible] the following Memoir a [illegible] our pages, we are well aw[illegible] we may be exposed to sur[illegible] will prejudge our motives; in [illegible] to obviate the con[illegible]nsions which must al[illegible] *parte* conclusions, we [illegible]ves to declare the [illegible]onal feeling with which we [illegible] it. It has always, we be[illegible] admitted, that imparti[illegible]ost genuine characteristic of [illegible]timent. If so, the only [illegible] can arise out of the posi[illegible] such impartiality re[illegible] from those princi[illegible] have adopted as the gr[illegible] opinion? The deduc[illegible] present itself. We ha[illegible] considered, and still do co[illegible] opinions of all things that rel[illegible] political constitution of our[illegible] to be valid and true; and [illegible] reject impartiality, as we have defined it, from our standard of judgment, we must necessarily implicate the justice and truth of that standard. It is not unfelt by us, that the professed and, let us be allowed to add, the sincere, declaration of our political creed, may be quoted against us, when we are seen combining with our pages the Memoir of a Gentleman who has always supported the opposition side of our national politics. To such an allusion we would offer the following reply:—As far as the nature of our publication permits us to extend its biographical department, we have always been anxious to render it a compendious history of those distinguished Characters who, by their literary, professional, and commercial celebrity, have made out to themselves an eminent claim to public attention; and, whatever may be the stedfastness of our own sentiments, with respect to those points of political feeling on which we have assumed to ourselves the right of differing from some of those individuals whose Momoirs we have given, we have always considered it a duty which we owe to our Readers, on no account to allow that feeling to degenerate so far into party prejudice as to induce us to exclude from our Work the history of the public life of any one so distinguished, on the indefensible plea that he thinks not as we do, and as the common phrase expresses it, "is not one of us." That the Subject of our present Memoir has raised himself into distinction, will not be denied, when it is understood that he has been the Editor for nearly thirty years of a daily Journal, admitted on all sides to have been carried on with a superior degree of talent; and that this distinction has been highly honourable to himself, may also be asserted, when it can be added without fear of contradiction, that the consistency of its ostensible principles has never been surrendered to any offers or prospects of advantage which a change in them might have secured.

We feel, therefore, that no apology is required for the biographical article of our present Number; for we presume to think, that the profession of a Journalist, when pursued with integrity and independence, is of no mean importance to a country that enjoys the blessing of a free press; and, of all occupations, that of a Journalist is perhaps the most

delicate. A lawyer is bound to take up the side of a cause which is first presented to him, and it is essential to the ends of justice that he should do so;—he receives also a fee for his exertions. But a Journalist must take up no cause of which his understanding and heart do not approve; nor any cause for money. He degrades himself and prostitutes the Press when he is seen to waver in his political opinions grounded in conviction; or, when he carries his talents and opportunities to market. It is the good fortune of Mr. Perry that he has not merely been uniform, but disinterested, in his long political career. He has never, for the sake of temporary success, fallen in with, or flattered, the changing opinions of the day, but has inflexibly adhered to the doctrines of Whiggism, even when they were the most unfashionable; and it would seem that, in trusting to the principles which he adopted for ultimate favour, and to the public for remuneration, he has not been disappointed, since the success of his paper has secured to him an easy independance with an unblemished reputation.

Mr. JAMES PERRY is a native of Aberdeen. He was born on the 30th of October, 1756, and received the first rudiments of education at Chapel of Garioch, of which parish the Rev. W. Farquhar, father of Sir Walter Farquhar, was minister, and where, along with the youngest brother of Sir Walter, he received from that venerable and learned Divine the most assiduous instruction. The Rev. Dr. Tait, who has since risen to a dignified station in the Church of England, was then Master of the School of Chapel, and gave it celebrity by his erudition and abilities. From this, Mr. Perry was removed to the High School of Aberdeen, which he went through with credit to himself, under the Messieurs Dunn, then its principal masters.

In the year 1771, he was entered of Mareschall College, in the University of Aberdeen, and was afterwards placed under Dr. Arthur Dingwall Fordyce, Advocate, to qualify him for the profession of the Scots law; but his father, who was an eminent Builder, having engaged in some unsuccessful speculations of his business, the young man left Aberdeen in 1774, and proceeded to Edinburgh in the hope of obtaining a situation in some professional gentleman's chambers, where he might at once pursue his studies and obtain a livelihood. But after long and ineffectual attempts to gain employment he came to England, and was, for two years, engaged in Manchester as Clerk to Mr. Denwiddie, a respectable manufacturer. In this situation he cultivated his mind by the study of the best authors, and gained the friendship and protection of the principal gentlemen of the town, by the talents he displayed in a Society which was then established by them for philosophical and moral discussions, and by several literary Essays, which obtained their approbation.

In the beginning of 1777, he brought with him recommendations from all the principal manufacturers to their correspondents, but they all failed of procuring him any suitable introduction; it was, however, the accidental effect of one of them that threw him into the line of life which he has from that period persevered in with such invariable constancy.

There was at that time an Opposition Journal, published under the title of *The General Advertiser*, and being a new concern, it was the practice of the proprietors to exhibit the whole contents of it upon boards at different shop-windows and doors, in the same manner as we now see the theatrical placards displayed. Mr. Perry being unemployed, amused himself with writing Essays and scraps of Poetry for this paper, which he flung into the letter-box of the printing-house, and which were always inserted. Calling one day at the shop of Messrs. Richardson and Urquhart, booksellers, to whom he had letters of recommendation, he found the latter busily engaged in reading and apparently enjoying, an article in *The General Advertiser*. After Mr. Urquhart had finished the perusal, Mr Perry put the usual question to him, whether he had heard of any situation that would suit him; to which he replied in the negative,—at the same time holding out the paper, he said, "If you could write such articles as this I could give you immediate employment." It happened to be a Humorous Essay, written by Mr. Perry himself. This he instantly intimated to Mr. Urquhart, and gave him another article in the same hand-writing, which he had proposed to drop into the letter-box. Mr. Urquhart expressed great satisfaction at the discovery, and informed him that he was one of the principal proprietors of the Paper; that they wanted just such a person; and as there was to be a meeting of the Proprietors,

that same evening, he would propose Mr. Perry as a writer. He did so; and the next day he was engaged at a salary of one guinea per week, and an additional half-guinea for assistance to *The London Evening Post*, then printed by the same person.

Such was the incident that threw Mr. Perry into the profession of a Journalist. He was most assiduous in his exertions for *The General Advertiser*; and, during the memorable trials of Admirals Keppell and Palliser, he, for six weeks together, by his individual efforts, sent up daily from Portsmouth eight columns of the trials, taken by him in Court: which, from the interest they excited, raised the Paper to a sale of several thousands per day.

At this time, Mr. Perry wrote and published several political pamphlets and poems; and, in 1782, he formed the plan, and was the first Editor, of this Magazine, upon the design of combining, in one monthly publication, the usual miscellaneous contents of such a Work, with a Review of New Books. He conducted it, however, only for the first twelve months, as on the death of a Mr. Wall he was chosen by the Proprietors of *The Gazetteer* to be the Editor of that respectable Paper. The Proprietors of which consisted of the principal Booksellers in London—Mr. Thomas Payne, Mr. White, Mr. Nicol, Mr. Lockyer Davies, Mr. Paul Vaillant, the present Sir Nathaniel Conant, Mr. Elamlie, &c. &c. Mr. Perry undertook the Editorship of the Paper at a salary of four guineas per week, on the express condition that he was to be left to the free exercise of his political opinions, which were those asserted by Mr. Fox;—opinions which, from their liberality in the cause of freedom, justice, and humanity, had made on his first entering the gallery of the House of Commons, an impression that could not be effaced from his mind. It is truly honourable to those Gentlemen, that, during the eight years in which he continued the Editor, they never endeavoured to influence his sentiments, but were pleased to express their unqualified satisfaction with his exertions.

On his commencing Editor of *The Gazetteer*, he suggested to the proprietors the plan of employing several reporters to facilitate the publication of the Debates in Parliament. Up to that time each Paper had but one Reporter in each House of Parliament; and the predecessor of Mr. Perry in *The Gazetteer* had been in the habit of spinning out the reports of Debates for weeks, and even months, after the Session had closed; while Mr. Woodfall, in *The Morning Chronicle*, used to bring out his hasty sketch of the Debate in the evening of the following day. Mr. Perry's plan was adopted; and by a succession of Reporters, *The Gazetteer* was published in the morning with as long a Debate as Mr. Woodfall brought out in the evening, and sometimes at midnight.

Some of our Readers may recollect that, in the years 1780, 1781, and 1782, there were numerous Debating Societies in every part of the Metropolis, where many persons that have since been conspicuous in Parliament, in the Pulpit, and on the Bench, distinguished themselves as public Speakers. Mr. Perry was a Speaker in these Societies, and is mentioned with great praise in the History of *The Westminster Forum*. Mr. Pitt used to attend these Societies, although he never spoke at any of them; and it is not perhaps generally known, that *The Lyceum* was fitted up and received that title, expressly for a superior School of Oratory, by John Sheridan, Esq. a Barrister, with the view of enabling such young Gentlemen as were designed for the Senate and Bar to practice public speaking before a genteel auditory. It was opened for a few nights at five shillings as the price of admittance. Mr. Pitt and several of his friends frequented it, but the enterprise fell to the ground. We mention these particulars, because we have been credibly informed that, afterwards, when Mr. Pitt came to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, having had frequent opportunities of witnessing Mr. Perry's talent in public speaking, and particularly in reply, caused a proposal to be made to him of coming into Parliament, which would have probably led on to high fortune. Mr. Perry, however, thought proper to reject it, as he did afterwards an offer of the same kind from the Earl of Shelburne; and he has uniformly maintained the principles with which he first set out in his political course.

Mr. Perry was for several years Editor of Debrett's Parliamentary Debates, to the exclusion of advertisements and other extraneous matter. This Work had fallen into disrepute, and the proprietors set it up to public sale. In the mean while, Mr. Woodfall undertook

another Paper, under the title of *The Diary*, and Mr. Perry bought *The Morning Chronicle*. He announced himself, in conjunction with his friend Mr. Gray, as joint Proprietor and Editor, and declared he would be responsible for its contents. From that time to the present day, it has continued to be the Organ of genuine Whig principles, uniformly asserting the doctrines that placed the illustrious House of Brunswick upon the throne of the United Kingdom, and equally deprecating all violent changes, whether attempted by Jacobins on one side or Ultra-royalists on the other. The consequence has been, that he has been assailed and reviled by both extremes of party, while the great constitutional body of the Whigs, and of the friends of freedom, have considered the Chronicle as the true vehicle of sound constitutional doctrines. We pretend not to enter into any discussion of this adoption, but we seize this opportunity of remarking, what is truly creditable to Mr. Perry, that he has never suffered his Paper to be degraded by private personalities or scandal, and that he has never been suspected of venality. Twice in the course of forty years he has been prosecuted by *ex officio* informations, and has been as often honourably acquitted. In the first instance he was most ably defended by his noble friend Lord Erskine, and in the second he took his defence upon himself.

In private life, Mr. Perry had the happiness to maintain his aged parents in comfort, and to bring up the orphan family of his sister by her first marriage. She was afterwards married, for the second time, to the celebrated Professor Porson, and died in 1796.

In 1798, Mr. Perry was married to Miss Anne Hull, a young Lady of the most amiable accomplishments,—with whom, for many years, he lived in the most perfect state of connubial felicity. She brought him eight children, one of whom died young; and the eldest, a daughter, of the most promising talents, was carried off at the age of fourteen, by the rupture of a blood-vessel, in the arms of her Mother, which gave a shock to that lady's constitution which she never recovered. She sunk into a decline, and took a voyage to Lisbon in hopes of restoration by a milder climate; on her return she was taken prisoner by an Algerine frigate, and after suffering much in the voyage, she sunk under her complaint soon after she was landed at Bourdeaux.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

I heard my Master t'other day, as I was watching the falling crumbs from his breakfast table, reading to his little girl about 12 years of age, an account in the Newspaper of the sagacity of a dog who pointed out to a lady a shawl which she had dropped off her shoulders, and which had been left by her where it fell, at some distance in the path she had walked in. I own I was greatly pleased to hear such a testimony borne to the cleverness of one of my species, more especially as the lady herself could not boast half so much if the tale was rightly told; for I cannot help thinking that she displayed a great deal of stupidity in not missing the shawl off her shoulders at the time it fell.

However this may be, I beg to send you a little anecdote of myself; not, I assure you, because I wish to bring myself into public notice by a personal puff, like many of our reasoning masters, but merely to shew that a dog may sometimes claim a degree of superiority even over the much-boasted rational powers of Him who calls him Dog, and kicks and feeds him alternately just as the capricious humour of his lordly authority may influence him.

You must know that my Master, his Wife, and my young Mistress, Mary, were going last Sunday in their sha'-cart to dine with a friend at Brixton Causeway. I was allowed to follow at a respectful distance upon my four pads. The weather was uncommonly hot, and my Master drove on at a pretty good trot, so that I had much ado to keep up with him, that I might take advantage of the shade of the sha'. Just as we had got through Kennington Turnpike, a ragged suspicious looking fellow, with his leg tied up with a red garter, and a crutch under his arm, hobbled off the causeway and asked for charity. My Master, I suppose, thinking that charity covereth a multitude of sins, and would compensate for that which he was then committing in breaking the Sabbath by going a pleasuring, threw the beggar one of the halfpence which the Toll-keeper had given him in change. As soon as he did this I instantly ran towards it; and as I had the advantage in point of legs over the mendicant, I reached the spot where it fell before he could come up, and seizing it in my mouth, notwithstanding the menace of the fellow who lifted up his crutch at me, I quietly tripped back with it after

the chaise, to return it to the injudicious donor as soon as he should have gotten to his journey's end. The beggar bawled after my Master in vain for some time, calling upon me by all the opprobrious epithets of rascal, thief, &c. &c., which are usually bestowed upon our race by that reasoning animal Man, but at length made the driver hear him. He drew up, and stopped till the crutched applicant, in due observance of his crippled condition, could limp towards him; I, in the meanwhile, stood by the side of the sha', wagging my tail and looking up, in the hope of being observed; but finding myself not noticed, I laid the halfpenny down between my fore-paws. The beggar then told my Master what I had done, and sure enough there was the proof of it; at the same instant the Cripple, as he appeared to be, made a stoop to take up the coin, but I snapped it up, getting out of the reach of the whip, nor did I surrender my prize until my Master had got out of his cart and taken it from between my teeth.*

Now, Mr. Editor, this may appear to you, and many who witnessed the action, as nothing but a pretty frolic of a fetch-and-carry cur; but the fact is, that it was a very great act of sagacity; for you must know, that I had often seen this very begging-fellow lurking about my Master's area in Elbow-lane, and once I detected him in the passage of the Warehouse, in the very nick of time, or he had carried off a small parcel of leather, which was left there by the carelessness of one of the men. I knew the fellow by his face, for he had not then equipped himself with his crutch and red garter binding; and if I had possessed the power of speech, (which, by-the-bye, might as well have been given for the proper use of it, to us Dogs, as to many two-legged Curs, who abuse it every hour in their lives by lies and oaths,) I should have read my master a short lecture on the folly of thus throwing away his property, by the indiscriminate act of giving money to a strolling beggar, who would have gladly taken the opportunity of a less-frequented road to have stopped and robbed him, when the very halfpenny which he thus gave would have kept his faithful Rover in meat for a whole day, not to mention that it might have been saved, and another put to it, for the truly charitable purpose of furnishing some really deserving poor person with a pennyworth of bread.

As I am a very modest dog, it is with some reluctance that I send you this anecdote of myself; but I have principally in view, the justifying of many of these clever things done by our race, upon their true foundation. And, I beg to add, that nine out of ten of our actions, which are degraded by the terms of tricks and pranks, originate in wise reflection, and not merely in the sagacity of instinct; and if we had the faculty of speech, we would convince you of it by as good arguments as any which the most sagacious biped among the naturalists of the day could possibly advance, who descant so acutely upon the various gradations of distinction between us Quadrupeds, and our fellow-animal man.

As the Learned Dog is a neighbour of mine, and as we fully understand each other's language, I am indebted to him for making this communication; which if you think it at all worthy a place among the more profound lucubrations of your Correspondents, you will insert it in your next Number, and so oblige my erudite friend and myself, who am an enemy to all arts of fraud and deception, though very much

Your humble Servant,
Dated Sept 10, 1818, ROVER.
From my Kennel, No. 13, *Elbow-lane.*

* This fact occurred precisely as *Rover* relates it, in the presence of several persons.

For the European Magazine.

A Short Account *of* Bartholomew Fair.

OF the three great fairs which were annually held in this metropolis, Bartholomew is the only one remaining; May fair, (which began on May-day), and Southwark, or Lady Fair, have been suppressed a considerable time; and the sooner that, which is the object of our present notice, is consigned to the same oblivion, the greater will be the satisfaction of all peaceable and well-disposed members of society. It has undeniably been proved, that its existence is the bane of many, and that more serious evils have arisen during the three days allotted to it, from improper connexions, than the whole year together.

Entick in his History of London gives the following account of its origin:—"King Henry II. granted to the Priory of *St. Bartholomew* the privilege of a fair, to be kept here yearly at *Bartholomewtide* for three days; viz. the eve, the day, and the morrow; to which the

clothiers of *England* and drapers of *London* repaired, and had their booths and standings within the Church-yard of this priory, closed in with walls and gates, locked every night and watched, for the safety of men's goods and wares. A Court of *Pipowder* was daily during the fair holden for debts and contracts.

The fair kept here, instead of three days, was at length prolonged to a fortnight, and became of little other use than for idle youth and loose people to resort to, and to spend their money in vanity, and (which was worse), in debaucheries, drunkenness, whoredom, and in seeing and hearing things not fit for Christian eyes and ears; many of the houses and booths here serving only to allure men and women to such purposes of impiety. Therefore, the magistracy often intending, at last fully resolved, in the year 1708, to reduce the fair to that space of time only according to which it was at first granted, that is to three days; and accordingly an order was made: and at a Court of Common Council in *June* the said year, the order was confirmed; whereby the fair was to be kept for three days only, for selling of merchandizes, according to the original grant from the crown, which regulation, though it has been sometimes broke, the chief magistrate of late years has strictly observed."

How very materially the purposes of its institution have been altered in the process of time, will appear from the following account given by Stowe:— "Hereabouts and in Smithfield at Bartholomew Tide, is the ancient fair kept that borrows its name thence, Bartholomew Fair; although, by the original grant, it ought to be kept but three days, yet, for many years, it was kept 14 days, rather connived at than allowed, for the sake of the benefit that accrues from it. Each that hath a booth there paying so much a foot every day during the three first days. It was most considerable for the sale of cloths, stuffs, pewter, and live cattle, but now is only used in recreation; viz. to see drolls, farces, rope-dancing, feats of activity, wonderful and monstrous creatures, wild beasts made tame, giants, dwarfs, &c. &c."

In 1694, owing to the frequent remonstrances of the corporation, arising from no limited time being stated in the charter of King Charles 1st, and which afforded a pretext for its continuation to 14 days, a proclamation was issued in the Gazette by order of the lord mayor and a Court of Aldermen, giving notice that it would be kept for three days only. This, however, appears to have been ineffectual; for three years after the grand jury of the City of London represented the fair as a nuisance, and complained of its being extended beyond three days, and permitting obscene plays and interludes. In 1708, the Court of Common Council prayed that it might be limited to three days; and in 1735, the Court of Aldermen resolved that it should only be held three days; viz. the 23d, 24th, and 25th August, and that only stalls and booths be erected for the sale of goods, &c. usually sold in fairs, and no acting to be permitted.

In 1750, a petition was presented by above a hundred graziers, salesmen, &c. against erecting booths for exhibiting shows during the fair, "as not only annoying the graziers and salesmen, and disturbing the inhabitants in the exercise of their callings, but giving the profligate and abandoned, of both sexes, opportunity to debauch the innocent, defraud the unwary, and endanger the public peace." That this is a true character of this scene of riot and misrule, at the present day, must be admitted, notwithstanding the exertions of the city to regulate it; one thing, however, might be done; it might still be shortened, for it now continues four days; viz. the eve, Bartholomew's day, and the two days following, although the original grant and subsequent charters limit it to the "eve, the day, and the next morrow."

It would form matter of astonishment to many of our readers, as well as regret, were it possible to trace the numerous evils arising from this annual absurdity, for such it has at length become. It is undoubtedly the greatest scene of depravity in state of recreation to be found any where. Could its influence die with it, animadversion would be unnecessary; but the many youths that have been entrapped into the worst of company, and the servants of families who have been seduced and ruined, call loudly for the extinction of an institution which, though reported to be of great advantage to the city, by the rent of the standings, is nevertheless too fatal to the morality of a great class of society to be encouraged. Let us hope, that like its former contemporaries, it will one day, (and that shortly), be suffered to sleep in the same oblivion.

K.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ARCTIC NAVIGATOR'S JOURNAL.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

I THANK you for the attention bestowed on my Portfolio, and am happy to administer food to the reigning curiosity of the public, by communicating some intelligence from Spitzbergen, which the fortunate rencontre of an American vessel with one of our ships on the northern voyage of discovery enabled me to receive. My friend, who has the honour of belonging to one of those philosophical crews, writes thus:

"Knowing that your profession gives you taste for the civil institutions rather than the natural history of other kingdoms, I shall trouble you with very few seamen-like references to our soundings and surveys before we touched this frightful coast. Between 22 deg. 40 min. E. longitude, and 77 deg. 51 sec. N. latitude, we saw an enormous iceberg, or floating field of ice, approaching, which induced our ship to take refuge in a cove so spaciously and securely sheltered with broad rocks as to promise us a kind of rest. Two or three of us were permitted to go on shore; and if the intense chill and the thick white fog which usually precede an ice-island had not deadened our feelings and our sight, we might have observed with philosophical precision the progress of this monstrous mass, bristled with stony fragments and trunks of trees. The aspect of the bleached coast where I and my two companions landed, was such as superstitious mariners ascribe to the dead-man's Isle of Desolation; but we had wallets well-filled, strong spears, fire-arms, and good fur cloaks. The shore presented a range of columns with a sort of pediment hanging over them, resembling in a gigantic proportion those of Staffa. While one of my companions endeavoured to take notes of their bulk and height, the youngest and most active spied an opening of such extent and depth as to justify a Scotch speculation that there are habitable regions in the centre of the earth. And if we had doubted that this interior recess was inhabited, we should have been convinced by the sight of an eagle carrying a dead child to its eyrie. We took courage, or I might say hope, to find some hospitable creatures of our own species; and provided with a few torches of bituminous matter, entered this natural archway. It led us, according to our best calculation, nearly two hundred yards; and both our courage and curiosity would have failed, had not a creature like the squirrel-ape of Asia suddenly appeared, and frisked before us. We were surprised to see an animal whose delicate form and elegant colours have been pronounced by naturalists peculiar to torrid climates, in a region so gloomy and desolate. But while we were deliberating on the prudence of returning, its familiar pranks seemed to promise the vicinity of man, and the scarlet streaks on its silvery back guided us onward when our torches began to fail. A few flickerings of the Aurora Borealis, seen beautifully at the end of this very long and dark avenue, encouraged us still more to go onwards, as our retreat seemed straight and secure. We reached the outlet at last, and saw, with such delight as you may well conceive, a plain about a mile in diameter, fenced on all sides by a kind of natural wall, formed by perpendicular steeps, whose summits, white and shining with indissoluble snow, served to reflect and multiply the glorious lights of the north pole. Their bases were green, with shrubs and fruit-trees, which grew in this warm recess, sheltered from the keenness of arctic winds, and beautified by a throng of the silver butterflies peculiar to these regions. In the centre we found a hamlet, or cluster of houses, built of the whale's ribs, with sufficient strength and symmetry; and our arrival was welcomed by a groupe of persons, whose fair complexions and English features were most interesting to our national feelings. We might have expected blue eyes and silken hair in this polar circle; but unless we had remembered the Welsh tradition of Prince Madoc's emigration to North America, we could not have hoped to meet kindred countenances. We expressed our pacific intentions by those gestures which are understood in all nations, and these people graciously answered us by tying down the topmost branches of a fir-tree towards the ground; but you will hardly conceive my surprise and regret when we found them *dumb*: however, they shewed us tablets of stone, bequeathed to them, as far as we could understand their pantomime shew, by the first founder of their colony. Dr. Caconous, my learned companion,

assured me that the characters resembled the most ancient Greek, and were a part of our own Septuagint translation of the sacred Book. This and various testimonies of their hospitality induced us to send back one of our party to the cove where the ship remained, there to notify our adventure. Our deputy returned with information that our stay must not exceed forty-eight hours, as the circular recess we had thus discovered in the bosom of the ice promised no farther inlet into this desolate country, and our voyage could not be longer delayed. Believe me, my dear friend, for you know my physiological zeal, I employed these hours most assiduously; and as circumstances must be reserved till I write in a warmer climate, you must content yourself with such extracts from my journal as relate to important facts.

The amusements of this singular people bear a very remarkable affinity to ours: an affinity which proves, notwithstanding the opinions of Messrs. Buffon, De Luc, and Cuvier, that language is by no means a necessary conveyance and accompaniment of social feeling. For during our short stay there, we witnessed what was considered a festive meeting, to which all the members of this colony (called by our learned friend the Neonousites) were summoned by our conductor, the ape beforementioned, who seemed instructed to act the part of master of the ceremonies. And here it is proper to observe, for the information of naturalists, that his surface or skin, which had first attracted us by its dazzling colours, was embellished by paint, as indeed were the faces of all our new acquaintance. The male inhabitants, for we saw no difference in attire or manner in any, wore broad and rigid belts made of the whale's integuments, and cassocks of bear's-skin; but we, being aware of the intended festivity, obtained from our ship a supply of bonnets with abundant feathers for the gentlemen, and sundry long skirts richly brocaded for the ladies; I grieve for the honour of our sex to add, the former chose the largest half. The assembly met in three apartments constructed round one of the hot-wells, or boiling springs as naturalists call them; and we learned from these people's written institutes, that the whole pleasure and business of the assembly consisted in striving how to increase and endure the intolerable heat. It is true there were several erections of green sod, and I could not avoid admiring with what ingenuity these colonists have taught certain black foxes, and an equal number of elegantly shaped creatures called amicas, or fair marmosetts as we name them in Asia, to throw pieces of spotted shells at each other for the amusement of the spectators. And dances very much resembling our European waltzes and quadrilles were performed by the black beavers and young moose-deer, whose slow gait and fantastical bounds were often pleasantly contrasted; and well exemplified the thought of that wise ambassador, who asked, when he saw our dances, if we had no servants or tame animals to perform such labours for us. But the most remarkable particular, and the most strikingly similar to English society, was, that all the rational animals being dumb, the abovementioned foxes and marmosetts were instructed to make an agreeable and constant murmur, which marvellously resembled the indistinct congregation of sounds heard at a metropolitan fête. I must not omit to add, that this murmur or buz was most marked when two or three birds placed there on purpose began to sing or scream. They seemed to be birds of the gull species.

But another circumstance claimed peculiar notice from us, as philosophers no less intent on moral than physical discoveries. This colony of Neonousites has schools for the instruction of females, but you will start to hear that young children are employed to give lessons to the old. In this remote region, probably because the aged are supposed to lose their faculties in these stupifying and incessant frosts, the young employ themselves in tutoring and disciplining their parents. Those unhappy creatures who have offspring labour unremittingly in sawing fir and striving to rear fruits or harvests, whilst their children spend fifteen or sixteen years in learning how to slide down a hill of ice with feathers on their heads and empty shells in their hands. Yet there is one particular which manifests some discretion and decorum. Their most beautiful females always sit within a door guarded by a tough thick web, which, when taken out, resembles a leathern purse. And they have also a door with hinges like the valves of an oyster or muscle, which opens and shuts if the metal which touches it is magnetic-

I request you to communicate this fact to the members of our college, and urge them to consider its resemblance to what we know of the great South American spider, so celebrated for the strength of its nets. Their marriages are whimsically metaphorical. The bride stands on a pyramid of snow, and the bridegroom on one of smoking ashes. If the melting of the snow quenches the heat, or if the embers cease to burn before the snow dissolves, the omen is considered unprosperous. But if they decrease in the same proportion, it is an augury of happiness;* and as both parties are dumb, I suppose there are no provisions for alimony or separate maintenance. Courtships for the same reason are managed with becoming brevity, and not much deception; but I specially admired the allotment of time for weeping at a funeral. It lasts precisely as long as the mourner can count a hundred pieces of copper coin into his purse.

Being dumb, you will easily suppose, no lawyers are requisite; but the profession flourishes notwithstanding this obstacle. If any person considers himself robbed or aggrieved, he applies to one or two persons called the civilians of this colony; and as eloquence is unknown here, a blind fox is brought into their court of justice, and that advocate is deemed most skilful who can make him drink through the longest straw. Another and apter way of deciding a suit is this. The judge drops two oysters on the heads of the plaintiff and defendant, and he whose head is hard enough to crack the shell, is pronounced victorious. But if the case is not decided in twelve months, the parties' attornies are publicly whipped—a practice which might be useful in Europe. The same chastisement is inflicted on physicians when their patients die. One of the rarest and most pleasant peculiarities among these people is, that they never absolutely die. The funeral ceremonies are performed during a man's last illness, that he may enjoy the pomp of these honours; but he is not interred, and his physicians, when the breath of life has forsaken him, perform certain operations similar to our galvanic battery, and excite the muscular system so powerfully, that though the intellectual spirit is gone, he is fully capable of the employments most usual here. I do not find that they take this trouble with their wives when defunct; but as the petrifying power of this keen air acts speedily on the lifeless frame, their deceased beauties are soon converted into statues, which are splendidly attired in feathers and cockle-shells, and, being duly painted, fill their former places in public assemblies with great effect, and can hardly be distinguished from the living.

Their household arrangements deserve attention and imitation even in Europe. Knowing the fatigue of regulating human domestics by precept or example, they have availed themselves of that surprising instinct which may be called *reason without will* in animals. Therefore they employ the large shaggy dog peculiar to northern lands as their porter and errand-carrier; and his fidelity far surpasses any biped's employed in that capacity. The beaver, so skilled in heaping up or carrying timber, is their ordinary household drudge; and as fish is the principal article of their diet, a number of tame pelicans act as clerks of the kitchen. It is really admirable to observe with what quietness and expedition these purveyors perform their duty, and sometimes rob each other's pouches with an alacrity altogether human. As the custom I am going to mention is not much unlike one which now prevails in civilized nations, you will not refuse to believe that mothers in this colony abandon their offspring in their infancy and childhood. They employ a set of sleek handsome animals, of the tiger-cat or hyæna species, to nurse and rear their children during the first six or seven years; an office which they are apt to execute with all the capricious cruelty of their nature; but the parents have an idea, that as human creatures are sure to deserve chastisement in some part of their lives, it is wisest and most safe to give them an ample sufficiency at first. Notwithstanding the ungracious habits and unkindness of their nurses, these children acquire all their subtle instincts, and especially a remarkable fondness for dress; as one of the whims of this colony is to equip its domestic animals in the utmost finery; and we were highly amused when we were waited upon at dinner by a white bear in a coat and hat which we had given his master; and saw the pelican-cook strutting in a bonnet of

* This seems a relic of the Jewish tradition, that a wife's proper Hebrew name signifies *water*, and her husband's *fire*.

the French shape, which concealed its long beak and large pouch admirably.

Their meals are regularly taken about the same time as in England, and are certainly more suitable to a climate where there is very little night, than to our's in which the fashionable season has hardly any day. There is, as I have told you, no conversation at their parties; but a number of bats are employed, who fly from house to house with the news of the day written on their broad leather wings, which answer the purpose of our morning and evening papers perfectly well. I took some pains to discover whether they have any poets or novellists, but could only find one fragment or sketch of a romance, which is preserved with extraordinary care, as a relic left by the first founders of this colony. I judge from its style, language, and other circumstances, that it cannot be of great antiquity; and when you have read my extract, which I annex as well as I could decypher and comprehend such a perplexed MS. you will certainly concur in my opinion, that this colony must have been transplanted from Europe much more recently than the Norwegians in 1406, or the great Briorn who emigrated before (as Swedish historians say) the three stars shone in the West.

PLAN of the ROMANCE, or HISTORICAL NOVEL.

Chapter 1. The Battle of Shrewsbury. Lord Craggycliff commands King Henry's hussars, and is slain by the wind of a bullet.

Chapter 2. King Henry IV. dines with Lady C. in Grosvenor-square, on his return from Shropshire. Ward and Frescati arrange the supper and orange-trees. Lady C. dismisses the heroine, Starchissa, her orphan protegée, because she asked Lord John of Lancaster for an ice-cream.

Chapter 3. The heroine writes a sonnet to a tea-kettle in the ruins of Twenty-ghosts' Abbey, and sees a Knight with fair hair and large eyes carrying mouse-traps. They fall in love of course.

Chapter 4. Owen Glendower, the celebrated magician, assures Starchissa that the mouse-trap knight is Hotspur's son and heir in disguise.

Chapter 5. Sir Eglamour de Mousetraps informs his beloved, that Lord Craggycliff's last codicil provides an annuity for his wife's protegée, and advises her to claim it.

Chapter 6. Starchissa, in her way to Doctors' Commons, sees Prince John of Lancaster driving the Mail-Coach, and to conceal herself takes a place inside.

Chapter 7. Lord C.'s ghost appears in the shape of a Proctor, and announces that the annuity is left to Lady Craggycliff's orphan lap-dog of the same name.

Chapter 8. Sir Eglamour de Mousetraps declares himself married to the Queen of Noland; and Starchissa having written an ode with a gold pencil, in a damp grotto, expires.

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I think you will consider me justified in supposing these fair-haired inhabitants of an ice-valley, *ab origine* English: especially as they have not yet lost their fondness for emigrating. At a certain period of the year, this singular atmosphere gives every object a blue tint; an operation which our natural philosophers have explained very satisfactorily as a necessary consequence of certain vapours, and nitrous particles. When this period arrives, the colony having no means of changing their abode on land, amuse themselves with a short voyage or change of scene on the back of a kraken which visits this coast; and are much gratified by their abode on it, though the floating island which its back affords is covered only with sand and sea-weeds. But this monstrous fish is not without its due portion of sagacious instinct; and by means of his large suckers, draws in so great a quantity of the supplies they bring with them, that the poor travellers are compelled to return home half famished. In addition to this wandering propensity, I trace some traits of English character in their disproportioned number of lawyers and physicians. They have also a common class of thieves who resemble our's, because they are openly educated for that avocation, and pursue it without disguise. But their prison-regulations are new, and deserve your notice as a civilian. Instead of imprisoning rogues, they only shut up honest men, that (as they profess) they may know where to find them, and prevent them from becoming thieves. This wonderfully lessens the number of pri-

soners, and the trouble of the police, since prevention, saith our law, is easier than cure.

All these indications of sagacity and discretion induced Professor Cacanous, my literary companion, to consider from what imperfect conformation of organs these people's want of speech could proceed. And as both science and humanity impelled him to ascertain and remedy it if possible, he procured the aid of our surgeon's mate; and having enticed one of the natives into a secure part of the long avenue which leads to their tenements, he began to examine his pericranium according to the rules of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim. From the outline of the os frontis, he concluded the organ of communication was not sufficiently developed; and being a practical proficient in the science, he seized the poor native, and prepared to make an incision into his skull, intending to rectify and enlarge the cell of the brain. He was on the point of the experiment, when his patient made a violent effort to escape, and begged for mercy in very articulate English. Our surprise was great, but pleasant; and he assured us, that, according to their national institutes, they were only dumb at home. He offered to teach us their peculiar idiom; confessing, however, that they studied all languages more than their own. We should have embraced his kindness eagerly; but the captain of our ship notified that our leave of absence was expired, and interrupted this newly-opened intercourse by demanding our immediate return on board. Still, as our passage through Baffin's Bay is very doubtful, we shall probably sail back by the same course, and renew our acquaintance with this hospitable colony, whose origin and traditions may afford us some amusement. V.

(To be continued.)

ON WITCHCRAFT.

As the belief in Witchcraft is one of the most ancient of human superstitions, so it is one with which mankind seem to have been most reluctant to part; and it was not until they had been divested of nearly all other like infatuations, that they ceased to credit the possibility of an intercourse being maintained by human beings with the evil spirits of another world.

Even at the present day, many enlightened persons will not deny the existence of Witchcraft at remote periods, although in Europe the practice of it is at present universally discredited. Most of these found their belief upon passages of the Scriptures, and upon narrations which have come down to us with as much of the semblance of truth as any other historical relations.

All that there is in the shape of testimony on the subject is conflicting; for on the one hand, in all countries and in all ages, the existence of Witches has been acknowledged, apparently well attested relations of their powers have been handed down to us, and in most civilized countries punishments have been provided for the crime by the legal authorities. On the other hand, the whole force of our experience, is, it must be confessed, strongly against the belief; for, although many attempts have been made of late years to confirm the truth of such circumstances, they have, without any exception, been ultimately proved to be the effects of imposition and fraud; and the only generally insisted on proof in the Scriptures, (I allude to the Witch of Endor,) has been thought by many to have been an effect beyond the power, and even to the astonishment of the Witch herself, and rather regarded as a divine interposition than as the result of her incantations.

It seems to me that upon the whole, the proofs of the existence of Witches are defective, because, although tales of their powers are numerous, yet there does not seem in any of the instances related, a sufficient cause for the Almighty Ruler of the World, whose decrees are perfectly just, and therefore, perfectly wise, to suffer the existence of such crimes as this practice would introduce into the world, and the placing such enormous and almost unlimited power in the hands of persons, who (as these Witches without exception were,) were unable from their ignorance, poverty, or infirmity, to use it to proper ends.

"I do not love to credit tales of magic—
Heaven's music which is order seems unstrung,
And this brave world,
(The mystery of God,) unbeautified,
Disordered, marred, where such strange things are acted."

In England no doubt was entertained of the existence of this crime, our earliest laws inflicting punishments for it; and in the reign of Henry the 8th an Act was passed declaring all Witchcraft to be felony without benefit of clergy.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth it is evident that the belief of Witchcraft being practised was much shaken, if it had not totally ceased, and from their being introduced on the stage, familiarly, and almost ludicrously, it seems that their existence was then considered as an old and ridiculous prejudice. It is true that Judicial Astrology was then practised with no small success, and if it was not considered lawful, it was so much connived at, that the Queen herself is said to have consulted Dr. Dee on her future destiny. It is, therefore, most probable, that although an Act of Parliament was passed in this reign for inflicting punishments for the practice of Witchcraft in Ireland; yet from there being contained in that Act singular provisions for the trial of Peers who should be charged with this crime, its purpose was rather to keep in check or to remove such of the Irish Nobles as were disaffected to the Queen, by a less odious mode than the violent means not uncommonly resorted to, a charge of this sort being so much more easily made than repelled. By an Act passed in the 1st year of the reign of James 1st, and supposed to be by the express direction of that *sagacious* Prince, who was himself a most zealous believer in every sort of superstition, the various species of Witchcraft are enumerated: this so perfectly illustrates the then prevalent opinion on the subject, that it may excuse the following extract.

"Any one that shall use, practise, or exercise any invocation or conjuration of any evill or wicked spirit, or consult, covenant with, entertaine or employ, feede, or reward any evill or wicked spirit to or for any intent or purpose, or take up any dead man, woman or child out of his, her, or their grave, or any other place where the dead body resteth, or the skin, bone, or other part of any dead person, to be employed or used in any manner of Witchcraft, Sorcery, Charme, or Enchantment, nor shall use, practise, or exercise any Witchcraft, Enchantment, Charme or Sorcery, whereby any person shall be killed, destroyed, wasted, consumed, pined, or lamed in his or her body, or any part thereof, such offenders duly and lawfully convicted and attainted shall suffer death."

In consequence of the encouragement shewn to this belief by this and the succeeding reign by the legislature, the superstitions of most people were alarmed; and as there are at all times persons ready to make the weaknesses of others subservient to their own vices, some men had the effrontery to pretend that they possessed some natural and intuitive power to discover Witches, and they carried on this trade, receiving rewards from the government, and levying contributions on the people. The most notorious of these was one Matthew Hopkins, commonly known by the name of the Witchfinder: he lived at Manningtree in Essex, and in the years 1644, 5, and 6, made a tour through the Eastern counties. This man's arrogance and conceit were so great, in consequence of his success, and the countenance afforded him by the parliament (from whom he held a commission for the discovery of Witches), that in a letter of his which is preserved, he seems to consider visiting the towns as a favour conferred by him—but let him speak for himself:

* * * * * —"I intend to give youre towne a visit suddenly. I am to come to Kimbolton this weeke and it shall be tenne to one but I will come to youre towne first; but I would certainlye knowe aforehand whether youre towne affords many sticklers for such cattell,* or willing to give and afford as good welcome and entertainment as otherwhere I have been, else I shall wave youre shire, (not as yet beginning in any part of it myself) and betake me to such places where I do and may persist without controle, but with thanks and recompense. Soe I humbly take my leave and rest.

"Your servant to be commanded,

"MATTHEW HOPKINS."

In the same letter he mentions a circumstance, which if it be true, will shew the influence which the belief had then obtained, he says:—"I have knowne a minister in Suffolke preach against their (the Witches) discovery in a pulpit, and forced to recant it by the committee in the same place."

* This is the elegant expression by which he designates his victims.

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It is reported that he caused sixty persons to be hanged in one year, under the imputation of being Wizards.

"And has he not within a year,
Hanged three-score of 'em in a shire."
HUDIBRAS.

And that amongst them was "an old minister who had been many years a painful preacher."

His most usual victims were persons who from their age, poverty, or deformity, were already unjustly the objects of popular prejudice, and whose misfortunes, instead of protecting them, provoked the blood-thirsty spirit of this Witchfinder, while the burthen of their misery rendered them unable to contend with his detestable artifices.

Exclusive of the gift, or natural talent, which this man affected to possess, he pretended to discover Witches by marks or spots on their bodies, which he said were the seals of the diabolical compact entered into by them for the sale of their souls to the powers of darkness. The effect of this seal was to render the part insensible, the test therefore, was by thrusting a needle or some sharp instrument into it; if no blood followed, or no pain was felt by the unhappy subject of this experiment, it was decisive evidence of her being a Witch. It frequently happened that this test was not offered until by previous torture the poor wretch had been rendered insensible to the slight degree of pain caused by it, and the operators were too sanguinary and too much interested to delay the execution of their horrid barbarities. Some old persons too were convicted, in consequence of having warts, which sometimes growing large and pendulous, were decided by the witchfinding critics to be teats for the suckling young imps.

Another method of discovering Witchcraft was by placing the accused person on a stool or table in the centre of a room crosslegged, or in some other uneasy posture, in which he or she was continued by being bound with cords, and thus watched and kept without meat and drink for 24 hours, this being the period during which the imp must come and suck. It cannot be wondered that weak and ignorant persons, under the infirmities of age, and suffering such tortures, should be agitated to phrensy and induced to confess any thing however false or ridiculous, for the purpose of putting a period to their misery, death itself being preferable to such torments. But the *dernier ressort*, the darling expedient of this Witchfinder, was by tying together the toes and thumbs of the persons suspected, a cord being then fastened about the waist and held on the bank by two men. If upon this experiment they swam, it was a satisfactory proof of guilt. This ingenious method is said to have been invented by James the Ist, who gave as a reason for it, that "as such persons had renounced their baptism by water, so the water refused to receive them."

After this detail of the detestable barbarities committed by this miscreant Hopkins, it is with gratification we learn that his great skill in witchfinding led to the belief that it was through diabolical assistance that he was enabled to do so. "That he cast out Devils through Beelzebub." In consequence, his favourite swimming experiment was tried upon himself, and he was upon the event *condemned and executed for a Wizard!*

The different modes in which this subject has been treated by the poets of the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James Ist, will shew the difference of public opinion entertained on it, and how much more force the belief had gained in Ford's days than it possessed with Middleton and Shakspeare. These, although they agree in familiarly introducing them, have used them for quite different purposes, and the similarity thought by some to subsist between will not cast the imputation of plagiarism on either when it is recollected, that the mere general feature (in which alone the resemblance can be traced) were drawn by both from the same sources.

The Witches of Shakspeare seem to be perfectly poetical beings above humanity, and having no affections in common with created beings. They seem to be less *agents* of evil beings, than the very *spirits of evil*; they appear unsought for to generate impure thoughts in the breast of Macbeth, and do not actually interfere to assist his designs, but by tempting his ambition —they

——— "raise such artificial sprights,
As by the strength of their illusion,
Shall draw him on to his confusion."

Middleton's Witches are many degrees beneath Shakspeare's in point of sublimity; they are agents of wickedness,

delighting in the misery they inflict on mankind, and lending their assistance to any one who seeks them for this purpose.

" 'Tis for the love of mischief they do this,
And that they're sworn to the first oath they take."

Again: they are more in common life than the Weird Sisters, their feelings seem more of earth. Hecate has a son, and the other Witches have names —they delight to soar

" In moon-light nights o'er steeple tops,
Mountains and pine trees, that like pricks or stops
Seem to our height: high towers and roofs of princes,
Like wrinkles in the earth; whole provinces
Appear to our sight, then even like
A russet mole upon some lady's cheek,
When hundred leagues in air we feast And sing,
Dance, kiss, and coll, use every thing."

Ford's Mother Sawyer is the mere common Witch of a country town, beaten and despised for her age and infirmities; the revilings and scorn of her oppressors drive her to Sorcery; she is in short the very Witch of James 1st.

" And why on me, why should the envious world
Throw all their scandalous malice upon me,
'Cause I am poor, deform'd, and ignorant,
And like a bow buckled and bent together
By some more strong in mischief than myself,
Must I for that be made a common sink
For all the filth and rubbish of men's tongues
To fall and run into? Some call me Witch,
And being ignorant of myself, they go
About to teach me how to be one, urging
That my bad tongue, by their bad usage made so,
Forespeaks their cattle, doth bewitch their corn,
Themselves, their servants, and their babes at nurse;
This they enforce upon me, and in part
Make me to credit it."

It is, however, happy for us that whether the fact be that such practices have or have not existed, it is of no consequence either to our faith as Christians, or to our happiness as men; and as we look back into the prejudices of our ancestors, and tracing their superstitions, blush for, while we condemn them, we may congratulate ourselves that we live in times when such things are neither practised nor credited.

RECOLLECTIONS
OF A
METROPOLITAN CURATE.

Introductory Chapter.

" To use many circumstances ere you come to the matter is wearisome, and to use none at all is but blunt."

BACON'S ESSAYS.

It was an observation of a very learned, and, what is more, of a very good man, with whom I had the satisfaction of forming an intimacy when I first entered upon my metropolitan ministry, that " he thought it a duty incumbent upon every individual who had received a liberal education, not to leave the world without adding something to its stock of knowledge."—As my estimable friend said this in reference to himself, I was convinced he was so far correct in his position. But it does not fall to the lot of every educated man to be possessed of so much power to fulfil such a duty, as this excellent scholar, if he had not been one of the most humble as well as the most intelligent of men, might have boasted of in an eminent degree. He had passed his life in classical pursuits, and was a profound Hebrew scholar—He was also engaged in a new translation of the book of Genesis when he made the above remark to me, as he took down from one of his book-shelves the unfinished MSS., which, had he lived to complete it, it was the opinion of many literary men, would have been a very valuable acquisition to biblical literature, as it would have been entirely free from those visionary distortions and dreaming innovations with which some recent commentators and translators have deformed and perverted the sacred text.

However this may be (for I shall find a better opportunity, in the course of these recollections, to dwell upon this subject), I remember that my friend's observation struck me very forcibly at the time it was made; and most sincerely do I regret, that he who uttered it did not live to exemplify it, as I am sure he would have done, greatly to the edification of the Christian world;

" But while he strove to gain a glorious name,
Death check'd the effort, and refus'd the fame."

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It is allowed us to emulate the example of men who are of superior talent to ourselves, although we may follow them *haud passibus æquis*; and as every one who has been engaged in any course of study which connects him with some of the various branches of literature, or places him in the path of professional reading, must necessarily have made acquirements that add to his own store of knowledge, so is it just to expect that, when time has matured his judgment, and experience has substantiated the validity of his opinions, he should reflect that posterity has a claim upon his attention, and that no selfish reserve ought to induce him to withhold whatever communication he may find himself able to make towards increasing the aggregate of general intelligence.

For my own part, I assume to myself no pre-eminence of authority, no privilege of dictate, nor any extraordinary resource of information, farther than what I may be entitled to by the experience of a long series of years passed in the unremitting toil of my ministerial labours, and in rather an extensive intercourse with many of my cotemporaries in the Church, who have justly been ranked among its most able supporters.

To this I may add, that it has been my chance to be thrown into a sphere of general association with a large portion of the laity of this metropolis, both Churchmen and Dissenters. Nor have I suffered the various opportunities to escape me which presented themselves, of making such observations upon that diversity of character which the various shades of human nature always display to the eye of the contemplative mind.

It has indeed sometimes happened, that both among the ecclesiastical and laical departments of society, I have too frequently been compelled to witness the truth of the poet's remark, *decipimur specie veri*;—and have had many occasions to wonder at the success of the simulation.

I am now travelling onwards to the grave in my half centenary, which, according to the calculation of some travellers through the rugged paths of this existence, is just that period of being in which a man is said to be at the top of the Hill of Life. In my progress upwards, I have passed over the last earthly home of many who set out in the world at the same time with myself. Some have fainted by the way, exhausted by the impetuosity of their career, and some have fallen under the heavy burthens of premature calamity; whilst others have made their way, under the covering shield of their own consummate self-possession, through a host of obstacles at which many of more merit and modesty have been abashed and disheartened. I have seen some pass by me, but I have marked the inconsiderate swiftness of their step;—I have heard their shouts of exultation, but I have afterwards listened to their groans of disappointment;—I have witnessed the unexpected impulse which some have received in their journey, but I have also borne testimony to the weakness that has demonstrated their inability to keep pace with the accelerative force with which they have been carried forwards.

I am conscious that I am now going down the hill, and I have no expectation of being able to stop by the way whenever I may choose—certain it is, also, that I have no reason to suppose myself likely to be more fortunate in my descent than I have been in my ascent. If I have struggled through many difficulties in my way to the summit, I have still to continue the same fatiguing efforts to preserve myself from being prematurely precipitated to the bottom by the overbalancing weight of adverse circumstances. In my first outset, I enjoyed the consolatory support of parental anxiety and affectionate sympathy. Too soon I lost these beloved participators in my happier hopes, who lived but to bewail the bitter failure of them all, and died. Within my heart's deepest recesses of recollection I cherish their memory; and often when the afflictive conflicts of unpropitious fortune have nearly subdued my fortitude, I have called to mind their instructive admonitions, and have revived. They knew the world, and had ample occasion to appreciate its wayward caprice, and its deceitful promise. To their son they imparted the lesson they had been themselves compelled to learn. Short was the interval, alas! between their experience and that of their son, ere he was called upon to apply the lesson to griefs of his own. From these, however, his reminiscence shrinks, and his wounded peace has long sought a re-

medy more efficacious than the opiate of Time,—he seeks it in his prospect of another and a better world.

Short may be the intermediate space which I have to traverse of my path in this lower condition of things; and while I turn my view back upon that thorny maze through which I have already passed, I would fain avert my eye from those spots on which the most oppressive of earthly tribulations had well nigh *brought down my strength in my journey.* In the occupation of my professional engagements, I have sought relief from the obtrusive evils which I have had to encounter; and from many of those unhallowed moments of injury and wrong which have violated the retirement of my repose, I have sought to beguile my memory, by the avocations of my pen. At this instant, while tracing the course of my metropolitan progress, I anxiously adopt the same transient hope.

Wisely has it been observed by a Grecian moralist, that "he who cannot find resource in himself, both of fortitude and consolation, in the day of his sorrow, will in vain hope to derive it from the sympathy of others —the tale of his sufferings may indulge the curiosity of those who listen to it, but will seldom excite an inclination to administer relief. The glory of bearing alone, therefore, what thousands impatiently endure, or make the subject of querulous complaint, gives a dignity to grief, which elevates the soul to a nobility of feeling far above all the triumphs of joyous success." It is this firmness that restores the mind to its natural elasticity, and gives the heart a more buoyant action in the breast; the consequence of which is—such a complacency diffuses itself over all the thoughts, as resists the impressions of impatience. This quiet of the soul leaves the intellectual faculties in full possession of their powers, and in the application of them to pursuits abstracted from all intervention of its personal miseries, prevents these from finding a season of vacancy in which they may absorb the reflections and compress the spirit within the painful grasp of their melancholy influence.

The great essayist of our country has a passage in his "Rambler," which I quote as improving this idea to its utmost extent.

"This calmness will be more easily obtained as the attention is more powerfully withdrawn from the contemplation of unmixed and unabated evil, and diverted to those accidental benefits which prudence may confer on every state.

"Seneca has attempted not only to pacify us in misfortune, but almost to allure us to it by representing it as necessary to the pleasures of the mind —'He that never was acquainted with adversity,' says he, 'has seen the world but on one side, and is ignorant of half the scenes of nature'—He invites his pupil to calamity as the syrens allured their passenger to their coasts, by promising that he shall return πλείονα ἰδὼς, with increase of knowledge, with enlarged views, and multiplied ideas."

And *Young*, that poet of the soul, has the following animating and appropriate passage:

"——— Is thy mind o'ercast?
Thy gloom to chase, go fix some weighty truth;
Chain down some passion: do some gen'rous good;
Teach ignorance to see; or grief to smile;
Correct thy friend; befriend thy greatest foe;
Or, with warm heart, and confidence divine
Spring up, and lay strong hold on him who made thee—
Thy gloom is scattered, sprightly spirits flow:
Tho' withered is thy vine, and harp unstrung.

Certain it is, that no sooner has adversity convinced us that the world is not what we fondly pictured it to be to the inconsiderate anticipations of our earlier days, but we set about considering what it really is; we no longer suffer ourselves to be led away from the more wary and prudential cautions which we have received from the experience of others, but we check the airy step of expectation by the more deliberate calculations of probable disappointment, and we exchange our former overweening confidence for the wiser mistrust of appearances, and the more just apprehension of contrary realities.

Nor is this the only fruit of so salutary a conviction; we then cease to take for granted the opinions of others, and begin to calculate upon our own: —we judge not of men according to the outward semblance of their condition in this world, or of things as they seem to be constituted in their extrinsic relation to that condition; but we learn to contemplate the one in the secret springs of action, and the other in the remote causes from which they originate, as well as in the important results of which our previous observation forewarns us.

—I would persuade myself that such has been the knowledge which I have gathered; not like the savage, who in his summary mode of seizing the produce cuts down the tree that bears it, but rather like the anxious cultivator, who would preserve the stock, and render it still more productive, in grateful recollection of the fruit with which it has rewarded his labours. If this knowledge is experience, and this fruit the application of it to facts, I deem it an obligation that I owe to the venerable Establishment in which I have made the acquisition of both, to acquit myself of what every man ought to consider as a claim on the part of that community with which he is associated—to designate those facts, and to consult those interests which they peculiarly tend either to promote or deteriorate. This is indeed a duty which he ought to fulfil, not only towards his cotemporaries, but those also who may follow him; by both he is alike called upon to add to the general aggregate of information those views and those ideas which have occurred to him in that path of life through which he has passed.

It may be that such a thought, and such a plan as it suggests, will be regarded by many as the gratuitous and unrequired effort of a vain mind, that thinks itself qualified to teach others, only because it has itself been taught—Not so—I would ward off this accusatory suspicion of my motives—I would rather be understood as drawing my conclusions from a higher source than what the vanity of human opinion opens to my use. This I would humbly endeavour to correct, instead of applying it to my purpose—and *Non tali auxilio eget*, may be truly said of every man who makes experience the ground of those sentiments which he insists upon, in opposition to that dogmatical judgment which self-importance boldly pronounces on men and things, without allowing itself one deliberative moment to contemplate the true nature of either.

My chief object in publishing these recollections is to speak of others rather than of myself, whenever I can do so without implicating the truth of the narration; and to remark upon facts which refer more to the conduct and character of the Church to which I belong, than of those circumstances of its ministration in which I have myself been engaged. But in this, I would not have it supposed that I have the remotest intention of gratifying the ever-erect ear of the vacant mind with scandalous detail or defamatory allusion; I have no such food to offer to its salacious appetite—but I would draw a faithful portraiture of our National Establishment and its Ministry, as I have viewed them both in this metropolis during the last eighteen years; and I would mark the dependencies of both, as they have been preserved or neglected by the exertions or the supineness of its friends: at the same time, I do not mean to turn my back upon the various arguments with which it has been attacked by its enemies. While I trace the former with an impartial distinction, I shall not shrink from the evidence of the other, by meanly compromising the truth, in order to avoid the odium of their aspersions,—or to secure to myself their applause for a spurious liberality which submits the right of a cause to misrepresentation, rather than hazard the loss of the good will of those who tolerate nothing that they choose to think is beneath their own standard of what is true, and worthy of good report.

As opinions, by whomsoever advanced and maintained, have no surer criterion of their justice and propriety than what the testimony of events affords, this will be the basis of my reflections; and those incidents which have come within my personal observation, will accompany the opinions they have produced.

It will be seen, from this slight delineation of the plan on which these papers have been drawn up, that nothing can be farther from my contemplation than to follow the examples of those writers who have recently given themselves an unwarrantable latitude in their evil-minded misrepresentations of our National Church and its Ministry. My principal aim will be in positive opposition to that direction which their efforts have taken. I have watched their progress for more than 18 years, and without any breach of Christian charity, I may be allowed to hold their sentiments in utter abhorrence;—for, with very few exceptions, I have found them to be men who, in consequence of their atrocious want of principle, have been shunned by the virtuous part of society—and who, stung to madness by their merited rejection, have hired out their hatred to some malcontent and disaffected agitator of the public mind, who scruples not, for the purpose of keeping his press in action, to employ

this malevolent herd of hireling scribblers. These, in their turn, are satisfied with eating the bread of infamy, procured by their indiscriminate abuse of the holy cause of God and man; and their main object is to live upon the characters of others, because they have none of their own.

Contemptible as these agents of invidious selfishness may be in themselves and their writings, they are not more to be despised than the editors who employ them to fill up their columns of dissention and defamation. These consist, for the most part, of persons who have either failed in the more respectable departments of trade, or who have been impoverished by the penalties inflicted upon their libellous productions, and are at their wits end to obtain the means of subsistence; their minds, soured by disappointment, vent their spleen in blaming every one but themselves; and they seek the co-operation of similar victims of their own improvident misapplication of what slender talents they possess. Many such instruments are found ready at hand to take advantage of the worst passions that can influence the public feeling, and to seize upon any prominent character among the Clergy, whom they may make the object of their obliquy, and sacrifice to the envious despight of some, and the capricious distaste of others. No sooner have they marked down their prey, which is usually some one that has the misfortune to be popular, than his good qualities are thrown into the shade of suspicion—those talents underrated which have hitherto commanded respect, and have been the fruits of laborious cultivation—his honest efforts of duty, his pious sincerity, and his faithful service, are placed in a questionable shape, or ascribed to interested motives and puerile vanity—the acceptability of his efforts is ridiculed, and the whole tenor of his ministry vilified and degraded. By such revilers the man and his ministration are at once subjected to the arbitium of their prejudices, and with them

"Service is no service, as being done,
But as it is allowed." SHAKS.

It is indeed, matter of wonder that the trash which is thus so industriously and by such infamous means circulated throughout this metropolis, and hence finds its way into the country, should be read by any class of people; but, unfortunately, such is the corrupt taste of thousands, who read without study and decide without judgment, that the very idleness of the reader is made the medium through which the calumnious falshoods and profane revilings of these defamers of the religion of their country secure their circulation. The breakfast tables, the reading rooms, the sofas and boudoirs of the fashionable lounger; the porter clubs, the tavern taps, the gossipping shops of the dissolute idler, are the sources of patronage, of sale and profit for all those periodical papers and journals by which the venom is diffused. For alas! too true it is, that an ungenerous sarcasm, or a dishonest imputation, if clothed in impudent assertion and seasoned with prurient insinuation, is accepted, by both the great and the vulgar admirers of the falshood, as a proof of a liberal spirit and an unintimidated genius; while it delights them to see those individuals who have long enjoyed what they themselves can never hope to attain, the favorable opinion of the wise and good, degraded, no matter how unjustly, to their own debased level of ignorance and empty pretension.

Such pests as these to every well constituted community may, indeed, boast themselves as the author of evil, *that they can do mischief*; for certain it is, that they spread an influence over the reflections of the laity, which of late years has shewn itself in much adverse and impudent distrust of their pastors in their exercise of both their spiritual and temporal functions. Prejudices are formed upon false preposessions—our church is attacked through a reviled ministry—her authority is traduced, and their rights disclaimed, and both contended against with an asperity as remarkable for its insolence as for the hypocrisy of the pretexts with which it is vindicated. Hence the higher ranks are shamed out of their stedfastness of profession, and the lower classes are gradually encouraged to give up the religious discipline of their youth, and to scorn the earnest instructions of their spiritual teachers.

In the indifference of the higher classes, and in the altered conduct of the lower, there is ample evidence of these melancholy results. And, although it may justly be said in the abstract, that the sacred claims of religion upon the reverence of mankind are too firmly grounded in the power and wisdom of God's eternal word, to be subverted by the infidel doubts and profane scoffings of the philosophizing

sceptic; yet experience convinces us that the acknowledgment of that power and wisdom, and the adoption of the great truths which that word substantiates, is much discouraged and impeded, by such causes, and the religious sense of Christian obligation proportionately weakened and perverted.

To this consequence of such unworthy endeavours as I have mentioned, I have long had the sorrow to bear witness, and I am well aware that to them it may be largely ascribed: I should add *solely*, were I not compelled to admit that, there do appear to exist causes which, however they may have been overcharged beyond their real bearing, by the adversaries alluded to, must be regarded by every true friend to the National Church, whether ecclesiastic or laical, as ill calculated to repel the accusatory spirit with which it has been assailed. There is a scrutinizing malignity in this spirit, which is ever vigilantly alive to every real or imaginary failure in the high pretensions of our Sion; and the more elevated these pretensions are the more are they exposed to the envious eye of those by whom they are disallowed, in consequence of the distance at which they place them from a participation in certain privileges and immunities. Nor is it to any particular body of men that this subtlety is to be attached; it is taken up as a principle of opposition, by one general communion of hostility in all who, by any pretext, dissent from the National Church. However divided in doctrine; however separate in worship; however segregate in profession, it is not to be denied, that all denominations of dissenters have thus far set themselves in Sectarian array against our Sion: and it is unhappily as little to be contradicted, that this evil has increased and is increasing, by what pleas, by what means, and by what engines, I hope to show in the course of these papers, and I pledge myself, that the justice or injustice of such instrumentality shall be as impartially discussed, as the sources of vindication shall be anxiously explored and applied.

Should it be asked, who is this that assumes to himself the importance of obtruding this pledge upon the public attention? I answer, he is one who, however imperfectly he may have laboured, has not been an idle labourer in the vineyard — who in that part of it through which his path has lain, has been called upon to undertake many arduous duties—whose time and health have been devoted to the fulfilling of them—one who has seen some things that he has disliked—many things that he has approved of—and a few things that he humbly thinks might be made more worthy of the approbation of all men. Inadequate as he may be to the task which he has imposed upon himself, and imperfect as may be his exertions to perform it, he undertakes it as a work which his conscience dictates, and which he ardently desires to accomplish, that the commonweal of the cause which he espouses may be promoted and upheld.

While the accustomed circumstances and the ordinary dependencies of any condition of things keep their usual course, we are generally disposed to presume, that all is well; and with this vague idea, we are are apt to rest satisfied that every thing will continue to go on so. This is a dangerous presumption at all times; but in the present age, it is a persuasion of peculiar hazard, when the ties of social order seem to be universally loosened, and the common bonds of regulated restraint are reluctantly submitted to. When every obligation of subordinacy is lost sight of in captious petulance and insolent intolerance of superior authority—and when the agitated surface of society warns us that some powerful agency of perturbation is at work underneath, and exerting all its strength to undermine those superstructures of religion, morality and law, which we have long been in the habit of considering as the strongest bulwarks of individual confidence and national welfare.

At such a period, when the peril demands the co-operative resistance of all who justly estimate the valuable interests at stake, the feeblest hand may be usefully employed. Weak, therefore, as mine may be, it takes up the pen with a sincere desire to contribute to the prevention of the increasing evil; and, powerless as may be my single voice, I would use it to call the attention of my compeers to that warning annunciation of the gathering storm with which the gust of disaffection breaks at intervals upon the ear. It is time that those who have reposed in unsuspecting security should be awakened: it is high time that they should be made sensible of the acumulating danger which besets them. In these recollections of eighteen

years' experience and observation, I offer some conclusions for their contemplation, which their own may perhaps justify: and among the instances and incidents which have led to these, there may also happen to be comprehended facts which are not altogether unknown to them, but which they may have passed by as matters of common event, and of no important issue. They, however, as well as myself, must have been aware that results are not always commensurate with causes, and the latter, though of small concern in themselves, have most unexpectedly produced effects of very serious extent. These it is my intention to mark, whether they can be traced in the mere detail of anecdote, or in the apparently insignificant incongruities of individual character, or whether they demand the more solemn meditation of the mind as originating in the settled enmities of men whose plea is reform, but whose object is subversion.

The motive which actuates me in putting these recollections into a public medium will be better understood by their nature itself than it can possibly be by any declaration proceeding from myself. One assertion, however, I would be permitted to make—no impulse of dissatisfaction—no irritation of disappointment—no hope of advantage personal or professional induce me to make this attempt. I hope I have long learned to bear with equal mind the prosperous or the adverse events of life—to mistrust the illusory anticipations of this world's promise—and to confess indeed, sometimes not without the anguish of bitter conviction, that whatever may be the reasonableness of men's expectations of happiness and peace from the prospects that at various times may open to his earthly hope

"He builds too low, who builds beneath the stars."

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION. No. XLVI.

GREEN FRUIT IN WINTER.

LET cheries, strawberries, raspberries, plumbs, peaches, or any other succulent fruit whatever, be put into a vessel somewhat like that used by common confectioners for freezing ice creams, around which put salt and ice exactly as they do. The fruit will soon be frozen, when it should be carried to the ice-house, and placed in a hole dug out in the centre of the ice, and over the top of the hole a quantity of powdered charcoal should be place, secured by a common watchcoat blanket. When the winter arrives, the containing vessel may be opened, and the fruit taken out in its frozen state: then place it in cold water to thaw, and it will be found as delicious as when first gathered. When salt and ice in the manner employed by confectioners in general, shall be found inadequate to freeze some fruits hard enough, the mixture for producing an intense cold, as spoken of by Cheptal, the celebrated French chemist, of salt, saltpetre, and Glauber salts, will effectually freeze it very hard.

SPIRIT FROM POTATOE APPLES.

Ripe potatoe apples when they are plucked, mashed, and fermented with one-twentieth of a ferment, yield from distillation as much spirit as is obtained from the best grapes. Numerous experiments made in France with them upon a large scale leave no doubt respecting this valuable application of the plant.

ARABIAN HORSES.

M. Rosetti, Austrian Consul-General in Egypt, has communicated, in the "*Mines of the East*," some interesting accounts of the races of Arabian horses, of which there are five; the noblest is the Saklavi, which are distinguished by their long necks and fine eyes. The tribe of Rowalla has the most beautiful, and the greatest number of horses. Among the colours, an Arabian writer mentions *green*; it appears, however, from the context, that it is the colour which we call sallow. The author affirms, what he has himself witnessed, that the animals perceive when they are to be sold, and will not permit the buyer to come near them, till the seller has formally delivered them up, with a little bread and salt.

AMUSING EXPERIMENT.

Place a piece of camphor or a few fragments in any convenient situation, such as at the bottom of a glass, and lay a piece of coiled or pressed up Platinum wire, heated, upon it: the Platina will glow brilliantly as long as any camphor remains, and frequently light up into flame.

BIOGRAPHICAL REGISTER
OF
EMINENT PERSONS
RECENTLY DECEASED.

No. XXXI.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE MR. HARRY ASHBY, WRITING ENGRAVER.

WHILE the superior effect of *Historical Engraving* in augmenting intellectual pleasure and refining the taste, justly secures to its professors honourable distinction, a due share of praise may reasonably be claimed for the skilful *Engraver of Writing*. A reference to the utility of writing, as connected with the varied operations of commerce, would alone justify this claim; but when, as in late instances, the higher efforts of penmanship are seen in conjunction with the press and pencil, decorating splendid works of public benefit, surely no little praise is due to him by whose graphic skill such excellence is multiplied and perpetuated, if he does not occupy the first rank in the temple of Fame, a niche may, under the great Roman poets' sanction, be there assigned to him as one of those

——— qui vitam excoluêre per artes,
Quique sui memores alios fecêre merendo.

It is under the impression of this sentiment, that the following record of Mr. Ashby's labours is offered. The late Mr. Ashby was born April 17, 1744, at Wotton Underedge, in Gloucestershire, where is father, who lived to the age of 83, resided many years. Having received the rudiments of a plain education, he was bound apprentice to a clock-maker in that town, and who, as is usual in the country, also engraved spoons, tankards, dial-plates, &c. Here Mr. A. first imbibed a taste for engraving. He derived, however, little benefit from his master's instructions; the excellence to which he attained, was the result of natural genius, seconded by unremitting industry. The "*nulla dies sine linea*" of the ancient painter appeared to inspire his exertions. The writer of this memoir has seen an engraving of only three lines, dated 1760, and done by young Ashby when but 16 years old, on the lid of an old iron tobacco-box, the merit of which gave early presage of great ability. Having completed his apprenticeship, Mr. A. repaired to the metropolis, where, following the bent of his inclination for writing engraving, he devoted himself wholly to its pursuit, and formed an engagement with Mr. Jeffries, of Charing-cross, predecessor of Mr. Faden, the geographer. His principal employment here was to engrave titles and names of places on maps and charts. With this gentleman, Mr. A. continued till he entered into another connection with Mr. Spilsbury, writing engraver, of Russell-court, Covent-garden, and with whom he remained until the death of that gentleman, when he succeeded to his business, and afterwards married his widow. Mr. Ashby's talents had now a more extensive sphere of action, and in proportion as they became known, gained the public favour. The times were propitious to their exercise; the number of country banks was rapidly increasing with the reviving trade of the nation: by these he was employed to engrave notes and bills, in the execution of which great skill and ingenuity were evinced. Some eminent penmen also gave scope to his higher qualifications as an engraver of penmanship. To this it may be added, that writing had partaken of the general improvement of the age. The formal and fantastic decorations, the pencilled knots, and sprigged letters, which do not legitimately belong either to useful or ornamental penmanship, were exchanged for the free, natural, and elegant drapery of the pen. *Snell*, *Bland*, and *Champion* disengaged writing from this unseemly attire, and if the comparison of small things with great may be allowed, effected for it what Kent and Brown accomplished for gardening.

The primary excellence of Mr. Ashby's engraving was its freedom; it harmonised, therefore, with the improved taste of modern penmen. Superior talent in a writing engraver is no where more apparent than in the rare faculty of copying penmanship correctly, without impairing its spirit.* That it is

* Writing, however, owes much to engraving. When by the invention of printing *copyists* in religious houses lost their employment, that dexterity and accuracy of penmanship which distinguished the *Scribæ* and *Librarians* were greatly neglected; so much so, that during the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. Edward VI. and Queen Mary, fine writing was in a languishing condition. The invention of engraving excited emulation among the professors of writing, and thus raised it from its depressed state. Before the engraving on copper, writing masters had their performances cut upon, and printed from, wooden blocks. Billingsley's Pen's Excellency, or Secretary's Delight, engraved

very difficult for the *graver* to come up to the nature and freedom of the pen, was the opinion of that able writer Mr. Ayres, whose works were engraved by Sturt and Thorowgood,* who lived about the middle of last century, and engraved Mr. Champion's pieces, acknowledged that he could not fully reach the neatness, spirit, and grace of that admired penman's productions. It is not saying too much to assert, that Mr. Ashby's performances displayed the free qualities of their originals: they had a clear, rich, and correct expression, combined with a taste and ease altogether unequalled. The possession of these talents, placed Mr. A. at the head of his profession, and secured a patronage hitherto unenjoyed by an other individual. He engraved for most of the principal banking and commercial firms in the united kingdom; for many houses on the Continent; while his engagements also extended to Philadelphia, Boston, and Canada in the western, and to Madras and Calcutta in the eastern hemisphere. But his merit shone brightest in the engraving of penmanship. His performances in this line included the chief productions of the best penmen of the day. He engraved the copies and various elementary works published by Milns,* Butler,† Okey,‡ Hodgkin,§ Tomkins,‖ and others. It is but justice more particularly to record, that the fine and exquisitely varied penmanship of the last-mentioned gentlemen, happily found in Mr. Ashby, an engraver capable of fully illustrating its unrivalled beauty. As the writing of Mr. Tomkins often related to subjects of public interest, a few of his productions, engraved by Mr. Ashby, shall be mentioned. Many of the plates in his elegant work, "The Beauties of Penmanship"—his fine Transcript of Lord Nelon's Letter after the Battle of the Nile — the Dedication to Macklin's Bible, and that prefixed to Thomson's Seasons—a Title to a set of Prints after the Houghton Pictures—and a Dedication to Catherine Empress of Russia, the munificent purchaser of that celebrated collection. Some of Mr. Ashby's chief performances have been selected; many more of great value and interest might be enumerated: sufficient, however, has been said to place the laurel on the brow meriting its honours. Mr. A.'s life having been uniformly devoted to professional labour, there is but little anecdote to relate concerning it. Among his private virtues were to be found great independence of mind, a calm and philosophic temper, and a kind sympathy towards his fellow-creatures. Temperance, and judicious attention to diet, enabled him, notwithstanding the effects of a sedentary occupation, to lengthen out a constitution originally infirm. During his later years he retired to Exning, a village in Suffolk, two miles distant from Newmarket; not, however, to waste his declining days in idleness, but to protract their lengthening shadows by alternate ease and labour. Here he closed a useful life with tranquillity and resignation on the 31st of August, 1818, in the 75th year of his age, and was buried in the church-yard of that place, at his own request, without ostentation. He has left two sons: one of them succeeded to the business on his father's retirement; the other is an artist, whose pictures have been successfully exhibited at Somerset House and the British Institution.

by W. Holle, 1618; Gething's Copy-book of Various Hands, 1616; Peter Bales' Theatrum Artis Scribendi, Hondio Cælatore, 1614, published at Amsterdam; and Davies' Writing Master's Assistant, or Anatomy of Fair Writing, engraved by J. Inghelnram about 1610, were some of the earliest specimens of writing engraving.

* Thorowgood and Howard were the immediate predecessors of Mr. Ashby as fine engravers. The former excelled in correctnes; the latter in freedom of execution. Most of Mr. Champion's penmanship was engraved by them. They were proceeded by Mr. G. Bickham, engraver of the Universal Penman, a very large work, the united contribution of several able writers. Mr. Bickham was the pupil of Mr. Sturt, the best engraver of his time, (1683).

* Mr. Milns wrote "the Penman's Repository." He kept a large boarding-school at Tooting in Surrey, but afterwards retired to America, where he died.

† Author of Arithmetical Questions, Exercises on the Globes, &c.

‡ Mr. Okey published but little. He was, however, one of the very best penmen of his time.

§ Author of Calligraphia Græca and Pæcilographia, a work of great merit, explaining and exemplifying the mode of forming the Greek characters, their connections and contractions, with ease and elegance.

‖ Mr. Tomkins died September 5, 1816, in the 74th year of his age, and is interred at Chiswick. His penmanship was the emanation of unrivalled taste, elegance, and freedom.

SCOTTISH DESCRIPTIONS,

FROM EDINBURGH TO THE HEBRIDES, AND RETURN TO CARLISLE: WITH SCOTTISH CUSTOMS, CHARACTER, AND MANNERS.

BY THOMAS STRINGER, M.D.

(*Continued from page* 126.)

KINROSS

IS a small town, and capital of the tiny shire which bears its name. It is pleasantly situated at the western extremity of Lochleven, and is the only town of any consequence within the county; carries on manufactures of coarse linens and cutlery, and contains about fifteen hundred inhabitants. From Kinross fifteen miles to

PERTH.

The situation of this city is beautiful. It is one of the handsomest towns in Scotland, and built upon a much more regular plan than any of them, if we except the New Town of Edinburgh. It is said to contain twenty thousand inhabitants; which account is, perhaps, somewhat overrated, but the common computation, from births and burials, gives between sixteen and seventeen thousand. It is situated on a fine plain on the west side of the Tay, which is here a noble river; this plain has undoubtedly been the bed of the river formerly, which, like many others, has embanked itself by means of the stones, mud, and other substances, brought by its waters. The extensive and rich plain called the Carse of Gowrie, stretching on both sides of the Tay, from Perth down to its junction with the sea near Dundee, and which reminds one of many of the richest parts of the south of England, has undoubtedly at some remote period been covered with water.

Perth is surrounded by, or rather divides, a spacious plain, into what are called the North and South Inches; each of which measures about a mile and a half in circumference. They have been probably what their name signifies, inches, or islands, when the bed of the Tay was more extensive. These inches are used as public walks by the inhabitants, and likewise as public places for the washing and drying of linen, as is common in many parts of Scotland. The Tay flows here in a direction nearly north and south, but a little below Perth it turns eastward, and is lost behind the hill of Kinnoul. The tide from the German Ocean flows up the river, and reaches about two miles above Perth; the river is navigable to Perth for sloops and small craft, and in spring tides for ships of considerable burthen, which come close to the town.

The manufactures of Perth are very flourishing: they chiefly consist of linen and cotton goods, the exports of which from the city and neighbourhood were, some time since, of the annual value of 220,000*l.* The trade in leather, and in manufactured boots and shoes, is also very considerable. The value of the exports of the latter is said to be 8000*l.* annually. Four or five thousand hides, and five hundred dozen of calf-skins, are supposed to be annually prepared in this city and its environs. The Morrisons are said to print from 30 to 40,000 volumes annually.

The bridge across the Tay, chief of all the Scottish waters, is justly admired for its extent and elegance, being 907 feet in length, and 22 feet in breadth within the parapets. It consists of ten noble arches, and was completed in 1771, at the expense of 26,000*l.* sterling. On this river are extensive salmon fisheries, and a trade of exportation and importation greatly enriching the much-to-be-admired town of Perth. There are three churches, one of which hath formerly been a monastery, and many private chapels. Perth is undoubtedly a very ancient city: Agricola here encamped, and afterwards built a colonial town: it was a royal burgh in the time of David the Ist, and its privileges were confirmed by William the Lion: in ancient days, it was a royal residence, the seat of parliament and courts of justice, and esteemed the capital of the kingdom. The house of the renowned Earl of Gowrie, memorable for the conspiracy against James the VIth, stands near the bridge of Perth; and the New Town, built in a style of elegance suitable to the opulence and improvements of modern times, is erected on the site of the monastery of Black Friars, where that accomplished prince James the Ist was murdered by the Earl of Athol and his accomplices. The Carse of Gowrie is the pride of the Scotch, and the admiration of every tourist, where beauty and plenty smile on every side. Here agriculture has been most successfully cultivated, and many of the farmers have acquired riches. The beautiful hill of Kinnoul, remarkable for its fine pebbles, is in the

vicinity of Perth. On the south side of the Tay is the venerable hill of Moncrieff, commanding a charming view of the whole Frith, and the verdant vale of Strathearn, so grand, so extensive and various, that Mr. Pennant has given it the name of "the glory of Scotland." Scone, a mile and a half from Perth, once famous for the royal palace: this venerable ruin stands on the east of the Tay, and is now a seat of Viscount Stormont. Here the Scottish kings were crowned in a stone chair, which is now removed to Westminster-abbey.

From Perth we passed through the fertile and beautiful Carse of Gowrie to

DUNDEE,

county of Angus, twenty-three miles from Perth. Dundee is situate almost on the northern edge of the Frith of Tay. It is a handsome built town, consisting of several populous streets, diverging in every direction from the high street, which is a spacious square three hundred and sixty feet long by one hundred broad. The public buildings are, the New Church, the Cowgate Church, the Town House, and the Trades Hall. The lofty Gothic tower, in the centre of the town, one hundred and fifty-six feet in height, is part of an elegant structure dedicated to the Virgin Mary in the twelfth century, in which were originally four churches. It is in the form of a cross, and still obtains the name of the Cross Church. The harbour is opposite to the centre of the town, and is both spacious and commodious. Staple manufacture, linen, canvas, or sail-cloth; sacking and cotton bagging is made here, also ropes; and dying of linen yarn in great perfection. Salmon fisheries. The population is upwards of twenty-six thousand.

On the east of Dundee are the ruins of Broughly Castle. On the north stands the Law, an elevated hill, which commands an extensive prospect, where remains of fortifications are to be seen. From Dundee to

ST. ANDREW'S,

twelve miles. At an hour somewhat late we came to St. Andrew's, a city once archiepiscopal, where that university still subsists in which philosophy was formerly taught by Buchanan, whose name has as fair claim to immortality as can be conferred by modern latinity, and perhaps a fairer than the instability of vernacular languages admits. We found, that by the interposition of some invisible friend, lodgings had been provided for us at the house of one of the professors, whose easy civility soon made us forget that we were strangers; and in the whole time of our stay we were gratified by every mode of kindness, and entertained with all the elegance of lettered hospitality.

In the morning we rose to perambulate a city, which only history shews to have once flourished, and surveyed the ruins of ancient magnificence, of which even the ruins cannot long be visible, unless some care be taken to preserve them; and where is the pleasure of preserving such mournful memorials? They have been till very lately so much neglected, that every man carried away the stones who fancied that he wanted them.

The cathedral, of which the foundations may still be traced, and a small part of the wall is standing, appears to have been a spacious and majestic building, not unsuitable to the primacy of the kingdom. Of the architecture, the poor remains can hardly exhibit, even to an artist, a sufficient specimen. It was demolished, as is well known, in the tumult and violence of Knox's reformation.

Not far from the cathedral, on the margin of the water, stands a fragment of the castle, in which the archbishop anciently resided. It was never very large, and was built with more attention to security than pleasure. Cardinal Beatoun is said to have had workmen employed in improving its fortifications at the time when he was murdered by the ruffians of reformation, in the manner of which Knox has given what he calls a merry narrative.

The city of St. Andrew's, when it had lost its archiepiscopal pre-eminence, gradually decayed: one of its streets is now lost; and in those that remain there is the silence and solitude of inactive indigence and gloomy depopulation.

The university, some time since, consisted of three colleges, but is now reduced to two; the college of St. Leonard having been dissolved by the sale of its buildings, and the appropriation of its revenues to the professors of the two others. The chapel of the alienated college is yet standing, a fabric not inelegant of external structure; but I was always, by some civil excuse, hindered from entering it. A decent attempt, as I was since told,

has been made to convert it into a kind of green-house, by planting its area with shrubs. This new method of gardening is unsuccessful; the plants do not hitherto prosper. To what use it will next be put, I have no pleasure in conjecturing. It is something, that its present state is at least not ostentatiously displayed. Where there is yet shame, there may in time be virtue.

Of the two colleges yet standing, one is, by institution of its founder, appropriated to Divinity. It is said to be capable of containing fifty students; but more than one must occupy a chamber. The library is not very spacious, but light and luminous.

St. Andrew's seems to be a place eminently adapted to study and education, being situated in a populous yet a cheap country, and exposing the minds and manners of young men neither to the levity and dissoluteness of a capital city, nor to the gross luxury of a town of commerce, places naturally unpropitious to learning; in one the desire of knowledge easily gives way to the love of pleasure, and in the other is in danger of yielding to the love of money. The students, however, are represented as at this time not exceeding a hundred. Perhaps it may be some objection to their increase, that there is no episcopal chapel in the place. I saw no reason for imputing the paucity of them to the present professors; nor can the expense of an academical education be very reasonably objected. The chief magistrate in the university residing, answering to our vice-chancellor, and to the rector magnificus on the continent, had commonly the title of Lord Rector; but being addressed only as Mr. Rector in an inauguratory speech by a late chancellor, he has fallen from his former dignity of style. Lordship was very liberally annexed by our ancestors to any station or character of dignity. They said, the "Lord General," and "Lord Ambassador;" so we still say, "My Lord" to the Judge upon the circuit, and yet retain in our Liturgy "the Lords of the Council."

In walking among the ruins of religious buildings, we came to two vaults, over which had formerly stood the house of the Sub-prior. One of the vaults was inhabited by an old woman, who claimed the right of abode there, as the widow of a man whose ancestors had possessed the same gloomy mansion for no less than four generations. The right, however began, was considered as established by legal prescription, and the old woman lives undisturbed. She thinks, however, she has a claim to something more than sufferance; for as her husband's name was Bruce, she is allied to royalty, and told us that when there were persons of quality in the place, she was distinguished by some notice; that indeed she is now neglected, but she spins a thread, has the company of her cat, and is troublesome to nobody.

St. Andrew's has been, for at least eight hundred years, illustrious as the seat of a convent of Culdees, as the ecclesiastical capital of all Scotland, as possessing some eminent establishments for the academical instruction of youth. This city was erected into a royal burgh by David the IId, and its privileges were extended by Malcolm the IId. It consists of one principal street, on both sides of which appear the decaying remains of several houses, once splendid and stately, but now desolate; and of smaller streets which open into this principal one. The university was founded in 1411, by Bishop Wardlaw. The length of the cathedral from east to west was 270 feet, that of the transept 322. Archbishop Sharpe was murdered on Magask Moor by a set of ruffians, animated by the same fanatical spirit as the murderers of Cardinal Beaton. The church exhibits a statue of him. This city has some small trade, and derives some advantage from inconsiderable manufactures, by which a few of its inhabitants are supported. It may contain in all about 4400 inhabitants.

Having now seen whatever this ancient city offered to our curiosity, we left it with good wishes, having reason to be highly pleased with the attention that was paid us. But whoever surveys the world must see many things that give him pain. The kindness of the professors did not contribute to abate the uneasy remembrance of an university declining, a college alienated, and a church profaned and hastening to the ground.

As we knew sorrow and wishes to be vain, it was now our business to mind our way; therefore we proceeded over the Frith of Tay to

ABERBROTHICK,

a tolerable sized town, a sea-port, with a small but commodious harbour, em-

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ploys about thirty-six vessels in the Baltic and country trade. It contains about five thousand inhabitants, and has thriving manufactures of linen. The majestic ruins of the abbey, one of the largest in the kingdom, always excites the admiration of the traveller; and still conveys an idea of its ancient magnificence. It was founded in 1178 by William the 1st, surnamed the Lion, King of Scotland, and dedicated to the memory of Thomas à Becket, the celebrated Archbishop of Canterbury. The founder was interred here; but there are now no remains of his tomb. This monastery was one of the richest of the whole island, and its abbots were frequently the first churchmen in the kingdom. Cardinal Beaton, the Wolsey of Scotland, was the last abbot, at the same time that he was Archbishop of St. Andrew's. The monks were of the Tyronesian order, and were first brought from Kelso, whose abbot declared those of this place, on their first institution, to be free from his jurisdiction. This monastery formerly enjoyed great and uncommon privileges; and a charter is still extant, from King John of England, under the great seal of that kingdom, by which the monastery and citizens of Aberbrothick are exempted, *a teloniis et consuetudine*, in every part of England, except London and Oxford. It has also been of considerable note in the Scottish history, particularly as the seat of that parliament, during the reign of King Robert Bruce, in which the celebrated manifesto was addressed to the Pope, on account of the hardships which Scotland lay under from the anathemas of his Holiness, and the invasions of Edward the 1st; a manifesto almost unequalled for the spirit of its remonstrance, and the liberty of sentiment which it breathed. After the death of Beaton, the abbey felt the destructive fanaticism of the reformers; and its revenues were erected into a temporal lordship, in favour of a Lord J. Hamilton, son of the Duke de Chatelherault, and Lord Aberbrothick is still one of the titles of the Duke of Hamilton. The ruins of the abbey are strikingly picturesque, consisting of ruinous towers of the most solid construction, columns overthrown and broken in pieces, Gothic windows, cloisters, stair-cases, &c. all exhibiting, as well the ravages of time, as the frenzy of religious zeal. Leaving the fragments of magnificence now remaining of the monastery of Aberbrothick, we travelled on to

MONTROSE,

which we surveyed in the morning, and found it well-built, airy, and clean. The town-house is a handsome fabric, with a portico. We then went to view the English chapel, and found a small church, clean to a degree unknown in any other part of Scotland, with commodious galleries, and, what was yet less expected, an organ. In fact, Montrose is a neat and handsome town, singularly situated on a peninsula formed by the rivers of the South and North Esk and the German Ocean. Contains about six thousand inhabitants, many of them very genteel. Has a theatre and assemblies. Some of its public buildings are very respectable in appearance. There are public schools, an hospital, and a public library. The bridge over the South Esk is handsome. This town possesses a considerable maritime trade, and has also manufactures of linens, thread, &c.

(*To be continued.*)

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

An ESSAY *on the* ADVANTAGES *or* DISADVANTAGES *of* MACHINERY *in general, as applied to* MANUFACTURES; *and that of the* THRASHING MACHINE *particularly in* HUSBANDRY.

(*Concluded from page* 122)

BUT it is time that we should direct the attention of our readers to the second part of this subject; and having made such observations as appeared necessary with regard to the use of machinery in general, when applied to manufactures, proceed to its more particular application with respect to the Thrashing Machine. And in entering upon the consideration of the advantages which the country at large has derived from the use of this valuable invention, we cannot but stop with pleasure for one moment to congratulate our readers on the advances towards something like scientific eminence which agriculture has made within the last twenty years. It would be an unnecessary waste of time on our part, if we were to dwell on the great and essential importance connected with all improvement in agricultural pursuits; but we must not omit this opportunity of expressing our regret, that any thing like the rivalry of jealousy, rather than the emulous exertion of laudable ambi-

tion, should ever have been displayed by those whose more immediate interests are connected with the advancement of our commerce and manufactures, towards those who have attended to the improvement of the soil. Allowing every thing that can be required of us as to the importance of our manufactures, and the necessity for their encouragement, yet let it be ever remembered, that those can only be continued by means of an industrious population, and that population must be supported by the produce of the earth. There is an union of interest between the two; and as that union is promoted, will the welfare of both be proportionably advanced. The great and essential wants of man may be reduced to these two, food and clothing; and whilst the farmer is affording the first, we must look to the manufacturer for the last; and the increase of the demand for the latter, whilst it will be the means of promoting the welfare of a large body of an industrious population, and of affording employment for the people in all the varied branches of commercial enterprize, and whilst that body is yearly increasing in numbers, and in their wants, will require a much greater supply of the produce of the soil, and will thus create such prices, and afford such encouragement to the agriculturist, as shall advance the mutual welfare of each, and greatly promote the best interests of both.

But there are some peculiar advantages belonging to agricultural pursuits, from their very nature, which it may not be altogether irrelevant to glance at; and who that contemplates the sickly inhabitant of the crowded town, carrying in his personal conformation and pallid countenance the certain marks of lingering disease, does not with pleasure turn to the robust and hardy labourer in the fields, vigorous after the employments of the day, and rising with recruited strength in the morning, forming one of that "bold peasantry" which ought indeed to be "our country's pride." Nor does this difference proceed alone from the mere nature of their occupations, but very often from the higher state of morals which prevails amongst the cultivators of the soil. Those who are confined to mechanical occupations and handicraft exercises, generally live in such situations as afford the most distressing picture of that wretchedness which the Supreme Lover of Order has wisely constituted as the attendant upon vice, whilst the countryman, with fewer incentives and exposed to less temptation, without the contamination of evil example and the seductive persuasions of his daily companions, seeks for his only recreation in the bosom of his little family, and his only gratification in that most delicious of all luxuries which mortals can enjoy, the night of unbroken slumber after the day of incessant toil. The increase and extension of our population are very little to be regarded as a source of satisfaction, otherwise than as that increase is marked by a greater degree of virtue, and the more general prevalence of good morals. Let the tone of moral feeling be raised in proportion as the numbers of the population increase, and we may expect an addition to the sum of human happiness, that the effective exertions of productive labour will be augmented, and that those resources which add to the strength and splendour of the empire will be augmented. And for this great and valuable result, we must look to the encouragement and promotion of agriculture. We need only advert to the fact, that at this moment agriculture supports 5,500,000 of our population; that its annual produce is estimated at 216,817,624*l.*; and that 18,000,000 of the people are depending upon the soil of the united kingdom for subsistence, to shew its high claims to universal regard.*

Nor is it in those districts where the labourers of the field afford employment for the surrounding inhabitants, that we have to look for that overwhelming evil of pauperism which is making such rapid advances through the country, and which has assumed the nature and violence of a torrent, and is bearing down before it the barriers which are in vain opposed to its progress; the embankments which voluntary or constrained contributions may attempt to raise, are only calculated to give it a momentary check, which is succeeded by a greater degree of violence; and it is only by reverting to the fountain head that supplies its floods, that we can ever hope effectually to subdue it.

* See Colquhoun's masterly work on the Wealth and Resources of the British Empire.

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But it is with pleasure that we turn from this involuntary digression, to the consideration of the great attention that has been paid to agriculture: it has had to boast some of the greatest men in the nation amongst its steady supporters and firm adherents: indeed we may go higher than this, it has had the particular consideration and earnest wishes of our venerable monarch himself, when enjoying the high blessing of his active and intelligent faculties unimpaired; and it is indebted to Mr. Pitt for a foundation having been laid to its later improvements, and consequent advancement. Capital has been employed in the improvement of the land; all the enterprising talent of commercial activity has lent its aid, all the principles of trade have combined their energies: and the introduction of machinery has produced all that its most sanguine advocates could have anticipated.

And here it will not be necessary for us to retread the ground over which we have already gone, as the general arguments which have been made use of in the earlier part of this essay will apply with equal force here: the great objection to the use of machinery, when employed in our manufactures, we have endeavoured to combat, and it would be unnecessary for us again to repeat what has already been advanced; but we would appeal to facts to support us in our assertion, that the modern system of husbandry, which has so generally been accompanied with machinery, and more particularly the Thrashing Machine, so far from having been the means of employing fewer labourers on any farm where it has been adopted, has had a directly contrary effect.

In proportion to the end to be attained will the means which are made use of be more or less important, according to the magnitude of the result which is to ensue. If our manufactures are to be extended, our national wealth increased, individual comfort promoted, and our wants supplied, whatever is calculated to produce these effects is to be looked upon as demanding a very large proportion of our attention, and, when successful, as deserving our unqualified praise. But when still higher objects are aimed at, our consideration of the methods of accomplishing them will be proportionably more intense, and our approbation more decided. If, in addition to those valuable results to which we have alluded, our necessities are not only to be supplied, but those necessities are of the most urgent nature; if they are not merely those sometimes artificial requirements which modern civilization has magnified into actual wants, but such that our very existence depends on their being satisfactorily met; if an innumerable train of consequent advantages follow upon their being complied with; it becomes of the very last importance that we should endeavour to advance so laudable an attempt, and adopt every thing that appeared suitable to such a purpose. And what can be of more consequence to the nation at large than the ready supply of the great staff of life, and what can have a greater claim upon our attention than the means of promoting that supply? We have been indebted to the Thrashing Machine much more than persons in general are ready to suppose; and its universal adoption would necessarily increase its good effects. This has been the means already of bringing one-tenth more corn into market than would otherwise have been supplied, from its operations not injuring the grain, and securing, and preventing any part of it from being lost. It may be a difficult thing to convince the poor man, by any series of arguments, that his conclusions have been wrong, and his prejudices ill-founded; but if you tell him that the loaf is rendered cheaper by more than one penny in every shilling, you put it in a light which speaks to his experience, and if you can but make him rely on your veracity, will remove his objections. And if the man of more thinking habits in the higher classes of society is inclined to doubt its beneficial effects, the pointing out to him the fact that this valuable, or rather let me call it invaluable, machine has increased the worth of our consumable corn to no less an amount than four millions of money,* by the extra quantity of this precious article which has been obtained, and the saving of labour which it has occasioned, and you will thus effectually stagger him in his futile opposition.

But it is not unlikely that the objec-

* See Preston's Address to the Fundholder, &c. on the Distresses of the Agricultural Portion of Great Britain. 1817.

tion which we have endeavoured before to obviate when applied to manufactures may be again urged, "that the abridgment of labour will starve the poor, and that thus if we could afford them bread at one-half its present price, and at the same time deprive them altogether of the means of obtaining it, we are holding out a visionary prospect of their being benefited, whilst the adoption of our plans will be the means of their ruin." And here we must acknowledge that we feel ourselves standing upon high ground. We are confident that what we now venture to advance will be weighed in the correct scale of actual experience, and personal knowledge, and that the superior acquaintance and more extended information of many of our readers will bear us out in the facts which we shall allude to. It is very far from being true, that the use of the Thrashing Machine has abridged manual labour, or rather, we should be speaking more correctly in saying, that a less number of hands has been employed. The flail, it is true, is not wielded by the nervous arm of the sturdy labourer, but his wife and his children have taken his place, whilst his own exertions are otherwise directed. There is an opportunity afforded for the encouragement of the industry of those whose services would have otherwise been needless. Those who have objected to the introduction of this machine, have, of course, extended their opposition to the whole system of drill husbandry, and would endeavour to prove, that modern improvements, or innovations as they would call them, whilst they may have enriched the wealthy agriculturist, have impoverished his unemployed labourers. But this is altogether incorrect: so far from its having been a disadvantage to the poor, they are essentially indebted to their introduction, and have been materially benefited by the adoption: instead of their labours being confined to a few particular seasons of the year, they are extended through a much longer period. The fertile corn-field has assumed the appearance of a garden, from the employment of women and children in removing obnoxious weeds.

Viewing the subject then upon the general principles to which we have referred, and meeting such arguments as may be advanced against the side of the question which we have espoused with those more liberal sentiments which we have endeavoured to maintain, and which appear to us as much connected with an enlightened policy as their justness is supported by an appeal to facts, we will not take up any more of the time of our readers by extending our observations further; but, whilst sharing, in common with our opponents, in the nobler and gentler feelings of humanity which they are too apt to claim exclusively for themselves, we would press upon the manufacturer the imperious call that there is upon him for the exercise both of judgment and commiseration, when, by the introduction of any machines, the number of hands in any particular department is lessened; yet, at the same time, would we hail that man as the benefactor of his country, who, by his skill and ingenuity, has devised such methods as are calculated to further the interests of trade, and promote the commercial welfare of the nation. Far as we have advanced in our inventions, we have not yet attained to that maturity to which we may hope to arrive. The time may be rapidly advancing, when a future generation shall look back upon the acquisitions of the present day as the infancy of mechanical talent, when the productions of the loom shall as much excel those which we now are apt to consider as having reached the summit of perfection as these do the coarse and inelegant garments which covered the hardy limbs of our ancestors, and when the future contrivances of human genius shall render those which are now the objects of our admiration to be considered as trivial and insignificant discoveries. And shall we check that progressive advance towards perfection which is daily becoming more apparent? Let the Turks, in the true spirit of restrictive tyranny and narrow-minded oppression, suppress the use of printing, because it might throw some few manuscript writers out of employ, and thus extinguish that glorious light of knowledge which might have revealed to the wretched slave the horrors of his situation; but let Britons act upon a nobler and more exalted principle. Let them regard the man who, by the introduction of a new machine, has added a vast increase of productive labour, has converted the many-headed hydra of a starving population into the thousand-handed Briareus of un-

wearied employment, who has thrown into the scale of general improvement a vast accession of mental energies by decreasing the laborious exertion of the physical powers, who has raised the national character by an impartation of individual ingenuity, and who by one act of mind has embodied into an almost imperishable substance the toil, the vigilance, and the skill of successive generations of feeble mortals—Let them regard such a man as meriting as fair and as bright a wreath from the hands of his grateful countrymen, as the warrior who has defended us by his courage—as the patriot who has kept alive the sacred flame of freedom by his eloquence—or as the philosopher who has enlightened us by his learned investigations. ALFRED.

THE HIVE.

No. XLII.

CURRAN.

AT a time when Curran was called before his College board for wearing a *dirty shirt*—

I pleaded, said Curran, inability to wear *a clean one*, and I told them the story of poor Lord Avonmore, who was at that time the plain, untitled, struggling Barry Yelverton.—"I wish, mother," said Barry, "I had *eleven* shirts."—"*Eleven!* Barry, why *eleven?*"—"Because, mother, I am of opinion, that a gentleman, to be *comfortable*, ought to have *the dozen*."—Poor Barry had but *one*, and I made the precedent my justification.

In an election for the borough of Tallagh, EGAN* was an unsuccessful candidate—he, however, appealed from the decision, and the appeal came of course before a Committee of the House of Commons. It was in the heat of a very warm summer, Egan was struggling through the crowd, his handkerchief in one hand, his wig in the other, and his whole countenance raging like the dog-star, when he met Curran—"I'm sorry for you, my dear fellow," said Curran.—"Sorry! why so, Jack—why so? I'm perfectly at my ease."—"Alas! Egan, it's but too visible to every one that you're losing *tallow* (Tallagh) fast."

* A contemporary counsellor, of robust frame.

Lord Clare, it is said, discountenanced Mr. Curran at the bar, and we are told—

One day, when it was known that Curran was to make an elaborate argument in Chancery, Lord Clare brought a large Newfoundland dog upon the bench with him, and during the progress of the argument he *lent his ear* much more to the dog than to the barrister. This was observed at length by the whole profession—in time the Chancellor lost all regard for decency—he turned himself quite aside in the most material part of the case, and began in full court to fondle the animal—Curran stopped at once.—"Go on, go on, Mr. Curran," said Lord Clare, who certainly had much of the coxcomb in his manner.—"O! I beg a thousand pardons, my Lord—I really took it for granted that your Lordship was *employed in consultation*."

An Irish gentleman, who certainly preserved most patriotically all the richness of his original pronunciation, had visited Cheltenham, and during his stay there acquired a most extraordinary habit of perpetually lolling his tongue out of his mouth!—"What can he mean by it?" said somebody to Curran.—"Mean by it," said Curran, "why, he means, if he can, *to catch the English accent*."

Description of a speech made by Serjeant Hewit.

The learned Serjeant's speech put me exactly in mind of a familiar utensil in domestic use, commonly called an *extinguisher*:—it began at a point, and on it went, widening and widening, until at last it fairly put the question out altogether.

SPARTAN OATH.

The following is a curious specimen of the laconic manner in which state business was despatched amongst the Spartans (translated from the Latin):—"We that are as good as you do constitute you our king, and if you defend our liberties we will defend you; if not, not."

A coxcomb conducted two ladies of quality to the Observatory to see an eclipse of the moon. They arrived too late, the eclipse was over, and the ladies disappointed. "Oh!" said our hero, "don't fret: I know the astronomer very well; he is a polite man, and I am sure will begin again."

THE FIRST NIGHT
OF
"*LE NOTTI ROMANE.*"

TRANSLATED BY J. J.

(Continued from page 132.)

DIALOGUE II.

Between Brutus and Cæsar, on Tyrannicide.

WHILE thus with Tully I was engaged in friendly converse, the distant parts of the cavern all around resounded with the various sound of many voices, and from thence, and from the earth, from the winding avenues, and from the tombs, proceeded other spectres, visible by a certain innate splendor glistening like corruscations of the glow-worm's light. In most respects their appearance was like that of those I had before seen, but in some particulars they differed—some were clothed in the long robe, and others in the short gown, some were armed, and some were clad in the habit of matrons, which led me to suppose that they were the spirit of illustrious Romans.

Although desirous of contemplating the majesty of their countenances, and the dignity of carriage which so peculiarly distinguished them, I was repelled by a kind of awful respect, and retiring back towards Tully, said, "Support me, for my fortitude fails." He extended his protecting hand, and bid me remain; then turning to the approaching ghosts, he with a mild but dignified air, with his right hand demanded silence. Immediately the obedient shades assembled in silence round him, and with mutual anxiety viewed each other, while Tully as a common father, after contemplating the multitude, with a sigh exclaimed to one who stood foremost in the number, "Oh, thou, art thou not Marcus Brutus, who wast among us so much admired, and so justly named the last of the Romans!—"I am," the shade replied—"still ready to depose and to destroy tyrants." The friendly spirits then joined in vain embraces, endeavouring ro evince their ancient benevolence by human customs. While thus they enjoyed their mutual recognition, from the crowd, with impetuous haste, rushed forth an angry ghost, who advancing toward them, thus exclaimed, "What cause of pleasure to ye, when with Cæsar fell the country, in him deprived of a benignant moderator of its discords." On the obtruding shade Brutus turned his indignant eyes, and, thus provoked, replied, "Oh vile Antony, still are thy language and thy manners alike depraved—But although in life a scorner of every virtue, permit us now, unmolested by thy derision, to solace our souls after so many ages of separation, by renewed expressions of our mutual benevolence." Scarcely had Brutus made this reply, than another ghost rushed forward, for whom the multitude made way, as for one of superior rank—the two spectres looked at him, and were silent—and silent he advanced, but it was a silence, like the stillness which precedes the storm. "Perfidious Brutus," he exclaimed, "why with thy flippant malice disturbest thou the peace of death? Although the torrent of many ages ought never to have submerged the memory of thy misdeeds, and of my hapless death, does thy anger still burn within thee, as though now were the fatal Ides of March! Has not my blood, poured from so many and so ample wounds, satiated thy eager thirst of it? The most inveterate enmities are softened by the death of their object—or wholly extinguished by a reflection on it as the common lot of all!" Thus having said, he, with an air of dignified disdain, fixed his eyes on Brutus, whose silence indicated a mind deeply immersed in thought, intrepid and severe, but without anger or derision, confirmed by Stoic discipline, unsubdued by fate. Antony then advanced toward the angered shade, who, now calm, received him with expressions of benevolence, and whom both by his language and by his figure, transmitted to us on medals and various images, I knew to be Cæsar the dictator. I stood in anxious expectation of a contest exalted both in subject and sentiment, when Tully advancing between Brutus and Cæsar, said to the latter, "Peace, noble spirit! Brutus hated not thee, but thy tyranny. In life thou wast a respecter of virtue, even in thy enemies—thou knowest well the stoic rigour of his manners—the innocence of his desires—the integrity of his life—and in raising the arm that struck thee—if you will not allow me to call it virtue—at least let me affirm it to have been an illustrious image of it." The dic-

tator, now appeased, listened to these exhortations, and mildly answered:—"What cannot thy eloquence effect?—by which I well remember I was so extraordinarily persuaded in the accusation of Ligarius, that the very writings dropped from my hand in which were the manifest proofs of his guilt—yet I discharged him, not indeed persuaded, but overpowered."—"It was," replied Tully, "more the effect of thy natural clemency than of my eloquence."—"It was the effect of both," said Cæsar; "and what was the result?—I saw among my murderers—that very Ligarius! Such was the man saved by your eloquence and my clemency."—While thus they discoursed, Brutus, still with thoughtful countenance, remained silent—When Tully extending toward him his right hand, said, "Thy purpose was accomplished, and having offered to thy country so illustrious a victim, thou shouldst now be satisfied. The preserving here thy ancient rancour, now that time has removed the cause, would wear less the character of generous patriotism than of vain and inveterate malignity. I intreat thee, then, by that influence which I had with thee in life, and by that communication of enlightened principles which moderated our civil discords, to evince now the magnanimity thou then possessed. If from noble and exalted motives thou pierced the emaciated and infirm body of the Dictator, be now as nobly benignant to his great soul, driven by thy dagger into eternal exile."—At these words I saw in the countenance of Brutus its stern sadness dispelled—and at the same time beheld in the Dictator an instance of his conciliable disposition, in offering his right hand to that which stabbed him—while his countenance visibly expressed the extinction of all resentment by the pleasure of beholding once more so magnanimous a citizen. Their souls thus appeased, and divested of human perturbations, Brutus with serene aspect, although, as it was in life, somewhat pale and thin, thus spoke, "Oh, Cæsar, I did indeed plunge the dagger in thy breast not in hatred to thee, but in pity to my country. And now that the course of twenty ages has, with the destruction of our bodies, obviated all human motives to partiality, let us consider the subject with judgments thus clear and unbiassed. Say then, oh Cæsar, does it not now appear to thee, that thy most prosperous days were those most fatal to the Republic?"—"Oh, generous contest," interrupted Tully, "and one suited to two such minds."—Antony seemed inclined, in conformity with his ancient friendship for Cæsar, to oppose himself to Brutus, but Cæsar by a sign imposed silence on him, and turning to Brutus said, "After I was prostrated by thy dagger, was liberty restored?"—"No!" replied Brutus, with a sigh, "she remained a prey to this Antony whom I now behold, and to thy nephew Octavius, who renewed the prescriptions of Silla, and cut off the heads of the best in Rome."—"And, Brutus, what was thy fate? What did thy country award thee, for that atrocity which thou deemedst necessary to her?"—"The reward of virtue is the approbation of the wise—and immortal fame. But if, by the malice of Fortune, she be deprived of such rewards, there still remains the greater and the sure reward—the complacent and consoling consciousness of a great and honest purpose."—"But what," repeated Cæsar, "was thy end?"—Brutus mournfully replied, "Still oppressed by the miseries of Rome, I turned against myself that sword which was become useless to her! I fell, but with my country, disdaining to live, only to blush at her servitude."—"So useless and ineffectual," replied the Dictator, "was my death.—Now let us see how far it was justified by your motives—relate them."—Brutus then thus began—"An exalted genius, but incapable of rest; a great soul, but in its desires immoderate; a generous disposition, but repugnant to all civil equality; and a mind perpetually urged, as by a feverish impulse, to extraordinary undertakings; were the splendid vices and insidious virtues of thy character—and never was there a citizen more pernicious to his country's liberty. Never wast thou restrained by any virtue, in any stage of thy ambition; but having attained it, in all the pomp of clemency you generously spared the lives of all who had escaped the general slaughter. But I will descend from general accusation to special proofs, in which I will pass over the opprobrious dissoluteness of thy private manners, to the manifestation of thy public vices. You will recollect when young in years, but mature in corruption, the shameful impediment to your departure for Iberia, on being ap-

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pointed to the proconsulate there—that having dissipated your substance in the Comitiæ to obtain it, your creditors arrested you; and although the appointment was gained, the security of our wealthy Crassus was necessary to enable you to assume that dignity. And when by fresh bribes you obtained the consulate, you were more seditious than a tribune of the people; by flattering whom you craftily prepared the way for your final exaltation on the whirlwind of civil tempests to the height of Fortune. At thy proposed renewal of that ever-fatal cause of plebeian tumults, the Agragrian Law, the Senate groaned! and among them the venerable Cato: even thy colleague Bibulus opposed thy pernicious proceedings. But thou appealedst to the people! Oh, deplorable Comitiæ! in which were posted by thee, as a terror to the good, thy satellites, with daggers under their gowns concealed! No sooner had Bibulus began to speak against the law, by thee proposed, than the people, urged by thee, threw dirt upon the consul's venerable head, broke the fasces of his lictors, dragged him down the steps of the temple of Castor, covered with blood and wounds those who escorted him thither, and among them two tribunes, although of inviolable dignity. Twice did the great Cato offer himself to that tumultuous assembly, whose voice until then had never failed to obtain a general respect and attention, him also did thy assassins with open violence drag from the rostra. Thus didst thou, like a prostitute, all sense of shame discarded, openly disturb the public peace. Thy colleague, cheated and oppressed, was constrained to seek safety within his domestic walls the greater part of his consulate, abandoning to thee alone Liberty, expiring in thy treacherous arms! Having obtained the province of Gaul, thou wast ten years absent from us—ten years, alas, how spent!—in rendering thyself a more formidable, fatal neighbour—for those wars were but as a Palestra to train thy followers to rebellion, and prepare them for unnatural hostilities against Rome. Recollect that inauspicious day in which you passed the Rubicon, and entered these walls, mute and trembling at the splendor of thine arms—wretched the triumphs—disastrous the discipline of thy legions, bearers to Rome of false glory, and real servitude! Thenceforth, in contempt of our liberty, you daily declared the name of Republic vain—that Silla had unwarily laid down the dictatorship, and that Romans must now respect thy words as law—and, Oh, shame to Rome, numbers flocked round the new tyrant's throne, with minds corrupted, and countenances masked, in vile contention to excel in baseness. Then were heard among the crowd insidious vociferations hailing thee *King*—then were seen statues of thee, crowned with the royal diadem—and then did this Antony, at that time consul, appear at the feast of Lupercalia dancing naked at that foolish celebrity, where thou wast seated on a throne of gold, and presented thee the royal crown. He, prostrate at thy feet, supplicating thy acceptance of it, and you like a player performing the refusal of it, left the beholders doubtful which played his part best—you as a hypocrite—he as an adulator. The groan of the multitude, and its menacing silence at that shameless scene, proved that you had not yet so depraved the minds of the people, as to have eradicated their ancient hatred to the royal dignity. But if our sagacity as men oppressed by fortune had been insufficient to penetrate the heart of a tyrant, thou thyself wast solicitous of laying it palpably open—for L. Cotta, keeper of the Sibilline books, announced through the city, that according to the Oracles the Parti could not be conquered but by a *king*—and that to make war against them with effect, it was necessary to confer on you that title. At length, the servile tameness of the senate reached that excess, that some one proposed a decree yielding thee full license to command submission where your eye was pleased!—If these were not proofs of tyrannic sway—what could be such? —Our lives—the lives of our sons—the purity of our wives and daughters—were the daily gift of thy clemency! —What, more? I saw Pharsalia covered with Roman bodies—the head of Pompey cut off by traitors!—good men wandering, as mourners, through the country!—the bones of Romans for thy throne!—thy mantle dyed—not with purple, but with Roman blood! —while thy infamous flatterers called thee Julian Jove, and Invincible God. —Temples—altars—images rose—and priests offered libations, incense, and sacrifices to thy *Divinity!*—that Divinity I extinguished with a dagger."

(To be continued.)

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF

JOHN REEVES, Esq.

FOUNDER AND PROMOTER OF ASSOCIATIONS FOR PRESERVING LIBERTY AND PROPERTY AGAINST REPUBLICANS AND LEVELLERS.

(Continued from page 135.)

IN the year 1795, Mr. Reeves (to whose active patriotism in resisting the torrent of jacobinism which had pervaded the country, in consequence of the French Revolution, the nation was so indebted) published a pamphlet, entitled "Thoughts on the English Government;" in which he asserts, that the King being the Head of the State, the Kingly Government can, and does go on without the Lords and Commons. This pamphlet was noticed by Mr Sturt in the House of Commons, and the writer's motives were misrepresented by the Opposition: the author, in consequence of a vote of the House, was tried in the Court of King's Bench, at Guildhall, for a libel on the Constitution, and honourably acquitted: the whole proceedings on this occasion are so accurately detailed by Mr. Gifford, in his "History of the Political Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt," that we think it a duty we owe to Mr. Reeves to extract them.

"Another incidental question was brought into discussion, during the same debates. Mr. Reeves had published a pamphlet, entitled, "Thoughts on the English Government," and addressed to the quiet good sense of the people, which contained some severe strictures on the Whigs, and, consequently, gave great offence to the Opposition.

"The ingenuity of Mr. Sturt, who stood forward as the champion of the London Corresponding Society, and as the advocate of them all, and of the printer of the treasonable hand-bills, and who, at this very moment, declared, that, for his part, he should prefer a *revolution* to a *reform*, was exercised in discovering, in this tract, which was designed for men of far different intellects from his own, something which he was pleased to term a libel on the constitution. He introduced the passage, which he had selected for censure, to the notice of the House, by requesting permission to 'read a bit of treason.' In this passage the author had compared the British Monarchy to a tree,* the stock of which was the Monarch, and the Lords and Commons the branches.—'But these,' said the author, 'are only branches, and derive their origin, and their nutriment, from their common parent: they may be lopped off, and the tree be a tree still; shorn, indeed, of its honours, but not, like them, cast into the fire. The Kingly government may go on, in all its functions, without Lords and Commons; it has, heretofore, done so for years together; and, in our times, it does so during every recess of Parliament; but, without the King, his Parliament is no more.'

"A plain man would naturally have supposed, that the mere statement of a constitutional fact, that the British Monarchy does not cease to exist, while the Parliament ceases to sit, or after it has been dissolved (and nothing more either was or could be meant by this passage), a fact as obvious to the most ignorant of the multitude as to the most profound lawyer, or the most acute statesman, could neither meet with contradiction from any one, nor afford the least food for party or faction to feast upon. 'But,' exclaimed the erudite commentator of the House of Commons; —'lopped off!—This is a pretty fellow!—What sort of a tree will the Constitution be when the House of Commons is lopped off?' This learned question might certainly have been aptly answered by another question; —What sort of a tree was the Constitution when the House of Commons was last dissolved?

"The subject thus mentioned, incidentally, was improved upon, without loss of time, by Mr. Sheridan, who vented his spleen against the Father of the Loyal Associations, whom he abused as a most atrocious libeller of the Constitution; —the whole party joined in the senseless outcry; and a *ministerial hireling*, with other tropes and figures, in constant use with the faction, was echoed

* The comparison of the British Constitution to a tree was not a new thought. In the "*Relations and Observations, Historical and Politick*, upon the Parliament, begun in Anno Domini 1640, &c." printed in 1648; a representation of "THE ROYALL OAKE OF BRITTAYNE," may be seen, with a gang of Presbyterians and Independents, busily employed in hewing it down, with intent to cast the whole of it, trunk as well as branches, into the fire.

from one end to the other of the Opposition-bench. But Mr. Sheridan, who had so recently avowed his opinion, that he should not be a man of spirit if he did not advise the people to resist the execution of the law, in other words, to rebel, now resolved to prove his legitimate title to that character, by lavishing every coarse invective which a vulgar mind could generate on the *supposed* author of this harmless tract in a place where he had no opportunity of repelling the attack.

"The party were perfectly sensible that Mr. Sturt was not a fit person to be intrusted with the management of so delicate a question; and it was soon resolved, therefore, to take it out of his hands. One better skilled in party manœuvres, and more conversant with parliamentary tactics, was selected as the champion of the Constitution against this formidable assailant. Mr. Sheridan, on the 26th of November, brought the subject regularly, and formally, before the House; and seriously moved, 'That the said pamphlet is a most malicious, scandalous, and seditious libel, and highly reflecting on the glorious Revolution, containing matters tending to create jealousies and divisions among his Majesty's subjects, to alienate their affections from our present happy form of government, as established in King, Lords, and Commons,* and to subvert the true principles of our free Constitution; and that the said pamphlet is a high breach of the privileges of this House." Ridiculous, and preposterous, as this motion was, as coming from Mr. Sheridan, and applied to Mr. Reeves; and appearing, as it must appear to all who had a knowledge of the principles and writings of this last gentleman, a fit subject only for derision and contempt, it gave rise to a long and curious debate. It required, indeed, no common command of countenance, to remain serious, during Mr. Sheridan's speech, after all the inflammatory harangues which the House was in the habit of hearing, from him and his associates.† Never did the Commons of Great Britain, in modern times at least, appear to so little advantage, as during this discussion. The most gross ignorance of the parliamentary and legal history of the country was displayed; and such *criticism* exhibited, as would have disgraced an under graduate at either of our universities. But it answered the purpose of the party, by affording them an opportunity of abusing the most celebrated writers who had combated their principles, and opposed their designs. The *Constitutional Lawyers* joined the wits and witlings of the House, and took a conspicuous part in the debate. Messrs. Jekyll and Erskine united with Messrs. Sheridan and Courtenay, in condemning the performance, as the most dull and despicable of all productions, and yet as the most abusive and dangerous of all libels. It was curious to hear Mr. Courtenay speaking, in a tone of decision, on 'The Origin of Government,' by the Reverend John Whitaker; being as well qualified to pronounce on the merit of the productions of that learned historian, profound antiquary, and eminent divine; as this last was to appreciate the varied excellencies of the different *nugæ venales*, and *face-*

"* Mr. Sheridan was, no doubt, ignorant that this very proposition of his own, that the sovereignty of this realm was vested in three estates; viz. King, Lords, and Commons, had experienced the same fate which he proposed to allot to the pamphlet of Mr. Reeves. It was formally condemned by a decree of the University of Oxford, in the year 1683, and the book which contained it (written by Dr. Hunton) was ordered to be burned.

"* It appears not a little extraordinary, that Mr. Sheridan should have stigmatized a tract as seditious and libellous for reflecting on the Revolution of 1688, when no man has cast more severe reflections on that great event than himself. In a debate on the twentieth of February, 1800, Mr. Sheridan, alluding to the reign of King William, said, '*The majority of the nation at that period were* JACOBITES;—the JACOBITES *were composed of the nobility, and the landed interest; and were formidable in their principles and opposition to King William.*' This is a direct assertion, that the majority of the nation, in population and property, were adverse to the Revolution;—in which case, it must have been a revolution on Jacobinical principles, brought about by the efforts of the few, aided by a foreign force, against the wishes of the many. It is not possible to cast a stronger reflection on the "glorious Revolution:" and if the House of Commons of 1800 had acted consistently with the principles of the House of Commons of 1795, they would have taken down Mr. Sheridan's words, and have passed on them appropriate censures.

tiæ parliamentoriæ of ancient and modern times. Mr. Reeves had no more reason to be ashamed of the company in which his enemies chose to place him, with a Whitaker and a Jones, than of the invectives which were lavished on him by a Sheridan and a Courtenay. Mr. Erskine's zeal, as usual, outstripping his discretion, if not his knowledge, led him to anticipate the verdict of the jury, and to declare that, were he a juror himself, he would pronounce a verdict of guilty on Mr. Reeves, without leaving the court.*

This torrent of abuse which thus threatened to overwhem an unprotected individual, and to bear down, as it were, law and justice in its course, Mr. Windham, with that generosity and manliness which so strongly mark his polished mind, alone attempted to stem. He had, on the first introduction of the question, immediately penetrated the motives of his accusers, and endeavoured to put the House on their guard. He loudly condemned the very indecent language which had been applied to Mr. Reeves; the gentlemen, he truly remarked, who had so traduced his character, had, doubtless, good reason for their conduct; the author had incurred their displeasure, in proportion as he had gained the good-will of the country. He hoped, that neither the House nor the nation would forget his exertions in 1792, in which he was supported by the whole country. If they forgot these laudable efforts, they were ungrateful. Mr. Reeves was a man holding an honourable place under Government, and receiving the reward of honourable services. His general conduct was approved by the greater, and, he was sure, the better, part of the nation. But the conduct of the Opposition had exposed them to the imputation of being too deeply involved in the machinations, which the activity of Mr. Reeves had laboured to counteract:—and why was he on this account to be debarred from speaking his sentiments, or from contributing to defend the Constitution? Mr. Windham told the Opposition, that he knew the purpose of their severity and abuse—He knew well their motive for traducing Mr. Reeves, and other active Magistrates, and especially those of Westminster, many of whom were men of great respectability. Their designs, and aims, were clearly developed, and their zeal, after their former supineness (in respect of the numerous libels published by the Seditious Societies) well understood.

"These observations, on account of their justice, had drawn down on Mr. Windham much of that obloquy which was cast, so profusely, on Mr. Reeves. It did not deter him, however, from delivering his sentiments, when the House were called upon to decide on the question.

"He then entered into a masterly analysis of the tract; discriminating, with the most correct judgment, between its different parts and positions; pointing out its clear and obvious meaning; and proving its perfect innocence, both in matter and tendency. With great force of reasoning he vindicated the freedom of discussion on historical subjects. He shewed, that, on such speculative topics, as that discussed by Mr Reeves, various and contrary opinions were held, not by ignorant and uninformed men, but by persons of acknowledged judgment in law and politics. They were usually considered as proper to be left to the speculations of the learned and the curious;—and, on subjects relating to constitutional history, and the theories of government, the difficulty was to find any source of agreement. It was no easy matter to find two men of learning and sense, who would agree upon the same definition of the constitution of this country. It was well known, that many people differed from Mr. Hume, and that Mr. Hume and Mrs. Macauley differed from each other; yet it was never in contemplation to prosecute either of them for their dif-

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"* At the close of his speech, Mr. Erskine said, 'When a jury shall be impannelled to try this case, and see the attack upon the Constitution stated in the indictment, they must, I am convinced, *feel themselves involved as parties in the libel*, as well as the House of Commons, which ordered the prosecution."—Woodfall's Reports, November 26, p. 13. And he assigned this as one of his reasons for voting for a prosecution.—Strange notions of justice must he entertain, who can coolly propose to send a man to be tried by those, who, he confesses, *are parties as well as judges*, in the cause. The House of Commons, indeed, claim the privilege of acting in that double capacity; and, therefore, possibly, its members may be attached to a mode of proceeding which is at variance with every principle of British jurisprudence.

ferent definitions. To all candid minds, the fair interpretation of the passage, he thought, exempted it from the implication charged upon the intention of the writer. Indeed, it could only be ascribed by the most miserable of all quibbles, a quibble upon subjects refined in themselves, and claiming, for that reason, a larger latitude of interpretation than was allowed by a foolish sort of strictness, the essence of poverty or chicane, and calculated for other objects. When they came to a matter of such difficulty as the constitution of England in the abstract, a constitution of a great country, of amazing elasticity, and consequent modification, under different emergencies, what was it but the highest absurdity and folly, to treat such a speculation like a cause in a criminal court, conducted by an attorney, with the aid of a special pleader and his witnesses.

"Points of law demanded one mode of consideration; points of science another. It was one thing to explain mathematics, another to develope political truth. In all writings on government, the evil tendency either near or remote, should be regarded. With respect to the particular work under consideration, it should be enquired, what was the general idea resulting from the whole? what was the peculiar object of the selected passage, whether it were a lapse in the author, from the general spirit of his work, or what latent motive was likely to have induced him to compose it? Unless such a liberal investigation of facts were adopted, no man could be expected to treat a subject of such difficulty, as the nice and careful analysis of the British Constitution, with fairness. To the reading of such works an enlarged mind should be applied, and they should be examined with something of the spirit with which they were written.

"Having premised thus much, Mr. Windham proceeded to examine the passage in question, with the spirit which he recommended; but, at the same time, with the greatest critical acumen, he followed the author through the train of ideas, or rather through the series of facts, which led to the conclusion, that the government of England *is a monarchy*. He challenged any one to say, that this assertion was a fallacy. There were, he knew, persons who set up the doctrine, that the King formed no part of the Constitution. The contrary, however, was so unalterably true, that, although the monarchy might remain in vigour and activity, without the branches, the branches could not remain a single instant without the Sovereign. Although these branches were sincerely reverenced by Englishmen, monarchy was, nevertheless, the first in their thoughts; because monarchy was permanent, while the others were variable. He dissected the figure and metaphor of the *tree*, and while he shewed it would not bear the construction which had been put upon it, he detected its inaccuracy, in a single point. The Kingly government, without Lords or Commons, might, undoubtedly, subsist; but when the author said *in all its functions*, unquestionably the expression was inaccurate; that it would be so in the opinion of the author himself was evident from the pamphlet, where, in two pages preceding that which contains this metaphor, he expressly states, that—'the King can enact no laws without the *advice and consent* of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, who are, *in some sort*, counsellors of his own chusing, but also of the Commons in Parliament assembled.' Therefore it was not strictly true, philosophically speaking, that it might subsist *in all its functions*, as laws cannot be enacted without the other branches subsisting with the Sovereign. But in all the other functions (except those of the legislature), it unquestionably was true, that the monarchy might go on without them. He next referred to the allusion to Charles the First, and to the demises of the Crown, to shew the truth of the assertion; "But without the King, *his* Parliament is no more." These historical facts, he insisted, afforded sufficient grounds for defending the passage upon constitutional principles. So thoroughly convinced was he of the innocent intentions of the author, that he would as soon put his hand in the fire, as adopt the constructions of the other side of the House. And he called upon the House to remember, that it was not sufficient to send this matter to a jury, because gentlemen thought the charge *probable*; it was unfitting, and disgraceful, if the decision of the jury was, in the least, likely to be against them. They were sending their charge generally, though their judgment stood hypothetically.

"The House were not in a humour to give due weight to these arguments,

strong, and, indeed, irresistible as they appear to an impartial mind, nor to adopt the spirit so emphatically recommended, and so ably enforced. No attempt, even, was made to answer the principal arguments of Mr. Windham. Mr. Pitt, whether resolved that the Opposition should not monopolize the triumph which they anticipated, or convinced, though scarcely credible, of the mischievous tendency so strangely imputed to the pamphlet, adopted the popular side of the question. Admitting him to have been actuated by the former of these motives, his conduct might be *politic*, but was not *generous*. Nor did he display his usual perspicuity and strength in the arrangement and application of his arguments. He premised, at the outset, that if the House considered the nature of the British government, they would find, that they derived their honour, their happiness, and the security of property and principle, from *the three branches which constituted the mixed and limited monarchy of this country*; each of which was equally essential, and without which either would be obviously lessened of its virtue and authority. Here was a constitutional principle laid down, but in terms loose, vague, and incorrect. Mr. Pitt could only mean, that the King, the Lords, and the Commons, were essential parts of the British Constitution; which would be subverted by the destruction of either of them. This position Mr. Reeves would be the last man in the world to dispute; and certainly there was nothing in his tract which could, without a monstrous perversion of terms, and misrepresentation of object, be construed into a denial of it. But the assertion, that *three* branches* constitute a *monarchy*, is a gross contradiction in terms, and involves a political absurdity. The word *branches*, too, appears to have been here used as synonimous with *estates*, in which case the position is obviously false, as the King is not one of the estates of the realm;—the three estates consisting of the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons, as declared in the bill of rights, and as appears in the wording of statutes. In a discussion, intending to fix a legal construction on a metaphysical expression, with a view to a judicial proceeding, the use of vague, indefinite, or incorrect, terms, ought particularly to have been avoided. Besides, it does not, of necessity, follow, that, because the King, the Lords, and the Commons, are equally essential to the preservation of the Constitution, they are co-equal and co-ordinate in power. The principles of our ancient jurists, and the very language of our statutes, forbids us to entertain any such supposition. Bracton, speaking of the King, says, '*Omnis sub eo est, et ipse sub nullo, nisi tantum sub deo.*' Lord Coke lays it down as a maxim, that the King is *Caput, principium et finis Parliamenti.* And Dyer tells us, that the *King is the head*, and that the *Lords and Commons are the members.** If it were urged, that this might be considered as constitutional law, previous to the Revolution, but that other principles have been introduced by that event, the Whig managers of Sacheverell's trial would supply a satisfactory answer to such a plea;—for they explicitly declared, that it would be *a libel on the Revolution*, to say that any innovation in the Constitution had taken place at that period.

"In combating one of the rules of judgment laid down by Mr. Windham, Mr. Pitt observed, that the offensive paragraph must be judged of in its *sole*, as well as in its collateral sense; an author of seditious or libellous matter ought to find no refuge or defence in his own *inconsistency*. Yet such a mode of judging is not only contrary to the principles of justice, but at variance with the uniform practice of the courts. The whole of a pamphlet, containing a libel, is invariably read to the jury; and for this plain reason, that it is impossible to collect the author's *intention*, which constitutes the very essence of the imputed crime, from a detached and insulated passage. An author has assuredly no right to find shelter from prosecution beneath the shade of his own inconsistency. But, on the other hand, no one has a right to select

"* This loose expression first began to prevail in the time of Charles the First; and the use of it is strongly reprobated by Lord Clarendon.

"* Dyer, fol. 60, pl. 19. See this subject discussed in the introduction to the folio edition of Dr. Nalson's 'Impartial Collection of the great Affairs of State, from the beginning of the Scotch Rebellion in 1639, to the Murther of King Charles the First.

a single passage from a work, and put a construction upon it, inconsistent with the whole spirit and tenor of the book. If the passage, taken by itself, would even seem to warrant such a construction, still it should be carefully compared with what precedes and follows it; from which alone its true and legitimate meaning and intent can possibly be collected.

"It was further argued by Mr. Pitt, that the author, in his metaphor, spoke not of a temporary interruption of the functions of Parliament, but of its being *lopped off* entirely. In saying that the King could go on alone, whether the author meant that the King should possess the legislative power or not, he conceived him to be equally wrong. If the King was supposed to have the power of making laws, then a total subversion and destruction of the Constitution must be presumed. If it was supposed that the King had not the legislative power, in that case the position was equally wrong and absurd. But that the author could never have had it in contemplation to contend, that if the two Houses of Parliament ceased to be integral parts of the Constitution, then Kingly power, as settled by that Constitution, could go on, is most certain. Such a conclusion could not be supported by the passage itself, and was utterly inconsistent with the explicit declarations of the author in other parts of the tract. He had expressly stated *how*, and in *what manner*, the Kingly power could go on; namely, as it had done in former periods of our history, when Parliament had not been convened for several successive years, and as it still did, during every recess. What pretext, therefore, could there be for imputing to him an intention of maintaining the preposterous assertion, that the British Constitution could subsist when Parliament was annihilated?

(To be continued.)

For the European Magazine.

An Essay *on* Riches *and* Happiness.

If we consider the various pursuits of mankind after happiness, they will be found in general centered in that sovereign object, riches. The statesman, whose motives would seem to lead wholly to the welfare and prosperity of his country, who makes the most solemn protestations of his attachment to its interest, and pretends to be ready to sacrifice his life and fortune, whenever called on, in the defence of it, will, as soon as the grand spring of his actions is removed, be as cool and inactive in the common cause, as he was before a zealous promoter of its happiness. Self-interest precedes every other consideration, and a thirst for money often prompts the mind to actions of a base and dangerous tendency. The miser, whose insatiable avarice keeps pace with every other part of his character, knows no happiness but in accumulating wealth, and is as sanguine and diligent in the cause as if the preservation of his life depended on the pursuit of it: his ambition knows no bounds, but, like a greedy monster, he would rob the indigent of their support, and reduce them to the most abject severity, in order to enrich his own coffers. Contentment is a name he is not acquainted with; his chief pleasure consists in admiring his ill-gotten pelf, and looking disdainfully on all beneath him; yet, after all, his riches serve only to torment him; surrounded with all the superfluities of life, he murmurs in the midst of plenty; and by looking up to others in a prosperous situation, he not only envies the happiness they enjoy, but loses all relish for his own. When ambition fires the mind, and when avarice petrifies the heart, a man may truly say, "Farewell Content!" It is impossible for a miser to be happy; his name implies misery, and he deserves it; and the ambitious man being of a restless disposition by nature, can never enjoy the blessings of repose. The way to be happy is to look down on those who suffer, and not up to those who shine in the world. The comparison would be then so much in our favour, that we should cease to complain. So far should we be from repining at the usual distributions of fortune, that we should sit down contented with our own lot, and be happy with the blessings we enjoy. Our pride would be humbled, our peevishness turned into pity, and our murmurings would be hushed, at the sight of the misery of others. A little reason and common sense would point out to us the absurdity of our pursuits, and prove how dangerous it is to follow the deceitful track. How happy then might people live, and what a figure might they make in the eye of the world, were they to manage the liberalities of fortune with common sense, and learn to despise the

superfluities of it! From a want of this spring all the unhappiness of life, and from a careful observance of it proceed every satisfaction we can wish to obtain. If we reflected properly on the miseries with which the majority of mankind are hourly tormented, on the many crosses and disappointments they meet with, and the difficulties with which they are embarrassed, we should, possessing health and a moderate competency, view without emotion the magnificence of the great, and never sigh for the luxuries of the vicious. There is no less pleasure in the enjoyment of riches than the idea of them presents us with; for the man who, by virtuous industry, moves in a moderate sphere of life, tastes more real satisfaction than the courtier, with all his pomp, pride, and greatness. That riches are not absolutely essential to happiness, is a truth which reason must clearly demonstrate: equally certain it is, that they contribute towards it. THOS. HILL.

EXCURSION TO BRIGHTON,

DURING THE MONTH OF JULY 1818:

In Four Letters to a Friend in Wales.

BY JOHN EVANS, A.M.

LETTER II.

BRIGHTON.

Nor rural sights alone, but rural sounds,
Exhilirate the spirits—and restore
The tone of languid Nature———
———Music not unlike
The *dash of Ocean* on his winding shore!
COWPER.

Islington, Sept. 4, 1818.

DEAR SIR,

UPON entering Brighton, we drove to *the Old Ship Inn*, where our numerous family were, upon the whole, comfortably accommodated for the night. I say upon the whole, because *Sir Godfrey Webster*'s electioneering Committee occupied part of the house, which, to a late hour, resounded with acclamations of joy. They were answered by the vociferations of a mob of boys in the street. These obstreperous noises were not favourable to repose, but the fatigue of the journey weighed down the eye-lids, and "Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," at length seized the frame, recruiting us for the duties and enjoyments of the subsequent day. In every other respect the *Inn* was comfortable.———

Along the varying road of LIFE,
In calm content, in toil or strife;
At morn or noon, by night or day,
As time conducts him on his way;
How oft doth MAN by care oppress'd,
Find in an *Inn* a place of rest—
Whether intent on worldly views,
He in deep thought his way pursues;
Whether by any pleasure led,
Or by hope's fond delusions fed,
He bids adieu to *home*, and strays
In unknown paths and distant ways,
Where'er his fancy bids him roam,
In every *Inn* he finds a home!—
COWPER.

For our disturbance at the tavern, we were afterwards remunerated by a sight of the cavalcade parading through Brighton, in their way from Chichester to Battle, with music playing and banners streaming—SIR GODFREY WEBSTER, and *Lady* and *Children*, seated in a Barouche, whence halting opposite the Steyne, the worthy Baronet delivered with spirit an harangue, breathing the best wishes for the prosperity of his country. He had relinquished the idea of a contested election, but his friends rallied round, and led their hero on to triumph and to victory!

Immediately after breakfast, a House was sought for our reception, and soon found on the *Pavillion Parade*, one of the most lively and pleasant situations in the town. Full fronting THE PAVILION, we had in constant view the chief attraction of Brighton.

The town of BRIGHTON (or *Brighthelmstone*), lat. 50° 49′ long. 0° 11′ 55″ boasts of antiquity, deriving its name from *Brightheim*, a bishop who flourished during the Saxon heptarchy. It is governed by a constable and eight headboroughs, chosen annually at the Leet of Lord Abergavenny. Situated opposite the coast of France, (ninety miles distant) packets sail to Dieppe most evenings, and return with equal regularity. Hence it was that at the commencement of the French revolution, emigrants landed here with an overwhelming profusion. But, *the town* of BRIGHTON must be described with brevity.

The *Pavillion* from its central situation is entitled to our first attention. Its present interior and exterior cannot be easily described. Environed with scaffolding, on which men are interspersed every day with their noisy implements of workmanship, it is impossible to anticipate its improvements.

The PAVILLION, (usually called the

Marine Pavillion,) was erected for his *Royal Highness* the PRINCE REGENT, in 1784, having a front of near 200 feet, commanding a view of the Steyne and a prospect of the ocean. The centre is circular, with a dome supported by pillars, and corresponding wings at the northern and southern extremities. The interior is more roomy than may be generally imagined, whilst the apartments are characterised by magnificence and beauty. The *Entrance Hall*, the *Anti-Room*, the *Drawing-Room*, the *Chinese Lanthorn*, the *Conservatory*, the *Rotunda*, the *Egyptian Gallery*, and the *Banqueting Room*, attract particular attention. The embellishments wholly Chinese, reminded the spectator of oriental splendour. Mirrors of the largest dimensions, multiply the images around you. The eye is feasted by these decorations which appertain to royalty! Such was the interior of the PAVILLION; these are giving way to superior embellishments. And beside the kind of *Pagoda spires* at both ends of the edifice, there are adding intermediate ornaments of a circular form, which remain to be completed. It is said to be an imitation of the *Kremlin*, at Moscow, the ancient capital of the Russian Empire. It was, however, amusing to hear the conjectures of the spectators relative to those ornaments—some comparing them to large Spanish onions; and others, likening them to distillery utensils, or to inverted balloons! Most persons indeed appeared very sagacious in ascertaining their form and use, whilst a few individuals modestly confessed that they were so dissimilar from any thing that had been ever seen in this part of the world, as to surpass their comprehension! An Oracle could not have uttered its responses with more solemnity on the subject.

It is said that a northern entrance to the *Pavillion* is in contemplation, facing the London-road, with a range of superb pillars, thus exciting in the bosom of every stranger entering Brighton, a pleasing astonishment. The *Stables*, finished years ago, with their immense glazed CUPOLA, strongly reflecting the sun's rays, add to the grandeur of the whole, not omitting the gardens, the Pavillion-grove, and rookery!—indeed, so multiplied are the alterations carrying on at the *Pavillion*, that they are not within the sphere of ordinary ascertainment. England has been reproached by travellers for a want of palaces on a scale commensurate with the grandeur of its monarchy. The *Thuilleries* of Paris, and the *Escurial* of Madrid, have their assigned celebrity. The MARINE PAVILLION is, indeed, only a royal winter residence, but in proportion to its extent, it may be said to exceed any other of the palaces in the kingdom. And it is pleasing to reflect, that when his Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT has made it his abode for a few months, his illustrious visitors have witnessed the utmost decorum and the most scrupulous regularity. A noble lord who had passed a fortnight at the *Pavillion* during the Christmas season, assured me of the fact in terms of admiration.

One of the houses in Marlborough-row, adjoining the Pavillion, was occupied by *the Prince and Princess of Homburg*. The Princess was seen by us more than once walking along with her maid of honour in the Pavillion grounds, and a few days after we witnessed the departure of the illustrious couple for the Continent. May the recent multiplication of *Royal* marriages conduce to individual felicity, and subserve the welfare of the community!

The *Steyne*, a charming lawn, stretching along the valley, forms a promenade for the visitors of Brighton. The south is open to the sea, whilst the north presents a view of the Downs. The edges of the lawn are paved with brick, and a rail incloses it from the road. A band of music belonging to a regiment quartered here, played every evening; thus heightening the pleasure arising from the close of a fine summer's day! The range of houses running up on each side a considerable way, have a very genteel and impressive appearance, known by the names of *Marlborough-row*, *Steyne row*, *North-buildings*, *Carlton-place*, and *Sussex-place*, &c. Indeed, here are the *Regent Steyne* and *North Steyne*, the former being a circular inclosure surmounted with a dwarf wall and handsome iron pallisading, and the latter Steyne is not completed. It is the central point of architectural beauty. In the earlier part of the day, nets of fishermen (not those of Galilee), are seen strown over the lower Steyne drying in the sun, after having inveigled the finny prey during the night, thus reminding us of our vicinity to the mighty waters! For, from this spot—

The vast expanse of liquid green,
The OCEAN's self—breaks on the eye
In inexpressive majesty!—

The STEYNE is thronged towards the close of day with company, and on Sunday evening exhibits *vanity-fair* in perfection. Hogarth would have gazed at the motly assemblage, and by the exercise of his pencil grouped them together with inimitable fidelity.

From THE STEYNE lying in the valley, *the town* of BRIGHTON ascends east and west to some extent; the eastern portion embracing most of the modern improvements. Here is the MARINE PARADE, and other rows of houses reaching up for half a mile on the edge of lofty cliffs, terminating with THE ROYAL CRESCENT. A statue of *the Prince Regent* is here seen mounted on a pedestal, with arm uplifted, as in the act of defying the menaces issuing from the opposite shores of an enemy! It is not deemed a favourable likeness, and being considerably mutilated, it should be either repaired or altogether removed. In its present condition it cannot be pronounced any particular ornament to Brighton and its vicinity. About half way up this road is the *New Steyne*, opposite the rocks, not used as a promenade, but surrounded with genteel habitations. At the top of it is the *New Royal Hotel*, a handsome building, with *baths* adjoining of superior quality and dimensions. Thence we go down *St. James's-street*, embellished by shops of various descriptions. Here are also *Dorset-gardens* and *Rock-buildings*, as well as *Neville lodge*, the property of the Earl of Egremont, of considerable beauty. All along the East cliff is a superb view of the ocean, with an occasional but delightful glance at the Isle of Wight. An evening walk often presents from this spot the charming spectacle of *the Moon*, shedding her rays with a long and tremulous brilliancy on the surface of the mighty deep—

Sister of PHŒBUS—gentle Queen—
Of aspect mild, and ray serene,
Whose friendly beams by night appear,
The *lonely Traveller* to cheer!

Attractive power—whose mighty sway
The OCEAN's swelling waves obey;
And mounting upwards seem to raise
A *liquid altar*—to thy praise!—

Returning to the STEYNE, and ascending the western acclivity of the hill, we view the old town of Brighton. Here are some excellent houses as well as splendid shops, especially in *North-street*, which resembles St. James's-street in the opposite quarter, not forgetting the *New Hotel* and the *Castle Tavern*, of princely dimensions. Hence diverge a number of streets to the north and south, the latter leading down to the sea. West-street in particular, containing the *Custom house*, must not remain unnoticed. At the bottom of it is an ancient public-house, with the sign of *Charles the Second*, who slept here the night previous to his escape into France, whence he afterwards returned at the restoration. A fisherman effected his deliverance, whose tomb is seen in the church-yard. In this quarter are the *Old* and the *New Ship Inns*, close to the western cliff, which extends to a considerable distance adjoining the parish of Hove. Here are some very genteel houses as on the east cliff, fronting the ocean, such as *Bedford-row*, *Westfield-lodge*, *Belle-Vue*, &c. Nor must we omit mentioning *Artillery-place*, with several forty-two pounders in dread array, ready by the application of the lighted match to open their thundering mouths against an invading enemy!

In the reign of Elizabeth, Brighton had to boast of four gates and suitable fortifications. It was then, and long after, even down to the year 1750, a poor fishing town. Of latter years it has arisen, as at the touch of Ithuriel's spear, to its present extent and popularity. Dr. Russel, by his treatise on sea-bathing, eminently contributed to it. The Brightonians should revere his memory.

At the northern extremity of this quarter of the town is THE PARISH CHURCH, with a curious font of great antiquity, and an excellent set of eight bells, which ring merrily upon all public occasions. It is a very ancient structure with a low tower, having a glittering vane, whence the British flag often waves in graceful folds towards the wide spreading ocean. The cemetery is crowded with tomb-stones of every complexion—

A day will come in Time's long reign,
Such hope hath HEAVEN revealed,
When *graves* shall render up again,
Those whom they once concealed—
Then shall CREATION's mighty Lord
Bid every slumberer rise,
And Angels' tongues this truth record,
The VIRTUOUS were the *Wise!*

The principal tomb (beside that of the beautiful public singer Mrs. Crouch, who died 2d Oct., 1805) is that of *Tattersall*, the deliverer of Charles the second, a circumstance already mentioned. It is old and weather-beaten, with a long inscription thus recording his merit—

"P. M. S."

"Captain Nicholas Tattersall, through whose prudence, valour, and loyalty, *Charles the second*, King of England, after he had escaped the swords of his merciless rebels, and his forces received a fatal overthrow at Worcester, Sept. 3, 1651, was faithfully preserved and conveyed to France; departed this life the 26th day of July, 1674."

To this memorial is annexed some doggrel lines, with this conclusion:—

"Since earth could not reward *him* given,
He now receives it from the King of Heaven;
In the same chest one jewel more you have,
The partner of his virtues, bed, and grave!"

For this service, however, Tattersall had a pension, said to be procured in a singular way at the Restoration, by taking his vessel up the Thames, and mooring it against Whitehall, to jog the *royal* memory! Whether this be fact or merely the invention of some wicked republican wag, I cannot say; the report has prevailed. It may be remarked, that the pension has ceased; and the tomb alone tells its solitary tale to posterity.

An immense gilt *Dolphin*, appropriately ornamental, used to form the vane of the church tower; it is now displaced by a large gilt *arrow*, such as is seen in marine charts to mark the direction of the tide in the agitated ocean. The *poor dolphin* (for what offence I know not) having lost its exalted station, which it had occupied for years, has been transferred down to the heart of Brighton. This piscatory emblem of a marine watering place, must, in its present depressed condition, be speedily consigned to oblivion. Peace be to its memory!

The prospect from this Church-yard, on the side of a steep hill, baffles all description. To the west, as far as Little Hampton and the Isle of Wight, with the intermediate views of Worthing and Shoreham; to the east, as far as Beachy Head; beyond which are East Bourne and Hastings, with the intermediate views of the stations of Seaford and New Haven; having in front the broad ocean with its objects on its surface gliding to and fro in constant succession, all rush on the sight, and yield an uncontaminated luxury! The contemplation, however, of this beautiful and busy scene of action, contrasted with the silent habitations of the dead beneath our feet, leads to a meditation on mortality and immortality!

Beside the parish Church (Dr. Carr, vicar) which, together with its thickly tenanted cemetery, I have already described, there is the *Chapel Royal*—and one in St. James's street. Here are also a *Roman Catholic Chapel* and a *Jews' Synagogue*, beside three chapels; the one belonging to the Rev. Mr. Kemp, of recent erection; the other, of long standing, occupied by the followers of the late Countess of Huntingdon; and the third in the possession of the Wesleyan Methodists. Brighton has likewise places of worship for the *Protestant Dissenters* of the three denominations; Presbyterian (Dr. Morell's); Independent (Dr. Style's); and Baptist, particular as well as general; the latter having opened in 181x a neat little chapel in Cumberland-street. It is the glory of this highly favoured land, that every man is permitted to worship the Supreme Being according to the dictates of his own conscience—

Let Cæsar's dues be ever paid
To Cæsar and his throne,
But *consciences* and *souls* were made
To be the LORD's alone!

Thus TRUTH having free course must ultimately prevail; whilst *Christian candour* conspicuously shining in the character of the true disciple towards those who differ from him in religious sentiments, marks his progress towards perfection.

Medical men of talent and respectability are not wanting at Brighton. The sons of Æsculapius, when they assist Nature, render an essential service; for the most exquisitely constructed machine of the human body will be occasionally deranged; and however firmly put together must sink into its native dust. It is at the same time desirable, that whilst it performs its functions it should proceed quietly along its destined course, till at length it be dismissed with ease by the great mechanist to its final rest! *Earth to earth, ashes to ashes* (as the burial service of the church of England finely

expresses it) is the inevitable lot of MAN. The boasted aid of medicine may indeed alleviate, but cannot reverse the condition of mortality.

Brighton has a good market Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, abounding with provisions; whilst fish may be had in tolerable plenty. Fishermen have lately ascertained, that immense beds of oysters lie off Brighton; and oyster-beds may be laid down in Shoreham harbour. Some say, that this body of shell-fish extends 70 miles S.E. and S.W. the shortest breadth being 7 miles. These are almost incredible dimensions. This discovery is an excellent thing for the poor; as the sale of *the delicious oyster* affords means of livelihood to a large portion of the lower classes of the community.

The *Bathing* here in the SEA is commodious, though some complain of the abruptness of the shore. Warm baths are to be had in every part of the town. Beside *Mott's*, already noticed, are those of *Williams'* and *Wood's*, having every convenience for the purpose, as well as those on the *West Cliff*, recently erected by a professional gentleman from London. Nor must we pass over *the medicated vapour baths of* Mr. MAHOMED, shampooing surgeon, a native of the East Indies. The objections usually made, of their weakening the human frame, and exposing the body to taking of cold, are futile. My own experience justifies the declaration. In *Dr. Kippis' Life* of the celebrated Captain Cooke, the efficacy of *shampooing*, as practised by the natives of the South Sea Islands, is detailed after a surprising manner. The VAPOUR BATH, accompanied by *shampooing* (or kneading the flesh when moistened by steam) will effect much, but it will not do every thing! It has its limits, like other remedies to which the invalid flies for relief. We are eager to get rid of pain, and to regain the accustomed energies of humanity.

BRIGHTON has capital *hotels*, as well as *banks* of respectability, especially that of Messrs. Mills and Co. connected with Sir John Perring, Bart. Shaw and Barber, Cornhill, London. Here are also good schools for youth of both sexes, an inestimable blessing to every community. Among others are *Dr. Morell's* classical seminary, Gloucester-place; and *Mr. Alexander Tate's* academy, Dorset-gardens. Nor must I omit to mention *Mrs. Jenkins* (widow of the late reverend and much respected Herbert Jenkins, of Leicester) and her *daughters*, of Sussex-place, who devote themselves assiduously to the instruction of the rising generation. The AMUSEMENTS of Brighton embrace not only the *promenade concert* in the noble assembly room of the Castle tavern, but also the *libraries*, with their various attractions. Donaldson's fronts the cheerful Steyne, and Tuppen's has a fine view of the ocean. Choate's, as well as White's, have a valuable collection of books; and Wright's, though small, is very neat; exhibiting the display of juvenile talent in its musical department entitled to special commendation. The THEATRE—a commodious edifice—is conducted by Mr. Trotter, of histrionic celebrity—

> The DRAMA's children strut and play
> In borrow'd parts their lives away!
> Of *Garrick's* self e'en naught remains,
> His *art* and *him* one grave contains;
> In others' minds to make him live,
> Is all remembrance now can give;
> All we can say—alas! how vain,
> We ne'er shall see *his* like again!

Finally, *Lodgings* and *Boarding-houses* are to be procured of all kinds, and of every dimension. At watering places, some degree of imposition must be expected. But a practice has, in a few instances, obtained, which ought to be severely reprobated: I allude to unprincipled attempts of drawing money from those who have occupied the houses and paid handsomely for them, on pretence of damage done; when the premises have had the greatest care taken of them! That such houses should not be a *second* time occupied, but remain empty, would be a merited punishment. In all other respects, the visitant to BRIGHTON experiences due civility and attention.

Coaches to London are in the utmost plenty. The public prints have stated that, between *thirty* and *forty* in a single day, pass to and fro between Brighton and the Metropolis during the present season. Indeed, on account of the almost unprecedented fineness of the weather, immense swarms of visitants have issued from the great hive of the metropolis, and crowded every watering-place throughout the kingdom. Some of the Brighton coaches, &c. are renowned for their rapidity, conveying the passengers in *six hours*, either up to London, or down to Brighton! This is deemed a great con-

Google

venience to the *mercantile* class of visitors, especially to those temporary birds of passage who, going down Saturday afternoon, return Monday morning. There are many who would not like to risk their necks on the occasion, though others seem wholly indifferent as to the consequences. One coach is appropriately denominated the *Dart*—that missile weapon which, propelled by a giant arm, reaches its destination with an inconceivable velocity. But *Balloons*, when perfected, will be a still greater improvement: at their ordinary rate of travelling, *two hours* only would be requisite for the accomplishment of the journey. Sadler, the æronaut, was once borne along *one hundred miles* per hour; so that, in this case, our accomplished Prince Regent, taken up in an ethereal vehicle at Carlton House, might, in *half an hour*, alight at his beloved pavillion at Brighton—

Journeying on high the *silken castle* glides,
Bright as a meteor through the azure tides;
O'er towns, and towers, and temples winds its way,
Or mounts sublime, and gilds the vault of day!

Darwin.

Nor let this suggestion be deemed altogether visionary. An Essay in *Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine* (Nov. 1815), tends to prove the practicability of guiding Balloons through the air as effectually as ships are steered along the pathless ocean! Should this ever be effected, a favourable gale alone will be wanting for a summary conveyance to any part of the world. The arts, as well as the sciences, have their commencement. Franklin, the American sage, to an interrogation "of what use are *balloons*," replied, in his usual laconic manner, by another interrogation; "of what use is a *new-born infant?*" an apposite illustration.—Time is alike destined to bring them to maturity.

Brighton contains near 15,000 inhabitants; for of late years there has been a great augmentation. Buildings have increased without end; *three hundred houses* having shot up during the course of the last twelve months! Hence the place is always a scene of bustle and animation. The town of Brighton will be lighted up by *gas* the ensuing winter; which, contrasted with "the darkness visible" of the old sepulchral lamps, must be pronounced a distinguished improvement.

The presence of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent at the Pavillion enlivens Brighton and its vicinity. The indisposition of her Majesty prevented his being there during the whole of my stay. In this circumstance I confess myself disappointed. It would have been pleasing to behold *the first Magistrate* of a great and powerful nation (as I saw his *venerable Father* some years ago at Windsor), laying aside the splendour of his exalted station, and mingling along with his subjects, unincumbered with the gorgeous robe of royalty! Affability and condescension are traits of the Brunswick Family. Amongst other fascinating qualities, it was the love of domestic privacy amidst the embowering walks of Claremont that rendered the character of the late *Princess Charlotte* so amiable; and made, at her decease, all ranks of people bless her memory! In *her*, indeed, lustre of birth was absorbed by the superior attractions of virtue and piety. Adieu! gentle spirit—thy example, dear to the sons and daughters of Britain, will be transmitted to generations yet unborn—

"Britannia—name as venerably great
As Time's emblazoned records yet contain,
(Purer from human stains what human state?)
Britannia—name that quickens every vein
In her true sons. Oh! never may she fade
From records high in Heaven that wings of angels shade!"

Hodgson.

My next letter shall describe *the vicinity of* Brighton. In the mean time,
I am, dear Sir,
Your's, respectfully,
J. EVANS.*

Original Anecdote *of* Dr. Samuel Johnson.

THE Doctor, in his tour through North Wales, (which he never published, but of which he wrote a mere itinerary never designed for publication), passed two days at the seat of

* See *An Excursion to Windsor*, through Richmond, Twickenham, and Hampton Court, &c. embellished with a representation of his Majesty's *last walks* on the terrace at Windsor, accompanied by the Princesses *Elisabeth* and *Auguste*, with their Maids of Honour. By J. Evans.

Colonel Myddleton, of Gwynanog. The first day was employed in a survey of the Colonel's domain, and in completing a plan for the building of a principal drawing-room to be attached to the mansion, the architectural proportions and ornaments of which were devised by the Doctor. The room was afterwards built by the Colonel in strict conformity to the plan; and after the Doctor's decease, in memorial of the visit, a cenotaph was erected by this gentleman, on the spot which his learned guest occupied at the instant in which he suggested this addition to the original building.

On the second day it happened, that the Colonel's gardener found a hare on its form, amidst some potatoe plants. He caught it, and brought it to his master, while he was engaged in conversation with Johnson. An order was given to carry it to the cook. As soon as the Doctor heard the sentence of death pronounced, he requested to have the animal placed in his arms, at the same time anxiously extending them to receive it. The creature was immediately transferred from the gardener's grasp to the Doctor's embrace,—"*Poor puss, poor puss,*" exclaimed Johnson, with the accompanying action of compassionately stroking its long squatted ears:—"*and so thou art doomed to the ignoble fate of pampering the appetite of thy fellow-animal, Man—'tis a hard fate, Colonel! I must intercede for puss between sentence and execution—she is no criminal, at least there is no evidence against her: if she be indicted for a trespass, I think the laws of hospitality will plead in her favor.*" While he uttered these words he gradually approached the window, which was half open; and as soon as he reached it, he restored the object of his compassion to her liberty, shouting after her that she might make the best of her way. "What have you done," cried the Colonel; "why Doctor, you have robbed my table of a delicacy, and perhaps deprived us of a dinner."—"*So much the better, Sir,*" replied this champion of a condemned hare, "*for if your table is to be supplied at the expense of the laws of hospitality, I envy not the appetite of him who eats at it. This, Sir, is not a hare* feræ naturæ, *but one which had placed itself under your protection; and savage indeed must be that man, who does not make his hearth an asylum for the confiding stranger.*" W.

CARD-TABLE ANECDOTE.

IN a populous town on the eastern skirts of the kingdom, the association of its principal inhabitants was chiefly confined to card-parties. It must be confessed, that this does not tell much in favor of the intellectual superiority of its inhabitants; yet it will be seen, by the repartee here recorded, that there was no lack of mental vigour among them. The evening was passed at the house of a doctor of divinity, who was an adept at the game of whist. The reverend host had, for forty years, been employed as the head master of a royal foundation for educating a number of boys, who as children of residents in the town, were his pupils by right of charter. From the influence of habit, the dictatorial tone and temper of the pedagogue prevailed in the learned gentleman's manner and address to a degree, which sometimes upon any occasion of an irritating nature, displayed itself with more peremptory signs than his guests were disposed to acknowledge. The tea equipage removed, the card-tables were immediately arranged, and it so happened, that Dr. G—— became the partner of a Mrs. W——, remarkable for her poignancy of wit, and promptitude of repartee. The rubber depended upon the odd trick;—both parties were at the point of nine;—the Doctor was known, and knew himself, to be an excellent player. The lookers-on took a considerable interest in the contest. Dr. G—— had just taken up the sixth trick; he played a losing card with a full conviction that his partner had the best, forgetting, however, that she had won a former trick by a lead in the same suit—Mrs. W—— trumped the card so led by the Doctor, confident of her adversary not having a superior trump. The gentleman, startled at the disappointment of his own ill-formed calculation, threw his cards down with much impetuosity—rose from his chair—and erecting his head with a passionate gesticulation, exclaimed, in all the uncourteous vehemence of self-opinion—*Madam, None but a fool would have played so.*—The lady, unmoved by the exclamation or the gesture of the Doctor, gathered up the trick, claimed the game, and in the same instant replied—*And none but a fool would have said so.* W.

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FRAGMENTA.

BEING THOUGHTS, OBSERVATIONS, REFLECTIONS, AND CRITICISMS, WITH ANECDOTES AND CHARACTERS ANCIENT AND MODERN.

No. XXVII.

UNDER the article ALCHYMY,* the subsequent piece of biography, and the mysterious extracts which follow it, should have had their place.

Nicolas Flamel, the apostle of French alchymists, was a native of Pontoise, and towards the close of the fourteenth century exercised the profession of a notary at Paris. He began life without any fortune, but all at once he became rich, and employed his wealth in a way that did him honour, for he relieved the distressed, founded hospitals, and repaired places of divine worship. Naudé attributes this sudden rise of circumstances to his connexion with the affairs of the Jews, who, in 1394, were expelled from France, and whose mortgages, &c. &c. he supposes Flamel purchased of them, to his own great advantage. Other writers have completely refuted this story. It is easier, and much more picturesque, to attribute his mysterious prosperity to that great secret which has been sought for through ages, and which *to this day* has its believers. Accordingly, Paul Lucas, the most lying of travellers *(who yet travelled by command of Louis XIV. and XV. successively)*, affirms, that a dervise had assured him, that Nicolas Flamel was living in the last century, somewhere in India, and that his death and burial had been an imposture, a faggot having been interred in his room!

The curiosity of some persons has gone so far as to excite them to search the cellars of the house in which this supposed adept resided, and which is still existing at the corner of the streets "Des Ecrivains" and "Marivault," at Paris: they dug into every probable place, and did actually discover earthen vases, recipients, and pots, half filled with a mineral substance. What food for a sanguine imagination!

There were once to be seen on an old beam in the same house, rude representations of Nicolas, and of his wife Pernelle, and several odd, and apparently hieroglyphical, figures, engraved on stones in the wall. But in 1756, some incognitos, pretending to be influenced by religious motives to repair the house, as belonging to the church, got possession of these precious "morceaux," and carried them away privately, neglecting to pay for the repairs they had ordered, or perhaps only delaying the payment until they should be enriched by Flamel's reliques.

Extracts from a scarce Collection of Hermetic Poetry, by Elias Ashmole. Printed in 1652. It has a singular engraving on the title-page, with this inscription:—

"*Serpens et bufo gradiens super terram Aquila volans, est nostrum Magisterium.*"

The book abounds with other mystical prints, not ill executed.

These extracts are given as a specimen of the strange method in which alchymistic writers affect to explain their arcana,

"THE BIRD OF HERMES, BY G. RIPLEY.

In the sea, withouten lesse,*
Stands the Bird of Hermes,
Eating his wings, variable,
And thereby makes himself more stable.
When all his feathers be agone,
He standeth still there like a stone.
Here is now both white and red,
And also the stone to quicken the dead,
All the same, withouten fable,
Both hard and nesh,† and malleable.
Understanding now well aright,
And thank God of this sight.

"Hints by THOMAS CHARNOCK, as to bringing the great Work to bear.

We work this work of wonder
By measure, weight, and number.

When he is full black, then take some payne
To wash him seventimes, in th' water of Jourdayne.

Fro the tyme that he be black and ded,
Wash him seven times, or he be perfect red.

And when you see him perfect red,
Then—take a stone and knock him o'th'head.

Id est.‡

When this woman is brought to bed,
Take the chyld, and knock him o'th'head."

Nonsensical and puerile as the preceding verses appear to be, yet too truly it may be said,

"——*Hæ nugæ seria ducent*
In mala——"

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* *Vide* Vol. LXVIII. page 228.

* Lesse for leasing, lying.

† Soft.

‡ The foregoing distich certainly needed explanation, but, unluckily, none but adepts can comprehend the solution which is here given.

for these, and such as these, have had the almost incredible effect of overpowering the senses and faculties of many rational beings, and have (in spite of many innumerable wretched examples) tempted them to the chase of a supposed secret, which, when believed to be nearly discovered, has always disappeared, "and left the wretch to weep."

The following singular relation, which may be found in Bell's Travels, ought to have appeared under the article of Books.* It seems surprising, that as it has been near sixty years in print, it has not tempted some virtuoso to take a trip as far as Siberia in search of the uncommon library there described.

"After the Irtish has run many miles through a hilly country covered with wood, it passes through a fine fruitful plain, inhabited by the Kulmacs, till it comes to a house called "Sedmy-Palaty," or the Seven Rooms, situated to the right in coming down the river. It is very surprising to find such a regular palace in the midst of a desert. Some of the Tartars say it was built by Tamerlane (called by the Tartars Temyr Ack Sack, or Lame Temyr); others by Gingeez Chan.

"The building, according to the best information which I could obtain, is of brick or stone, well furnished, and continues still entire. It consists of seven apartments, under one roof, from whence it has the name of the Seven Palaces. Several of these rooms are filled with scrolls of glazed paper, fairly wrote, and many of them in gilt characters. Some of the scrolls are black, but the greatest part white. The language in which they are written is that of the Tongust, or Calmucs. While I was at Tobolsky, I met with a soldier in the street with a bundle of these papers in his hand. He asked me to buy them, which I did for a small sum. I kept them till my arrival in England, when I distributed them among my friends, and particularly to that learned antiquarian Sir Hans Sloane, who valued them at a high rate, and gave them a place in his celebrated museum. Two of these scrolls were sent by order of the Emperor Peter the First to the Royal Academy at Paris. The academy returned a translation, which I saw in the Rarity Chamber at St. Petersburg. One of them contained a commission for a Lama, or Priest, and the other a form of prayer to the Deity. Whether this interpretation may be depended on or not I shall not determine. The Tartars esteem them all sacred writings, as appears from the care they take to preserve them. Perhaps they may contain some valuable pieces of antiquity, particularly ancient history."

Should a wish to discover the treasure which this strange edifice probably contains excite some enterprising spirit to visit the spot, it is humbly hoped that he would, in his way home, make a little circuit, and by falling down the Don, and crossing the Black Sea, reach Mount Athos, where travellers agree are several monasteries with libraries *full of books*, which are illegible to these holy brotherhoods, but whose contents are probably well worth inspection.

* Vol. LXVIII. page 305.

The mention which has been made of that very extraordinary character, the Rev. Mr. Patten, may probably have risen some curiosity concerning him: and the reader may not dislike to hear a few genuine particulars of his life and conversation. He had been chaplain to a man of war, and had contracted a kind of marine roughness from his voyages; he was of an athletic make, and had a considerable share of wit and humour, not restrained by any strict ideas of professional propriety. He was during many years curate of Whitstable, at a very small stipend, and used every Sunday to travel in a butcher's cart to do duty at another church. Whitstable lying close to the sea is very aguish; so that had he been dismissed, it would have been very difficult for the Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom the living belonged, to have provided another curate at the same low rate: this he well knew, and presuming upon it, was a great plague to every new primate. He kept a mistress publicly, and had that esteem for punch, that when his sermons were too long, some one shewing him a lemon might at any time cause him to bring his discourse to an abrupt conclusion, that he might be at liberty to adjourn to the public-house.

When Dr. Wake was Archbishop, some tale bearer informed his Grace that Mr. Patten had given a marriage-certificate, which he had signed by the title of Bishop of Whitstable. At the

next visitation, the Archbishop sternly asked Mr. P. whether the report was true? To which Patten replied, "I shall answer your Grace's question by another--Are you fool enough to take notice of it, if it be true."

When Dr. Secker was enthroned, or soon after, he gave a charge to his clergy, and, among other articles, found great fault with the scanty allowance often paid to curates. Mr. Patten, who was there (though not summoned, as his usual boldness at these meetings occasioned an order for him to be left out of the list), arose from his seat, and bowing to the Archbishop, said, with a low voice, "I thank your Grace." After the charge was over, this troublesome subaltern, bustling through the crowd, came up to the metropolitan, who, seeing that he could not avoid him, began with the usual question, "You are, Sir, I apprehend, curate of Whitstable?"—"I am so," returned Mr. Patten, "and have received the paltry sum of thirty pounds per annum from your Grace's predecessors for doing the duty of a living which brings in full three hundred."—"Don't enlarge, Mr. Patten," said the Archbishop.—"No, but I hope your Grace *will*," rejoined the Curate.

It chanced that a substantial farmer in Whitstable, who had frequently promised his son to take him in as a partner in his farm, or to leave it him at his death, died, without performing either of his promises. His widow, a second wife, took possession of the premises, without regarding the representations of the son, who in vain pleaded his pretensions to the partnership at least. Not long after, the widow came to Patten with a deplorable tale of a ghost which haunted her house, outhouses, &c. dragging chains and rattling fetters. The curate, who though no believer in spirits, was yet sensible that at any rate the affair must turn to his pecuniary advantage, put on his gravest air, and told the woman, "that what she asked was no trivial matter; that besides a considerable stock of courage, the enterprize demanded deep learning, as the whole form of exorcism ought to be spoken in Latin; that indeed he was fully master of these requisites, but that he could not give himself the trouble of exerting them under the sum of one guinea." To this demand the woman consented after some demur, and the best parlour was fitted up for the curate's reception, according to his directions, with a large fire, two candles, and a bowl of punch. He then took his post, and waited for the apparition, who, unluckily, not knowing the sort of man he had to deal with, and thinking to terrify him, as he had done by others, began his perambulations, as usual, around the premises: but no sooner did the priest hear the chain and the groans, than he sallied forth, and without delay seized the poor ghost by the collar, belabouring him at the same time severely with an oaken sapling. The young farmer finding himself by no means a match for his opponent, fell on his knees, and owned the whole contrivance, conjuring the exorcist, at the same time, not to expose him, nor to reveal the secret to his mother-in-law, who would be glad of the opportunity to turn him out of the house with some degree of pretence. His entreaties were heard, and he was dismissed, on a solemn promise not to disturb the house again: on this condition, hopes were given to him of a comfortable settlement with his step-mother.

Early in the morn she came down, anxious to know what had passed the preceding night; when she was informed by the priest, that he had had a terrible conflict with the deceased, who was one of the most fierce obstinate spirits he had ever met with. That, at length, he had laid him at the expense of much Latin. "Poor wicked soul," continued he, "I forgive him, although great part of his disquiet is owing to thirty shillings of which he defrauded me, but which he desired, nay commanded, you to pay. On this condition only, and on your allowing his son a share in the farm, has he agreed to trouble your house no more, but to retire to his old quarters, the Red Sea."

To this the woman assented—she paid the money, took her son-in-law into the farming business, and the parson had the comfort of having done a good action, and at the same time picked up a little money by it.

He was once at the house of a brother clergyman, who having shewn him a very numerous collection of books in various languages, Patten asked him whether he understood them all? The answer being affirmative, he rejoined, "Surely, surely, brother, you must have had your head broken with a brick from the Tower of Babel."

In his illness, being in extreme dis-

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tress, Archbishop Secker sent him ten guineas by the Archdeacon. The dying humourist thanked him sincerely, and in the style of the age of James the First, "Tell the Primate," said he, "that now I own him to be a man of God, for I have seen his angels."

Sportsmen may find some entertainment in looking over the names belonging to a pack of hounds of the last century. We have on that account inserted the following list from a very old hunting ballad.

"Juno and Jupiter, Tinker and Troller,
Singwell and Merryboy, Captain and Cryer,
Gangwell and Ginglebell, Fairmaid and Fryer,
Beauty and Bonylass, Tanner and Trouncer,
Foamer and Forrester, Bonner and Bouncer,
Gander and Gundamore, Jowler and Jumper,
Tarquin and Tamberlane, Thunder and Thumper."

Out of all these appellations, only two seem to commemorate the party disputes of the age—"Bonner" might refer to the Marian persecution, and "Gundamore" certainly meant the celebrated Spaniard who hood-winked our British Solomon.

In a play of Mrs. Behn's, we find a Whig Knight calling his house-dog "Tory."

Under the article "National Character,"* the anecdote beneath should have been introduced in a note.

The following couplet was made by a Mr. Canfield, who was employed in rendering the Highlands of Scotland passable by means of the finest military roads which ever were made in so wild a country. He must have felt the true "fine phrensy" of which Shakspeare sings, before he could have taken so auspicious a flight from Parnassus.

"Had you but seen these roads—*before they were made*—
You'd lift up your hands, and bless Marshal Wade."

This name, Canfield, points out no particular country; and if he was a native of *this* island, he affords strength to the arguments already adduced, to prove that the Irish have, by no means, a right to the *monopoly* of bulls.

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* Vol. LXX. page 114.

RECIPES.

No. XX.

FOR MAKING TAR-WATER.

IN a well-glazed, wide-mouthed, large earthen jar, holding five or six quarts, you must put one quart of the best Norway tar, and one gallon of clear spring water. With a flat stick you must beat and mix this well together, constantly stirring it for five minutes, by your watch. Take out the stick, cover over the top, and let the jar remain forty-eight hours; then clear away some scum which will appear on the surface, with a piece of cotton, and pour off the liquor into four quarts, which, well bottled, will keep for weeks or months. It should not look so high-coloured as the generality of Madeira, but of a straw colour; and should have a lively and rather acid taste, not vapid. It may be drank either cold or warm; and it is advisable to begin with a gill at a time, two or three times a day, when the stomach is most clear and empty, fasting an hour or two before eating, and never under two hours after eating.

A pint a day proves an alterative. If the tar is liquid, strong and good, the liquor will drink a little strong and acrid, and a fourth part, or third, of water may in that case be added at first; but when the patient is a little used to it, it will be drank with more advantage as it is originally made.

IMPORTANT RECIPE.

A man in Oliver-street, New York, after imprudently drinking cold water, was seized with very alarming symptoms, from which he was relieved by Dr. John de Alton White, who dissolved half an ounce of camphor in a gill of brandy; of this three parts were made, and given at intervals of three minutes, which soon gave the patient relief.

INFALLIBLE CURE FOR THE JAUNDICE.

Drink plentifully of decoction of carrots.

INFALLIBLE CURE FOR THE GOUT.

Apply a leek-poultice to the part affected.

Tincture of goose-grass is an imperial sweetener of the blood.

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THE

LONDON REVIEW,

AND

LITERARY JOURNAL,

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1818.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Adversaria; or, Selections and Reflections on Civil, Political, Moral, and Religious Subjects; intended to instil into the Minds of Youth, who have had a liberal Education, a correct Knowledge of Men and Things. By George Harrison. 8vo. 8s.

THE author of this very useful compilation is "one of the people called Quakers," as the common phrase is; a people, of whom it may be said, with more respectful seeming than this common phrase conveys to the ear, that they have of late years evinced an intellectual progress in literary and scientific attainments, which raises them far above the common level of their fellow men; and, as a people, have given them a well-earned claim to the esteem and consideration of every community with whom they have associated themselves by the communion of talent and intelligence.

It certainly is a very satisfactory testimony which the experience of the present age bears to the liberal principles that distinguish it, when we see the diffusion of useful knowledge narrowed by no invidious limit of religious prejudice or disingenuous rejection of wise and salutary instruction, to whatsoever sect the author may belong. And we hail this public feeling as a true criterion of honest sentiment, and as the incontrovertible evidence of that pure judgment and just discrimination which good taste and good sense cannot fail to produce in every honourable mind.

It is, thank God, the character of our times, no longer to stop at the inquiry, *Who* writes? but to extend it to, *What* is written?—and if the production be in itself worthy of adoption and favourable notice, the peculiar tenets of the author upon abstract points of conscientious profession are made no bar to the acceptability of his sentiments on general subjects. Indeed common justice forbids it should be otherwise, and we rejoice that the clouds of bigotry which in no very remote period of our country's history obscured the rays of genius, and prevented their beneficial expansion to the increased information of mankind, have rolled back to their native darkness, and left the Christian hemisphere to the full enjoyment of all that benignant light in which upright opinion readily makes its way, and superior talent walks secure of that reverence which its importance to the civilization of man demands.

It is by such a progress alone that the human breast can be purified from all the selfish reservations of pride of heart, than which, there cannot be a greater obstacle to the march of truth and the increase of learning;—for he who scorns the instruction of another, on any subject of letters or science, merely because he does not think with him in matters of faith or worship, makes pretensions to a superiority of wisdom which no wise man will allow, and which none but an ignorant one will presume upon;—for none but an ignorant man will consider himself too wise to be taught, or too learned not to be informed that there are many things of which he knows nothing, and which he may yet learn even from those whom he repulses from his acknowledgment with a rigour of fastidious exclusion unjustifiable in any one whose heart and understanding are not brutified by the worst prejudices that can degrade human nature.

It surely is not too much to assert, that true religion is in all its principles friendly to the advancement

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of learning — and *that* alone can be rightly denominated true religion which fills the heart with a pure desire to promote the glory of God among all classes of society. This is in no degree more effectually accomplished than by an earnest application of those powers of the mind and those affections of the soul (by which, as our Creator, he has raised us above all animal nature), to the promotion of all virtuous and beneficial attainments in their most exalted tendency of good, the purifying the heart from every unsocial prepossession, and the understanding from all ignorant perversion of the intellectual faculty. The one renders us more fit for all the sacred services of unfeigned piety, and the other makes us more willing to acknowledge and embrace the truth, wheresoever it can be found, or by whomsoever it may be propounded and displayed. It is not then in *name* but in *fact* that we are to place our confidence; — and by whatever name the peculiar tenets of any author, with respect to his religious creed, be designated, when we have to estimate him as an author, it must be according to the fact of his advancing the moral interests of mankind, and the indissoluble union of learning and truth, that we are to accept him as a useful and intelligent writer.

Within the last half century, the world has been indebted to many of *the Society of Friends*, both male and female writers, for some of the most erudite and ingenious works in general literature and scientific research that have ever proceeded from the press. And it will be remarked, by every one who reads their productions, that, without any inflated boast of pre-eminent genius, or any presuming authority of dictate, the writers are, in every instance, found to be well grounded in the subjects which they handle, and eminently qualified for the tasks which they undertake.

Quakers, both men and women, are usually great readers—Indeed they for the most part live in so uniform a tenor of retirement from the disquieting conflicts of public life, and the time-wasting amusements of a frivolous age, that instead of throwing away their opportunities for improving their minds, they greatly increase them by the uniformity of their pursuits, and the regular distribution of their time. And, in general, such is the unfeigned simplicity of their manners, and the kind-heartedness of their wills, that they are never better pleased than when they can seize an interval for the appropriation of some portion of their intellectual store to the furtherance of the benefit of man, in every department through which they may have occasion to move, and in every instance which they may think it their duty to regard, as having a claim upon their attention.

To this virtuous impression, we are disposed to think, the publication before us owes its appearance. It is evidently a compilation from the editor's common-place-book — but while it proves the good taste and the industrious spirit by which he has been actuated in his course of reading, it is well calculated to inspire the same in others, and to contribute largely to the improvement of the youthful and studious reader, as well as to promote correctness of sentiment in respect to the various subjects brought into view. This, Mr. Harrison tells us, was the motive and the wish which led him to commit it to the press— and we are quite ready to give him credit that it was so, and that this amiable intention induced him to undertake it—for he has been long known in private life as a well-informed and benevolent man, whose head and heart are not at variance with each other, but are constantly exercised in keeping up a reciprocal connexion of estimable qualities, and invariably co-operating in every work of active good which comes within the sphere of his action and the compass of his power.

With respect to the nature of this Gentleman's Work, it may be observed, that *Selections* are a species of instructive reading which has a very salutary effect upon the mind—It tends to produce a habit of thinking; a disposition to seek information, and an anxiety for an increase of knowledge—It materially helps the memory, and strengthens its powers—It gives a facility of expression, and a readiness of discrimination—It furnishes much judicious sentiment, and an acquaintance with the style of various authors. — Even its detached form is useful, for by this it fixes the attention at seasons when it might be otherwise wasted in oscitancy and vacuity!—It thus catches the wandering thought, and converts it to the consideration of what is profitable for the

present and future application of its reflections. It also inculcates a very expedient plan of study, that of making extracts of the best passages from the authors whom we read—and thus laying up a store of literary reminiscence and apt quotation—And as no one without this method can read with much advantage to himself, or make his studies beneficial to others, so we would take this opportunity of urging it upon the adoption of every youthful student in the early part of his literary pursuits—he will hereafter find it a very desirable resource, should he in maturer life be placed amidst the implications of business, where his opportunities for study will be few and interrupted—Or should he be designed for any of the learned professions; in both cases, he will always have at hand a vademecum, from which he may gather authorities for the support of his own opinions and propositions.

The work which we now recommend to our readers, but more especially to the younger part of them, comprehends eleven hundred and thirty selections, from the best authors both ancient and modern; and although they are not placed in the body of the work in any connected arrangement, yet a very copious index affords a ready direction to any specific subject—and we fully agree with the editor in his idea, that "a classification of the several subjects would have produced such a monotonous construction of the work as might have had a less impressive effect." The names of the authors quoted are given, and afford a very numerous list of the best authorities. The editor has interspersed among his selections from these, several very sensible aphorisms and judicious sentiments of his own, which every where evince that sound understanding and those correct principles for which he is so highly estimated by all who know him.

As most of the passages which he has quoted may be familiar to our readers, it would be unnecessary to extract them: we would rather supply them with some of the editor's own, in which there is a considerable portion of original thought and happy expression.

"122. There is a certain complacency in the appropriation of the blessings and comfortable sayings of Scripture to our own sect, as the Israel of God; but such exclusive appropriation is a perversion of Scripture, and derogatory to the character of the Divine Being."

"128. Men who practise an austere, churlish, or reserved behaviour, as an appendage of religion, may be assured that it is the religion of their own constitution, and not the religion of Jesus Christ: the religion which *he* promulgated, if it had its due operation, would effectually remove such constitutional infirmity, which, when it appears in serious characters, otherwise respectable, does an essential injury to the cause of religion."

"131. In justification and recommendation of ignorance, the situation in life and education of the Apostles have sometimes been referred to; but without considering that theirs was the best of all possible educations, under the daily instruction of their Divine Master, like whom never man spake; instruction, accompanied with that illumination of intellect and improvement of heart, which could not be acquired in any of the schools of the ancient philosophers."

"132. Knowledge, unlike all other kinds of treasure, increases rather than diminishes, by being communicated and imparted to others."

"140. Amongst other beneficial effects of Christianity, it has taught its adherents a different system of social relations in life, from what was ever taught in the heathen world, by considering the lowest classes of human kind, not as slaves but as brethren, entitled to all the charities of so pure a faith."

"146. It becomes the character of Christians, who differ in opinion in matters of faith, to entertain no animosity in interchanging their sentiments."

"230. It is no part of Christianity for a body of professors, whether popish or protestant, to insulate itself by a peculiar habit or garb. It may be policy, and very salutary; commendable policy, but not Christianity."

"333. If the devil could speak truth, I should value the truth, though I do not value the devil."

"919. In all human associations, particularly those of a religious or political character, there frequently prevails an *esprit du corps*, that cramps the understanding, hoodwinks reason, and precludes the free, impartial, and unprejudiced exercise of judgment."

"1098. Men have an inexhaustible

source of encouragement to cherish a disposition to benevolence towards their fellow-creatures, in the consideration that the characteristic, distinguishing attribute of the Divine Being, is benevolence; which was strikingly exemplified in the life and conduct of our great Pattern, when upon earth."

We must forbear to swell the number of the extracts; they are sufficient, however, to shew, that the man who can thus himself think so well, is no inferior judge of the thoughts in others, and therefore may be estimated as every way qualified to make such a work as this what it ought to be. H. G. W.

Memoirs of John, Duke of Marlborough: with his Original Correspondence: Collected from the Family Records of Blenheim, and other authentic Sources. Illustrated with Portraits, Maps, and Military Plans. By William Coxe, Archdeacon of Wilts. Vol. I. 1818.

The Life of Marlborough has long been a desideratum in English literature. During more than half a century, this extraordinary man was perpetually engaged in the conflicts, or involved in the intrigues of party; and his history, including all its military and political details, comprises an epitome of that of Europe. Mr. Coxe is fitted for this important task, not only by extensive knowledge and copious learning, by long cultivated habits of research and concomitant aptitudes of discrimination—he possesses the candour, the liberality, the simplicity, which are, in our opinion, still more essential to the performance of his laborious task. He represents Marlborough as he really was—a man of transcendant genius and incomparable address—a politician rather than a patriot—a conqueror, not a philosopher—abroad a consummate statesman, at home a mere retainer of party—a temporizing Tory, who ventured not to become a Whig. It appears from Mr. Coxe, that the education of Marlborough was not neglected, and that he probably acquired a competent share of learning, though he imbibed no taste for literature. The history of his passion for Miss Jennings, and of their early union, the engaging picture of their conjugal affection, and the various extracts from their confidential correspondence, form a very pleasing part of these Memoirs. During the tyranny of James, Marlborough signalized his sincere attachment to the Protestant cause—under William, his inclinations and his duties were sometimes at variance—but from the period of Anne's accession, his conduct was marked by consistency, and happily, in consulting his own interests, he promoted the welfare and prosperity of his country. The origin of his consort's opposition to his Tory system of politics is thus traced by Mr. Coxe to a domestic source.

"Of all the children of Marlborough, Lady Anne, the second daughter, was, perhaps, the most endeared to him and his Countess by personal and mental accomplishments, as well as by uncommon sweetness of disposition, and a maturity of judgment above her years. For the establishment of this darling child the anxious parents felt peculiar solicitude; and in the choice of an alliance, they were guided by the same sentiments of private friendship which they had consulted in the marriage of her sister. Among the most intimate of Marlborough's early friends was Robert, Earl of Sunderland, who bore so important, but so mysterious, a part in the Revolution."

The integrity of this nobleman, though strongly vindicated by Mr. Coxe, must still, we apprehend, labour under some degree of obliquity. The active part which Marlborough had taken in procuring his restoration is, however, decidedly honourable to his fidelity and friendship. On this subject, his own sentiments were happily in unison with those of his Countess, who professed for Lady Sunderland a warmth of attachment which sometimes elicited tender reproaches from her royal mistress.

Mr. Coxe explains, by a very interesting detail, the origin of Lady Marlborough's partiality for the Whigs.

Lord Spencer, the only son of Lord and Lady Sunderland, having recently lost his wife, Lady Arabella Cavendish, daughter of the Duke of Newcastle, his anxious parents, within a few months, proposed to unite him with Lady Ann Churchill—first through the agency of Lord Godolphin and his sister, Mrs. Boscawen, and subsequently by a direct application. In one of the letters written during this negociation, Lord Sunderland artfully observed, "If I see him so settled, I shall desire nothing more in this world—but to die in

peace, if it please God. I must add this, if he can be thus happy, he will be governed in every thing, public and private, by Lord Marlborough. I have particularly talked to him of that, and he is sensible how advantageous it will be to him to be so. I need not, I am sure, desire that all this may be a secret from every body but Lady Marlborough."

"The proposal was not, however, received with equal warmth by the parents of the young lady. Lord Spencer in person was highly favoured by nature, and no less liberally gifted with intellectual endowments, which he had improved by assiduous study. He was remarkable for a sedateness above his years, but in him a bold and impetuous spirit was concealed under a cold and reserved exterior. Imbued with that ardent love of liberty which the youthful mind generally draws from the writers of Greece and Rome, and educated amidst the effervescence which produced the Revolution, he was a zealous champion of the Whig doctrines in their most enlarged sense. Associating with the remnant of the Republicans who had survived the Commonwealth, he caught their spirit: he was an animated speaker, and in the warmth of debate disdained to spare the prejudices or failings even of those with whom he was most intimately connected. His political idol was Lord Somers, though he wanted both the prudence and temper of so distinguished a leader. The deportment of the young nobleman in private life was ill calculated to win the esteem of those who could not regard with indulgence the defect of his public character. Abhorring the very shadow of adulation, he carried his freedom of speech to a degree of bluntness which was often offensive. At this period, the loss of a beloved wife threw a gloom over his mind, and gave the appearance of additional harshness to his manners and temper. A man of so unaccommodating a disposition was not likely to conciliate the favour of the Countess of Marlborough, who was accustomed to adulation and fond of flattery. As little did his political principles accord with those of her Lord, who was averse to party violence, and particularly hostile to those republican notions which were fashionable among the ardent Whigs of the day. Even at this period, however, it appears that Lady Marlborough was not hostile to Whig principles; but her maternal feelings suggested another difficulty. Judging from the natural reserve of Lord Spencer, and the additional gloom with which he was now depressed, she deemed him averse to a new marriage, and withheld her approbation from a fear lest her beloved child should be made the sacrifice of a match without affection. At length, the charms and accomplishments of Lady Anne dissipated the grief of the young widower, and he felt the passion which her youth, beauty, and merit, could not fail to inspire. The impression sunk deep in a reserved but ardent mind; and he testified no less anxiety for the alliance than his parents. The intelligence of this conquest was exultingly communicated by his mother to Lady Marlborough, and accompanied with the most pressing entreaties to hasten an union which she hoped would equally ensure the felicity of both parties. By the zealous interposition of Lady Marlborough, the objections of her husband were gradually removed—but he did not give his consent without strong forebodings that his intended son-in-law would not long maintain the promised change in his political habits and principles—and his fears were fully realized, for it soon appeared that the father had over-rated his son's docility, when he engaged that he should be guided in every thing, public and private, by the Earl of Marlborough.

"In reality, this connexion occasioned a schism of politics in the family of Marlborough which often disturbed his domestic tranquillity.

"From the period of the queen's accession, his consort cordially embraced the interests of the Whigs, and, to judge by her letters, appears to have imbibed the generous spirit of Lord Sunderland's sentiments. All her influence failed to detach her Lord from the Tories, by whom he was constantly harassed, abused, and finally betrayed."

We shall not follow Mr. Coxe through the history of those military achievements which form the most brilliant portion of our national annals. His victory of Blenheim is admirably detailed; his negociations with the several potentates of Europe are even more interesting; but his domestic correspondence, including those confidential epistles in which his heart overflows with conjugal affection, is, perhaps, the most attractive part of this truly valuable and highly important volume.

The exaltation of Marlborough to the dignity of a Prince of the Roman Empire, was the most singular event of his life, though the least noticed by former biographers. To supply this deficiency, Mr. Coxe presents a circumstantial statistical account of the principality of Mindelheim, which, together with its inhabitants, was transferred to the Duke of Marlborough. This *petty* principality forms part of the circle of Suabia, and the district of Algow. During the thirty years war, it was alternately in the possession of rival potentates, but at the peace of Westphalia was ceded to the House of Bavaria. On the elevation of Marlborough, in 1705, to the electoral dignity, he delegated to his agent, Mr. Stepney, the task of receiving homage from the inhabitants, who appeared to have no disinclination to their new sovereign. The revenue arising from this territory was originally estimated at 2000*l.* per annum. Mr. Stepney pronounced the air pure and salubrious, the soil *fertile, consisting of arable, pasture, and forest, well stocked with cattle, and abounding with deer and wild bears.*

"In transmitting a seal of the arms which Marlborough was to bear as Prince of Mindelheim, Mr. Stepney introduced the Bell, the armorial bearing of the principality as an escutcheon of *pretence*. He at the same time apologized for the omission of the family bearing of the Duchess; but she was not of a temper to submit to this exclusion, and accordingly we find the ensign of Mindelheim supplanted by her own in the public and private seals afterwards used by her husband."

We anticipate with impatience the perusal of the second volume.

A Second Journey through Persia, Armenia, and Asia Minor. By W. Morier, Esq. 1818.

It will be recollected, that Mr. Morier is the author of a narrative of the former embassy to Persia, and that he conducted to England the Persian Ambassador, whom, in his second visit, he accompanied on his return to his native country, by the circuitous route of an East India voyage. The peculiar circumstance of a Persian being associated with a British Ambassador, produced a degree of novelty which appears to have alleviated the tedium of the passage, and even to have supplied an inexhaustible fund of entertainment. On arriving at Bushire, the party proceeded slowly to Shiraz. Mr. Morier re-examined many of the objects which had formerly engaged his attention, but was not so fortunate as to discover the colossal statue in the Caves of Shapour. During his long residence in the country, he was frequently employed in excursions of pleasure or curiosity—but he was often stationary during many months: a circumstance which has, perhaps, essentially contributed to render his book not only precious, but almost unique, as a compendium of Persian laws, customs, manners, and literature. It is not too much to say of Mr. Morier's present work, that he appears to have never missed an opportunity of procuring information for himself, or for supplying entertainment to his readers. We select a few passages, which illustrate the principles of policy maintained in the Court of Persia.

"The Ambassador during the winter had frequent interviews with the King, who conversed with him in the most familiar manner upon all sorts of subjects. It happened, one day, that his Majesty was in high spirits, or, as the Persians would say, *damaughish Chauk Bud*, and sent for the Ambassador to converse with him. The Grand Vizier, Mirza Sheffea, was also present. After using many flattering expressions, his Majesty said to the Ambassador, that he had been informed by his Visiers, that in England we had a variety of modes of increasing the revenue of the country, of which they were totally ignorant in Persia—'Now tell me, what might be done here, as you do it in England.'—The Ambassador answered, that one of the things which he thought might be established in Persia, useful to his Majesty's subjects, and beneficial to his treasury, was a Post for the transmission of letters. He then explained the nature of an English Post, its advantages, and its profits. 'Aye, aye,' said the King, 'I perfectly comprehend you:' then turning to the Grand Vizier, he said, 'Now, Mirza Sheffea, I'll tell you exactly how it is. You, for instance, have a correspondent at Ispahan. Of course, you can't afford to give a messenger ten tomauns every time you have something to say, which on urgent occasions you are now obliged to do; but if you had an opportunity of communicating with him every day, which the Post would give you, you

would write to him constantly, and your concerns would go on well. Now that is the utility of the thing. As for the profit, it is thus. We will say, two hundred letters are to be sent to Ispahan, for each of which one *real* will be charged by the post. Now there are about ten stages from here to Ispahan. The men who carry the letters from stage to stage will be contented to receive a real a-piece; therefore giving ten to the carriers, 190 will remain clear profit to the Shah.—*Be Ser Shah*, By the head of the King,' exclaimed his Majesty, 'this is excellent. But,' turning to the Ambassador, 'you have more expedients still. Tell me what is there besides the post, that we have not in Persia?' His Excellency would have been happy to drop the subject, for he felt that the information which would be drawn from him might be disagreeable to the Grand Vizier; but the King being very urgent, he informed his Majesty, that one of the great sources of our revenue (but which was resorted to only on particular emergencies), was the Income Tax, the principles of which he explained, endeavouring to impress upon the King's mind that it was intended to bear more upon the rich than the poor; a principle which the English government kept constantly in view, when the exigencies of the state required the levying of new taxes. 'What do you say to that?' said the King to his Grand Vizier: 'these English are extraordinary people!' The Ambassador, in continuation, said, 'We have also taxes, that are more particularly levied upon the rich. If a man keeps more than a certain number of horses, he is taxed in a progressive ratio for every supernumerary horse; the same for servants, for carriages, &c.'—'Did you hear that, Mirza Sheffea,' exclaimed the King.—'*I am your sacrifice*; I am ready to pay whatever your Majesty pleases,' said the Vizier.—'That's right,' returned the King; 'but there is a great deal of policy as well as profit in what the Ambassador says: for instance, a Governor General of India makes an immense fortune, and returns home richer than a *Shahzadeh* (a King's son). He sets up great state, and eclipses all the Princes; it is of course very proper that he should be made to pay for such advantages.' The King then requested the Ambassador to make a written note of the different details which he had already given in conversation, and hoped that he might be enabled to realise them in Persia.

"Upon another occasion, the King asked the Ambassador what had become of the Pope. 'I hear you no longer acknowledge his supremacy. How long is it since you have been *yaghi*, or in rebellion against him?' His Excellency then explained, and gave an outline of the history of Henry the Eighth. 'Ah,' said the King, 'he must have been a clever King indeed! he did just what I would have done. But what difference is there between your religion and that of the Papists?' The Ambassador answered, that we had discarded from our service the mummery of theirs; and that they believed in certain doctrines which were contrary to our faith, and particularly instanced that of transubstantiation. 'What!' exclaimed the King, 'when they eat a bit of bread they really believe it to be flesh! What dolts! You are in the right. I can comprehend eating bread in commemoration of the death of Jesus to be a good doctrine; but that bread should turn into flesh is nonsense indeed.'"

Mr. Morier gives an interesting account of Abbas Mirza, the most intelligent of the King's sons, who in his government of Aderbigian, has introduced something like European tactics and civilization. The following anecdote is creditable to the urbanity of this distinguished personage.

"Before we reached our encampment at Ojan, we were surprised by the appearance of a conch and six making its way over a rugged mountain, which the Prince Royal, as a mark of attention, had sent for the Ambassador's convenience. It was dragged by six horses of the artillery, driven by Persian artillery-men, and manœuvred as a gun. It had been given by the Empress Catherine to the Armenian Patriarch, who had presented it to the Prince; and although it was still in good repair, yet the antiquity of its form, its history, its travels, the very spot upon which it stood, and particularly the mode by which it had been brought hither, all combined to render it one of the most curious objects that we had seen since we had been in Persia. Another surprise that awaited us was the sight of a troop of Persian horse artillery, dressed like Europeans, with shaven chins, with English arms

and accoutrements, booted and spurred, riding with long stirrups, who, headed by an English officer, had come to salute the Ambassador as he alighted at his tent door."

One of the most remarkable facts in the history of Asia, is the introduction of European discipline in the armies of Persia.

The Prince, adds Mr. Morier, "in one of his first interviews with the Ambassador, described, with great *naiveté*, what were the first motives which induced him to attempt its introduction among his troops. He said, that he soon found out that it was in vain to fight the Russians without soldiers like theirs; that their artillery could only be opposed by artillery; and that all his efforts to make an impression upon them, with his undisciplined rabble, had uniformly been unsuccessful. His first essays in discipline were attended with little success, because he had, in the outset, to combat the prejudices of the Persian recruits themselves, who rejected the idea of being assimilated in any manner to *Firengees* [Europeans], and particularly to Russians, whom their national hatred made them despise, or perhaps their fear caused them to hate, more than all other Europeans. To efface such impressions, the Prince said that he himself was obliged to adopt a soldier's dress, and to submit to learn the military exercise from a Russian; that he commenced with twenty or thirty men at a time, whom he caused to be drilled in a separate court by themselves, in order that they might not be exposed to the ridicule of the populace; and that it was not until he had ordered his nobles to follow his example, and handle a musket, that he found his scheme making any progress. So far he had succeeded in teaching a few of his men the platoon exercise, to march abreast, to turn about at the word of command, and to beat a drum; but he wanted officers, and he very probably would have got no further, if the French embassy from Bonaparte had not arrived in Persia at that time, when the officers attached to it were put into commands of large bodies, and they advanced his views to the utmost of his expectations. What were but the rudiments of military science appeared to him its perfection; and notwithstanding he afterwards discovered how little his first levies had learnt, yet still in recollection of the pleasure which their appearance had given him, he ever after entertained a greater partiality for them than for his other troops.

"The English mission which succeeded the French, also supplied him with officers, and his first wish was to raise a corps of artillery, which was done by Lieutenant Lindsay, an officer of the Madras army, in a manner truly astonishing. The effect that the sight of it produced upon us at Ojan has been already described. The zeal of this officer was only to be equalled by the encouragement of the Prince, who, putting himself above all prejudices, resisting the jealousy of his officers, and the cabal of courtiers, liberally adopted every method proposed, and supported Lieutenant Lindsay against every difficulty that was thrown in his way. He gave him full power to punish his recruits in any manner he chose, and gave him unlimited controul over his troop. It was only upon the article of shaving off beards, that the Prince was inexorable; nor would the sacrifice of them have ever taken place, if it had not happened, that on firing the guns before the Prince, a powder-horn exploded in the hand of a gunner, who by good luck had been gifted with a long beard, which in one instant was blown away from his chin. Lieutenant Lindsay, who did not lose this opportunity to prove his argument on the encumbrance of beards to soldiers, immediately produced the scorched and mutilated gunner before the Prince, who was so struck with his woeful appearance, that the abolition of military beards was instantly decided upon."

It is not as a tour, or itinerary, that this volume is entitled to notice. It is distinguished from every other work on Persia, of ancient or modern date, by the complete view which it offers of Eastern manners, and by the ingenious, and often most satisfactory, illustrations which it affords of the analogy subsisting between the customs now extant in the Oriental countries with those recorded in scriptural history. Mr. Morier has not only collected facts, but elucidated questions of universal interest and importance—he thinks well, and, what is still better, he furnishes materials for thinking.

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Felix Alvarez; or, Manners in Spain: Containing Descriptive Accounts of some of the prominent Events of the late Peninsular War; and Authentic Anecdotes, illustrative of the Spanish Character; interspersed with Pieces of Poetry, Original and from the Spanish. By Alexander R. C. Dallas, Esq. 3 vols, 12mo. pp. 838.

(Concluded from page 153.)

MANY anecdotes of Spanish manners and customs are incidentally introduced, which materially enhance the value of Mr. Dallas's work. We shall select a few for the gratification of our readers.

"Smoking is universal amongst the Spaniards, and is not confined to any particular class; but all seem equally addicted to this practice. The better sort of people smoke Havannah segars, or what pass for them, which are called *puros*, or pure, in contradistinction to *cigares de papel*, or chopped tobacco rolled up into small tubes of paper, which are substituted for the *puros* by the inferior class of people. Many Spaniards are in the habit, as they have themselves informed me, of lighting a segar just before they extinguish the candle which lights them to bed, and smoking themselves to sleep. In the morning a segar is the usual accompaniment to the small cup of chocolate which the Spaniards generally take in bed. The common breakfast which is procured at a coffee-house in Spain is a *sivara*, or small cup of very thick chocolate with a few slices of toasted bread: this is always served with a glass of water to cleanse the mouth after taking it, and a small brass pan, containing a morsel of burning charcoal, to light the segar. A merchant of Cadiz assured me, that he was unable to transact business in his counting-house without a segar in his mouth, which is retained there in such a manner as neither to inconvenience in breathing or speaking, if necessary. The number which he consumed in a day sometimes amounted to thirty. In smoking, the Spaniards not only retain the smoke for a considerable time in their mouths before they eject it, but they occasionally swallow a large volume of it; which having remained some seconds in their stomachs, re-ascends, and finds its way out through the nostrils. The first time I observed this particularly, was whilst talking with a priest with whom I was acquainted in Cadiz. Having drawn in a quantity of smoke, he took his segar from his mouth, and continued in conversation: while I was guessing at the means he could use to retain the smoke while he continually opened his mouth, it made its appearance in two streams descending from his nose. There is another kind of segar besides those already mentioned, which is peculiarly adapted for the use of the ladies; for it is no uncommon thing to find matrons of a certain age indulging in this luxury, although I never heard of the younger part of the sex following their example, except in very low life indeed. These segars are made of the finest Havannah tobacco, and rolled into the broad leaves of Indian corn straw, forming a small tube of from an inch and a half to two inches long, and are called *pajitas*."

There is nothing with which a foreigner, unacquainted with the religious customs of Spain, is so struck, as the performance of the *Oraciones*, or prayers at sunset. The reflection, that at that same moment, or rather in an unbroken succession of moments, there is a general suspension of all work and conversation, and that a national act of adoration in silence is taking place throughout the kingdom, renders it truly awful and imposing. Our author has given us the following picture of the Oraciones, as offered on the Alameda, or public walk of Cadiz.

"The sun had been some time apparently enlarging the circumference of his orb: his brilliant disk had gradually received its evening tinge of red; and now his last ray darted upward from the refulgent bosom of the ocean, streaking with gold the expanded edge that veiled his face. It was the signal for the *Oraciones*, or evening prayer, which being repeated by the tolling of the bell of every church, the whole city, the whole kingdom, addressed a prayer and a thanksgiving to the Almighty Being who had brought the day to a close. The crowd upon the Alameda, whose busy hum and footsteps mingled their bruit upon the ear like the fall of waters where the course of a gentle streamlet is broken by some impeding rock, now stood still, and there prevailed, as if by magic, a sudden, profound, and awful silence. At the sound of the bell the carriages stopped; all who were sitting arose; those who were walking remained in the position in which this moment overtook them; all

conversation was suspended, and every one repeated an inward prayer. The sign of the cross, which closed the prayer of each, was the signal for the breaking of this holy silence; every one gave a salutation to those who surrounded him, known or unknown, and then the stream flowed on unaltered in its course."

Many authentic particulars are recorded, concerning the horrid cruelties perpetrated by the brigands under the command of Marshal Soult, and also relative to the various means to which the French had recourse, in order to extort money from the oppressed Spaniards. We have only room for the following anecdote, which purports to be related to Alvarez by the Alcalde, or chief magistrate, of a populous village.

"It was after mid-day when Alvarez set out from Toledo, and at sun-set he halted at a considerable village called Anover del Tajo, where he proceeded immediately to the Alcalde's house, and required quarters for his detachment. The Alcalde readily complied with the requisition, and received Felix into his own house, where he was treated with every attention that respect and hospitality could dictate. The conversation of the Alcalde, who was a man of a most communicative disposition, ran upon all that they had suffered while under the French yoke, and all that they feared to suffer, should the chances of war place them again in the hands of their enemies.

"'Ah! Senor,' said the Alcalde, 'if the other towns of our beloved country have seen as many horrors committed by these soldiers, as our poor little village has, it is to be wondered that all the world does not rise, and fall upon the demons that invented and executed them. We have a poor townsman who will be as long as he lives, which will not be long it is to be hoped for his sake, a monument of the wickedness of those bloody-minded wretches.'

"'What did they do to him?' said Felix.

"'Why it is almost too horrid to allow oneself to remember,' replied the Alcalde. 'I would give the world to forget that I had seen it. We used frequently to be cursed by the arrival of foraging parties, who came as far as this from their head-quarters at Toledo: these parties were sometimes smaller, and sometimes larger; sometimes only twenty or thirty, and sometimes a hundred dragoons;—and when they came, they took every thing they could lay their hands upon without mercy; hay, corn, cattle, and money, if they could find it, and insult us and our wives and daughters, and sometimes deliberately murder those who at all opposed them. But it so happened, Senor, that two of our townsmen had gone to Madrid, with a crop of potatoes, and had found employment there to gain their livelihood, and so they stayed there. When the French King Pepe wanted to raise his Spanish guards or juramentados, as they call them, these two poor fellows were pressed, and forced into the service. But they were Spaniards in their hearts, and they scorned to betray their country; and so they took the first opportunity to desert, and they came to hide themselves in their native place; and a long time passed away, and nothing ever happened in consequence, and they heard no more about it, and so they thought they were safe. But one day, Senor, there came a large party of dragoons in the usual way, with a captain at their head, who urged them on to take all they could; and the devil, who always helps on his own, somehow or other betrayed these poor fellows' secret to them. I don't accuse any body in particular, but they had enemies among their neighbours, and it was a good opportunity to gratify hate, you know, Senor. However, God knows whether the dragoons were told by any mortal devil, or whether the devil of hell put it into their heads, but so it was. The captain had these two poor fellows seized and brought into the plaza, just before our door; and he asked them why they had deserted, and whether they would return to their duty; but the unfortunate Chicos had their heads more full of rage than of reason; for the soldiers that had brought them had been beating them with their swords, and reviling them, and their hands were tied behind them; and so instead of trying to come over the Frenchmen cunningly, and get off as easy as they could, they said they never would fight against their country, and that King Joseph was a usurper, and that all his followers were monsters, and, in short, they told them more truths than St. Michael told the Devil. You may depend upon it they were punished for this; but you will never

guess how, Senor; nobody but a Frenchman could have imagined it, and nobody but a devil could have executed it. It so happened, that at the door of the baker's house there was a large brasero, which a woman was filling with charcoal, to bake a quantity of bread that these wretches had required; the Captain had that and another filled with burning charcoal, and made them sit down in the braseros until the fire covered their thighs!'

"Alvarez made an exclamation of great horror.

"'"'Tis but too true, Senor,' resumed the Alcalde; 'I saw it with my own eyes. The unhappy wretches were kept there until the flesh of their legs was fried to the bone, and then the demons left them there. One was happy in not surviving the horrid torture which he had suffered; but the other, who was put into the fire the last, and who was less materially injured than the first, had both his legs cut off about half way above his knee by a surgeon from Aranjuez, and is still living, Senor, but an object of pity and compassion to all who behold him. His name is Juan Carmena.'"

This horrible story was related to Mr. Dallas precisely in the manner above stated. In a note he informs us, that he intended to have seen this unhappy victim of Gallic barbarity, but was prevented by being suddenly obliged to quit the village of Anover in the middle of the night when he arrived.

"Among the various ways which the French invented to endeavour to legalise their gross impositions and robbing taxes, one of the most singular was a duty upon deaths, which was actually established in Seville a short time only before they were driven from the place. The plan was arranged in this manner: the old established parroquial fees upon funerals were taken off, and offices were appointed, where the relations of the deceased were obliged to apply for permission to have his body buried; for this permission they paid extravagantly, and without it no priest dare perform the sacred office. The priest afterwards, upon producing the permission, received a small sum, and the rest became the perquisite, or rather the plunder, of the French."

One more extract, and we have done. It is a most interesting anecdote of the deliverance of an English officer, who had been taken prisoner by the French, by a guerilla.

"An English officer had been taken by the French on a sortie from Tarifa. This officer had determined to suffer all the rigour of his fate, rather than lose the hope of an early escape, which he thought probable; he therefore refused to give his parole, and was brought to Vejer a close prisoner. Felix had seen him brought into the town; and, following with the crowd, had ascertained the place of his confinement. It was an old ruined church, part of which had been converted by the French into a stable, and part into a prison. This officer was shut up in the sacristia, which was a small room built out of the body of the church, having a door leading into the church, and a window looking out into a corrall or court-yard originally walled in, but the walls of which were nearly demolished by time, and consequently the court had become public. The door in the inside was well guarded; but as the aperture, which had formerly been a window, the bars of which were now destroyed, was sufficiently large to admit a man, and was at no great height from the ground, a sentinel was placed in the court-yard to prevent the escape of the prisoner by that means. But the weather was inclement, and the court-yard afforded no shelter for the sentinel except an ancient corridor which was built along the wall, immediately opposite the window, though at some distance from it; here, therefore, the sentinel took his station. Alvarez observed minutely all these circumstances, and determined to attempt the deliverance of this officer. It was enough for him that he was a fellow-creature, and in the hands of his enemies; but to these claims the prisoner added that of being an Englishman, and of having lost his liberty fighting in the cause of Spain. He was prepossessed in favour of the English from a feeling of gratitude, individual as well as national; and he had formed many acquaintances in the British army during the expedition in which he had served with it, a circumstance that he considered as calling for his utmost exertions in behalf of any of its officers whom he found wanting them. After much consideration, he judged that it was only by lulling the vigilance of the sentinel stationed in the corridor that he could succeed in his bold attempt, and he immediately fixed on a plan to effect

this. It has already been stated that it was the rainy season; but though in that country the rain falls in torrents when it once sets in, there are not unfrequently cessations of some hours, during which the sun appears with all his splendour. Alvarez and his companions took advantage of one of these moments towards the evening, to repair to the outside of the ruined church; and one of them played on the guitar, whilst the three joined in singing to his accompaniment, in the manner of the Andalusian peasants, with which their dress perfectly accorded. Their music attracted a number of the unemployed soldiers of the guard over the prison, who came to listen to the peasants who were thus amusing themselves. It was not long before the return of the rain would have dispersed both listeners and singers, had they not thought of the expedient of seeking shelter under the corridor of the court-yard, where they might continue their amusement. The evening closed in, and the Spanish peasants had made themselves so agreeable to their French auditors, that they asked them to return on the following evening, which Alvarez and his friends promised to do.

"So far every thing had succeeded beyond his hopes; and with the natural enthusiasm of his disposition, he doubted not of ultimate complete success. On the following evening, the two companions of Felix went to their appointment alone, taking with them their guitar: the absence of Alvarez was hardly noticed, and they amused and attracted the attention of their auditors as they had done the evening before. As the twilight decreased Felix joined the group as a listener only, and watching his opportunity when the soldiers were all engaged, he separated himself from the crowd, and flung into the window of the sacristia a paper on which he had written the following words in Spanish, and afterwards in the best English he was master of, lest the prisoner should be ignorant of the Spanish language: 'If you are willing to risk your life to gain your liberty, be prepared to dress yourself speedily in the clothes which will be given to you tomorrow at this hour, and lose no time in getting through your window; you will be received by friends.' Having done this without being perceived, he retired, and was soon followed by his friends, who had made a promise to return again on the morrow.

"It was an anxious moment for Felix when the guerillas repaired to their usual place of rendezvous, and resumed their noisy occupation. The night was particularly cloudy and wet; and had not the French been acquainted with the fondness of the Spaniards for their national music, their appearance there might have excited suspicion; but it did not, and nothing unusual occurred, except that fewer soldiers were tempted out of the guard-room than there had been on the preceding evenings. When it began to grow dusk, Alvarez, made up a complete suit of peasant's clothes into as small a bundle as possible, and taking it up under his cloak he proceeded to the ruined church. With a glance he reconnoitered the situation of his comrades, and finding nothing to excite his alarm, he entered the corrall, and dexterously flung his bundle into the window as he passed it; he then approached the singing group, lest his remaining alone should appear suspicious, if by chance he were observed. Having joined the party in the corridor, his anxiety prevented him from attending to any thing that was passing immediately around him; he placed himself in a situation from which he could look at the window of the sacristia, and he strained his eyes to be able to distinguish it clearly, which he was nearly prevented from doing by the increasing night and the intervening rain. A considerable time passed, and there was no appearance of any person at the window: at length his anxiety became insupportable; what could prevent the prisoner from immediately availing himself of the opportunity to escape? Perhaps he was not confined there!—perhaps he had no means of ascending to the window.

"Whatever was the cause of the delay, the suspense was not to be borne, and the night was now so much closed that he could only distinguish the square of the ruined window. He separated himself from the group as if going, and went to the other side of the corrall. He listened attentively, and could hear nothing but the falling of the rain mingled with the tones of the guitar and the voices which accompanied it. The ascent to the window from the outside was rendered easy by the fallen

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stones and fragments which surrounded it. While he was contemplating the window, undecided how to act, he heard the approach of the guard coming to relieve the centinel under the corridor. It was at this relief that the station of the centinel was changed from the corridor to the immediate outside of the window, a precaution which the darkness rendered necessary. Felix had observed this, and was aware that there was no time to lose. Unwilling to remain in doubt as to the cause of the disregard of his plan, he rapidly mounted the stones and looked into the window; 'Englishman!' said Alvarez, in a low tone of voice. 'For God's sake assist me,' said the prisoner, 'I am unable to ascend.' The unhappy man had found no means by which he could reach the window, which, though not high, was just above the extent of his arm. By repeated endeavours he had succeeded in placing his hand upon the ruined frame-work of the opening; and exhausted by his exertions he had remained hanging by that hand, unwilling still to lose the hope of liberty, though unable to advance. In an instant Alvarez perceived his situation, and seizing the supporting hand, inspired by his feelings and the critical situation of the moment, with a strength which nothing could withstand, he dragged the despairing prisoner through the window, and placed him on his feet on the stone which supported himself. But the guard had reached the corridor, and was approaching to place the centinel upon the spot on which they stood. The even trend of their march was heard through the rain, and nothing else, for the music had ceased upon the arrival of the guard. It required all the presence of mind which Felix so eminently possessed, and which he had occasion so frequently to exert, to devise an expedient in such pressing danger. With a caution incompatible with the rapidity with which they would have moved, they descended from their high situation, trembling lest the falling of any of the uneven stones on which they trod should discover them. To have run away would have excited pursuit, and they would probably have been taken; but Felix led his companion round the angle of the building into the corner formed by the projection of the sacristia from the church. Here they remained crouching down and in anxious silence until the guard approached and the sentry was posted: they heard the serjeant give his consign to the soldier, and they heard the others march away. It was still necessary to ascertain the proximity of the centinel, lest their sudden departure should attract his notice. The man began his promenade, and unfortunately he came first towards the side where they were concealed; but he passed the corner without observing them, and no sooner had he turned than, with cautious step, and hardly daring to breathe, they made their way out of the court-yard."

This affecting incident, we learn in a note, resembles in all its principal points, an anecdote which is credibly related in the British army, as having occurred to one of its officers. The Spanish guerilla who rescued him, is said to have refused to inform him of his name, or to receive any recompense for this service.

The work is enlivened by several pieces of poetry which are partly original, and in part derived or translated from the Spanish.

The length to which our account of Mr. Dallas's publication has extended, will sufficiently indicate the opinion we entertain of its value as a book of authentic historical information. Though the author has chosen to veil it in the garb of fiction, it seems rather to be the private journal of an individual who was personally engaged in the memorable peninsula war.

Chorley's Metrical Index to the Bible, with original Notes. London: Printed by and for John Johnson, 82mo. 2s.

The original of this reprint has long been known as a very useful memorial of the Sacred Volume, a kind of brief Concordance, in which, by an ingenious application of the letters of the alphabet, the number of any chapter or psalm is instantly made present to the memory. Every book is divided into stanzas, which, excepting a few, consist of four metrical lines, each of which gives the contents of a chapter or some principal matter in it, so that every stanza comprises four chapters. The letters are thus numerically applied—A. stands for 1—B. for 5—C. 9—D. 13—E. 17—F. 21—G. 25—H. 29—I. 33—K. 37—L. 41—M. 45—N. 49.—And as no book requires more, except the Psalms and the Prophecy of Isaiah, to

the latter four additional letters are attached—O. P. Q. R. where O. is 53—P. 57—Q. 61—and R. 65—and the former is divided into three fifties, by which means no chapter exceeds the letter N.—Of these the first and third alphabets denote the same numbers as in the other books,—adding only an 100 to each of the third alphabet—as A. 101—B. 105—C. 109—and so on.

By this simple method when once the index is committed to memory, the leading fact of every chapter in the bible may in an instant be recollected.

In an age so peculiarly distinguished above all that has preceded it, for an active earnestness in spreading the knowledge of the scriptures among all classes, and all denominations of Christians; such an auxiliary as this little volume may be made very useful, although leading facts of the Old and New Testament are referred to in sixty-nine pages of what the printers call crown eighteens, one of the smallest sized books printed.

We think, therefore, that Mr. Johnson has rendered an essential service to the cause of religion, by re-printing this little work, which, small as is its size, is rendered highly important by its instruction.

Its metrical arrangement is so compact as not to admit the more diffuse and adorned style of poetry—but this needs not to be regretted, when we consider that the detail of the facts themselves is far more essential than any poetical turn of them.—The arrangement to which we allude, supplies a kind of Memoria Technica, or artificial memory, and as the contents may be readily learned by heart, it may be applied as a serviceable exercise for children—"At the same time" says the publisher, "it is presumed, that Christians of all classes and ages, may use it as a remembrancer or an index to the soul in its contemplative references to the precious records of its faith.

In this idea we fully concur, and as such recommend it to our readers—and we feel ourselves justified in our recommendation by the notes which are subjoined to the text at the bottom of the pages.

They amount to 140 in number, and although they are necessarily short, they are replete with much excellent remark and original commentary. Short, however, as they are, we feel some surprise at finding so much biblical reading comprehended in so little space. There are several well executed engravings on wood, by R. Branston, sen. and jun. from very elegant designs of Mr. Thurston. The frontispiece is peculiarly neat, and imagined with considerable taste.—We cannot help adding to our observations, that at a time in which several reprints of mere pictorial and typographical display are published at a price which is above the reach of the major part of the reading community,—this interesting little book is sold at the very moderate price of 2*s*.

We heartily wish the proprietor that extended sale which we are confident can alone pay him for the deserving pains he has taken to reset one of the jewels of old time.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY-LANE.

THIS Theatre opened for the season Sept. 12, under the most auspicious circumstances. Long before the curtain rose, the pit was completely thronged. The boxes, too, were filled with the most respectable company, and by half-price there was not standing room to be obtained in any part of the house. The following occasional address was spoken with great feeling by Mr. H. Johnston. It is from the pen of Mr. Taylor, of literary celebrity.

Once more Old Drury now her standard rears,
Sustain'd by hopes, yet not exempt from fears:
Internal feuds have check'd her onward course,
And law has interpos'd its awful force;
But Concord here, we trust, will soon revive,
And for your smiles with emulation strive.
Fashion, we know, is stronger e'en than law,
And all mankind can in her circle draw:

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To novelty her stamp such pow'r conveys,
In vain may Genius spread its splendid rays,
In cold neglect its brightest beams may fade,
Lost in Obscurity's o'erwhelming shade.
But shall the spot where Garrick rais'd his name
In mingling radiance with his Shakespeare's fame,
Where Siddons,* Tragedy's unrivall'd Queen,
As nature vivid, dignify'd the scene;
Where Sheridan, our boast, whom all admit
A second Congreve in the realms of wit,
Enrich'd those realms with humour that shall live,
And polish'd mirth to latest ages give.
Two the "Fell Serjeant Death," has borne away,
The Third has abdicated scenic sway.
Yet still their spirit hovers o'er the place,
With reason, truth, and energy to grace;
Shall these, so long admir'd, to Fashion yield,
And talents droop on the deserted field!
No—Taste upheld by you, with noble pride,
Shall Fashion scorn, or lead to Merit's side—
No—still this spot to Memory shall be dear,
And rising Genius find protection here.

The performances of the evening were the Tragedy of *Romeo and Juliet*, and the musical farce of *No song no Supper*. In the former a new *Romeo* and a new *Juliet* were introduced to a London audience. Mr. H. Kemble, who sustained the part of *Romeo*, had already acquired considerable celebrity at the Bath and other provincial Theatres; and although tragedy, we understand, is by no means his *forte*, yet he certainly acquitted himself in a way to draw down the general applause of the house.—His figure is good—his voice being very much like that of Charles Kemble, and his conception of the character most judicious. If he exhibited any fault, it was that of not at all times modulating his tones with that degree of precision which the part requires.

The part of *Juliet* was performed by a young lady, whose name we have not ascertained. Although evidently much alarmed, she went through her arduous character with judgment and considerable ability. Her voice is sweet and distinct, but rather weak, which must exclude her from the higher walks of tragedy. She will, however, no doubt prove a useful actress. Her figure is petite, but neat, and her countenance, although not remarkable for beauty, is yet not destitute of expression.

Sept. 17. This evening the Tragedy of *Othello*, was performed at this Theatre. The *Othello* and the *Desdemona* were both new. The Moor, we are told, had never been on any stage before; the *Desdemona* was a Mrs. West, who had exhibited herself on the Bath boards. The part of *Othello* has been raised to such eminence by the late performance of Mr. Kean, that it is not easy to get rid of prejudice against any new candidate. The gentleman acquitted himself in this difficult character not only with respectability but with some degree of talent. He gave several indications of real genius, and some bursts of passion which strongly seized upon the audience.

Mrs. West, in *Desdemona*, which is but a slight character, was interesting and pleasing. There is a great deal of *naïveté* in her manner; and she was greatly and deservedly applauded.

Sept. 24. The Tragedy of *Venice Preserved* was acted this evening, and the cast was rich in novelty, as *Mr. Cleary*, of whom we have spoken in the character of *Othello*, took that of *Pierre*. Mr. David Fisher, who performed at this theatre in the early part of last season, assumed that of *Jaffier*, and Mrs. West, who made her *début* in *Desdemona*, was the representative of *Belvidera*.

Of the last, as not being the least in merit, we shall speak first; and we have much satisfaction in being able to state, that in *Belvidera* she proved herself the possesser of talents which we had no idea belonged to her, when we saw her in *Desdemona*. For she presented us with a picture of the sorrows of *Belvidera*, in which vigour and delicacy were most felicitously blended. A redundancy of action sometimes occurred, but her performance on the whole inspired universal interest, and merited the fervent applause it received. Her grief and alarm when *Belvidera* is delivered to the conspirators, were expressed with energy and nature: and in the scene where *Jaffier* leaves her she was entitled to the same praise. The manner in which she repeated the words "for ever," when he was about to break from her, thrilled the whole house. The last scene she performed

* Mrs. Siddons acquired her transcendant reputation in Drury-lane Theatre.

with much judgment. The effect was altogether so creditable to her powers, that those who had previously thought lightly of them, were penetrated with admiration, and would only have done justice to their feelings, had they availed themselves of the exclamations of old Quin, on witnessing the unexpected success of Mrs. Bellamy,—"Thou art a charming creature, and the true spirit is in thee."

We cannot say Mr. Cleary in *Pierre*, improved upon *Othello* as Mrs. West did on *Desdemona*. Though he was just, he has not a strong conception of his author, and practice and experience are wanting to enable him to embody his conception such as it is. There was much awkwardness in his deportment, it did not always strike him that his character required any thing to fill it up in the shape of by-play, and he frequently stood when his speech was finished like a recruit at the word "attention," till he caught his next cue. The grand scene in which *Pierre* is usually seen to most advantage, he completely failed in, or, if he did justice to the daring of the chief conspirator, he wholly forgot his dignity. Where calm recitation was required, he was more successful. His last interview with *Jaffier*, when he was about to ascend the scaffold, was extremely interesting. When not overstrained his voice is fine, and here he was most impressive. We may add his death was well managed, and his *Pierre* though not perfect, had much to recommend it to public approbation.

Mr. Fisher's *Jaffier* was a very animated performance. His action was appropriate, but rather too rapid, and he sometimes overacted the part. The peculiarity of his voice is not in his favour, and he has a habit of speaking at the top of it, which does not set it off to the best advantage. Without intention on his part, Kean and Rae are perfectly imitated, but these blemishes were obliterated by the energy which he displayed and which carried him triumphantly to the end of the play. The curtain descended amidst shouts of applause, and the tragedy, in obedience to the call of the House, was announced for repetition.

The following statement of the comparative Receipts of Drury-lane Theatre, for a given series of years, is taken from the Report of the General Committee:

RECEIPTS OF THE LATE THEATRE.

Boxes, first price, 6*s.*—Second, 3*s.*

Seasons.	No. Nights.	Receipts.	Nightly Average.
1803-4	119	50827	255
1804-5	201	59278	294
1805-6	200	57129	280
1806-7	200	47464	276
1807-8	200	49702	219
1808-9	115	33221	290

Burnt 24th of February, 1809.

RECEIPTS OF THE PRESENT THEATRE.

Boxes, first price, 7*s.*—Second, 3*s.* 6*d.*

Seasons.	No. Nights.	Receipts.	Nightly Average.
1812-13	264	75584	370
1813-14	235	68329	290
1814-15	225	67418	269
1815-16	218	58117	266
1816-17	208	41075	197
1817-18	119	41066	205

Fractional parts omitted.

It results from this statement, that the season of 1812-13, was the most productive one within the last 12 years.

PERFORMANCES.

1818.
Sept. 12. Romeo and Juliet—No Song no Supper.
14. Cure for Heart Ache—Irishman in London.
17. Othello—Romp.
19. Romeo and Juliet—Rosina.
22. Wild Oats—Fall's of Clyde.
24. Venice Preserved—Lock and Key.
26. Ditto—Sigesmar, the Switzer.

COVENT GARDEN.

This splendid national edifice was, on Friday night, September 4, lighted up and opened to a select party, to try the effect of the alterations and improvements which the house has undergone during the recess. The interior of the theatre has been re-beautified. The front of the boxes are re coloured, the ground being now entirely a deep salmon colour, instead of having, as formerly, a mixture of white; the gold ornaments have been refurnished; and the proscenium entirely re gilt, as well as the ornaments over the stage doors. An improvement has also been made in the chandelier; it is now much more

splendid than formerly.—The branch lights, which, during the last season, were suspended over the stage-doors, are removed, and an additional quantity of gas, equal to that formerly consumed by these branches, is thrown into the grand chandelier. The Grecian lamps at the back of the boxes still remain. The additional light thus thrown into the centre of the house, appeared to us a considerable improvement, inasmuch as it tended materially to disperse that *sombre* shade which pervaded the boxes in the first circle last season. In short, the proprietors have exerted themselves to render the theatre deserving of the public patronoge, by rendering it the most splendid edifice of the kind in Europe. Several new scenes were exhibited, some of which are deserving the highest approbation; especially a view of the British Gallery, as it appeared two years ago, containing copies of the most celebrated works of the Flemish and Italian masters, which were then to be seen in that splendid exhibition. We also noticed a Spanish chamber scene, beautifully painted, and a room scene, adapted for general use.—The general drop curtain of last season, The Temple of Concord, is to be laid aside for the present, and the Shakspeare Temple, which was the act drop curtain, two seasons ago, is again brought forward as a general drop scene. These are the principal alterations which we noticed on the present occasion.

The whole forms a most enchanting *coup d'œil*, and it is certainly but justice to those enterprising individuals who have embarked their fortunes in this superb theatrical establishment, to say, that they have achieved more than even the governments on the Continent have been able to effect—for what theatre there can vie with Covent-garden for grandeur of design, combined with the comfort and accommodation of the audience.

Sept. 7. This evening this splendid theatre opened with the tragedy of *Macbeth*. The *Macbeth* of Mr. Young was so good as to leave nothing wanting. But the attraction of the evening was the appearance of Mrs. Yates in *Lady Macbeth*. We are always unwilling to be too critical upon the first appearances of new performers, as we have lived long enough to see the incalculable effect of experience in correcting the errors or deficiencies of such actors, and in finally carrying them up to the highest degree of excellence. But so much we must say of Mrs. Yates, that her eminent deficiency is that of feeling. She does not enter into the sympathy of the part; she does not feel, nor express the feelings, which belong to the several variations of the character, as it proceeds through the different situations of the plot and business of the drama. Her performance is spoiled by its hardness and austerity. It is the mere declamation of the part, and correct only as to tones and attitudes. Her whole manner and deportment evinced a long acquaintance with, and perfect possession of, the routine of the stage. Her action is easy and unembarrassed; her voice is sufficiently agreeable; while the inflection of its tones, and the position of her emphasis, generally show a correct conception of the sense of the passage: accordingly, her *Lady Macbeth* presented many passages producing deserved applause, and on the recollection of which we dwell with unmixed pleasure.

10. The *School for Scandal* was performed, in which Mr. Farren, an English actor from the Dublin theatre, performed the part of *Sir Peter Teazle*. We have seldom witnessed a first essay on the London boards that has been more completely successful, or that has contributed so valuable an acquisition to the theatrical corps of the metropolis. Mr. Farren strongly reminds us of King, and though not equal to that celebrated performer, has approached him more closely than any of his successors. The figure, as well as the manner of Mr. Farren, conveys an exact idea of the character; his voice is very distinct and emphatic; his action and gestures perfectly appropriate, and free from all extravagance; while the transitions of passion are conducted with the utmost attention to the truth of nature. It is unnecessary to point out how much these abound in this character, and how difficult it is to give them chastely and with the true dramatic effect. The only defect that strikes us in Mr. Farren's performance, is a frequent undue elevation, approaching to harshness, in the tones of his voice, which is naturally so clear and articulate, as to render any such effort wholly unnecessary, and which a little practice and habitual acquaintance with the size of the theatre, and with the tone of English enunciation, will easily remove.

Miss Brunton played *Lady Teazle*; and contrived to create a very general impression in her favour, a sentiment in which we most cordially acquiesce. The remaining characters were filled nearly in the same manner as last season, and therefore afford little for particular remark; but we cannot help noticing the *Mrs. Candour* of Mrs. Gibbs, as one of the best efforts of this agreeable actress. We have seldom seen an audience more delighted or more alive to the rich passages and scenes which abound in this exquisite comedy.

Sept. 18.—This Evening Mr. W. Farren, of whom we spoke in the character of *Sir Peter Teazle*, appeared for the first time as *Lord Ogleby*, in the "*Clandestine Marriage*." This play is one of the most elegant comedies of the age; the joint production of two eminent writers, equally skilful in their art, concurring to produce a model of nature, truth, and humour, embellished with all the aids that the drama can receive from a perfect knowledge of the stage, and the most skilful adaptation to its illusions. The plot has no surprises, or strained incidents; it moves wholly within the circle of domestic life. The characters are those of daily and ordinary occurrence, and the ease, simplicity, and nature, with which they execute what is assigned to them, gives to the whole comedy that charming grace of probability and truth, which is the great secret of success in this species of writing. Nor ought we to omit some mention of the language of this comedy. It is peculiarly chaste and elegant; never too colloquial to become vulgar, and at the same time never raised above the familiar tone of daily life. It must, however, be admitted, that some of the characters of this comedy, being formed upon modish habits, and the predominant fopperies of the age which gave gave them birth, have now become rather obsolete. *Lord Ogleby* is the *beau vieillard* of other days. The force and poignancy of this character are abated in proportion as we have lost sight of the living original. But as long as prosperous vulgarity and city pride shall aim at an alliance with rank, and to engraft themselves on some noble stock, so long will the characters of *Sterling* and *Mrs. Heidelberg* continue to please.

The character of *Lord Ogleby* is admitted to be very difficult. The danger is in the extremes, between too much dryness, and too much buffoonery. He is a gentleman, but, at the same time, is a vain, conceited coxcomb; giving a rein to his vanities and passions, so far as nature would permit him to gratify them, but equally tolerant of the vices and follies of others; and even, when they thwart his own, generously excusing and forgiving them. *Lord Ogleby*, in the midst of his follies, has a generous and feeling heart. Vanity has merely spoilt the superficies of his character; the substance is left unimpaired. Mr. W. Farren conceived this character most correctly, and produced a more masterly effect from its performance, than we have ever witnessed since the time of King.

The dressing-room scene was exquisitely humorous: his gradual resuscitation by cordials; his ogling, screwing, and brushing up, into something of the semblance of youth, was given with the best possible taste and effect. The nature,—the gradual and unforced progress with which he did it, reminded us of one of the transformations in Ovid's Metamorphoses. He emerged out of his senile state, like Jason from the cauldron of Medea—He was galvanized, as it were, into a vivacity, very like the morbid subjects under an electrical battery. We never saw this scene so well conceived, or so well acted. His contempt and disgust of city manners, were well painted in his bye-play, and finely concealed towards *Sterling* by his urbanity and politeness. His exclamation at the proposed breakfast, "the hot rolls and butter," was in a fine style of humour, and his gallantry to the young ladies was in the true tone of the antiquated beau. The scene with *Fanny*, in the fourth act, where he believes her to be in love with him; the scene with *Lovel* and *Sir John*, where he rallies them on her preference of himself; and the scene in which he proposes to *Old Sterling* to marry his daughter, were all in the best possible taste. His shrill and indignant shriek, when *Sterling* expresses his belief that it was his sister *Heidelberg* that his lordship meant to marry; and the proposal which he makes to run away with *Fanny*; all these were points of character and performance equally deserving of praise. Many other passages might be adduced, but they all equally tend to the same conclusion, that this gentleman is one of the most considerable acquisitions in

comedy which the stage has made for many years. He received the most flattering reception throughout the whole performance, and is to repeat the character to-morrow.

The play was cast with the whole strength of the house, and was admirably performed in the minor parts as well as in the higher. Mrs. C. Kemble was a spirited representative of *Miss Sterling*, and Miss Brunton looked well in *Fanny*, though she is somewhat too rigid for sentimental comedy. One improvement ought to be made—the character of *Betty* should be assigned to a better actress,—why not to Mrs. Gibbs? Jones and Farley were exquisitely humorous. —— This house is crowded nightly.

Sept. 23.—This evening a new entertainment was produced, called "*The Burgomaster of Saardam; or, the Two Peters.*" The story is founded on the fortunes of *Peter the Great*, while exercising the functions of a shipwright at Saardam for the good of his subjects. An interesting picture of history, but very defective in dramatic interest; but this defect is supplied by introducing another *Peter*, also from Russia, but a deserter instead of an emperor, and for his being mistaken for the Czar in disguise by the ambassadors, who have learnt the secret, and who pay to him the honours intended for his sovereign, produce some ludicrous situations. In the person of his sister too, we find the celebrated Catherine, who shared and controlled the fortunes of the Czar. It contains some good music, dancing, and beautiful scenery. The characters were well supported; and this little piece met with great applause, which it deserved.

PERFORMANCES.

1818.		1818.	
Sept. 7.	Macbeth—Miller and his Men.	Sept. 16.	School for Scandal—Blue Beard.
9.	Guy Mannering—Aladdin.	18.	Clandestine Marriage—Sleep Walker.
10.	School for Scandal—La Chasse—Tom Thumb.	21.	Ditto—Blue Beard.
11.	Rob Roy—Personation—X. Y. Z.	23.	School for Scandal—Burgomaster of Saardam; or, the Two Peters.
14.	Pizarro—Harlequin Gulliver.	28.	Clandestine Marriage—Ditto.

HAYMARKET.

Aug. 28.—The dramatic proverb, entitled "*Seeing is Believing*," was revived at this theatre. It is a lively and amusing little piece. The characters were well supported, and it was very favourably received. Mr. J. Russel, who is hourly rising in public estimation, appeared, for the first time, as *Simon*. We suppose the drama was revived in order to give this gentleman a new opportunity of displaying his talent, and in which he fully succeeded.

The sun did not shine upon this theatre at the beginning of the season; Mr. Jamieson's comedy did not attract, and affairs were dull and cheerless, when the Green Man, got up on the spur of the moment, luckily restored the house to crowded and applauding audiences. Mr. Warde, Mr. J. Russell, Miss E. Blanchard, new actors (the last entirely, the second almost, and the first altogether to London) have appeared advantageously; and Terry, Jones, Liston, Gibbs, and Russel, have shewn on what sure grounds of merit their public appreciation stand, when they play *where* every gesture, look, action, tone, and turn of expression, can be critically seen and examined. A small theatre is the surest test of histrionic abilities.

Sept. 12.—This theatre closed with one of Mr. Coleman's neat addresses, as neatly delivered by Mr. Terry:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,

"I have now the honour of addressing you, to offer the acknowledgments of the Proprietors of this Theatre, on the close of their season;—and you may recollect, that they assured you it should be 'a short life and a merry one.'

"The *first* part of this promise they gave with the utmost confidence, being morally certain that their old friends and guarantees, of Covent Garden or Drury Lane (if not of both), would be anxious to redeem this house's pledge of brevity, before it was in any danger of being forfeited.

"As to the *second* part of their obligation,—that of producing *mirth*,—you have exonerated them. If they have not furnished mirth themselves, you, certainly, have brought it with you; for (bating those representations, or parts of representations, when we courted your graver attention), never

was a merrier set of kind souls than our audiences of this summer.

"In short,—for every thing at present must be short here,—the Proprietors seem to have accomplished their ends of affording you satisfaction, even from one end of the season to the other;—but how (if this system of curtailment should proceed), they are to make *both ends meet*, is a matter of too serious consideration to obtrude upon your minds at this moment.

"They depute me, Ladies and Gentlemen, to entreat your acceptance of their warmest gratitude; to which, allow me to add, most respectfully, the farewell tribute of the Performers: We wish you all, Ladies and Gentlemen—*A long life and a merry one.*"

PERFORMANCES.

1818.

Aug. 27. Green Man—Lovers' Quarrels—X. Y. Z.
28. Seeing is Believing—Green Man—Killing no Murder.
29. Teasing made Easy—Sylvester Daggerwood—Nine Points of the Law.
31. Beaux Stratagem—Love, Law, & Physick.

Sept. 1. Sylvester Daggerwood—Green Man—X. Y. Z.
2. Travellers Benighted—Green Man—Barataria.
3. Teasing made Easy—Who's my Father?—Love, Law, and Physick.

1818.

Sept. 4. Seeing is Believing—Green Man—Castle of Andalusia.
5. Rival Soldiers—Green Man—First Floor.
7. First Floor—Green Man—Travellers Benighted.
8. Green Man—Who Wants a Guinea?
9. Ditto—Lock and Key—Barataria.
10. Foundling of the Forest—Sleep Walker.
11. Honey Moon—Green Man.
12. Castle of Andalusia—Teasing made Easy—Agreeable Surprise.

ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.

Aug. 26.—This evening was revived Cumberland's comedy of "*The Brothers*," in a three-act drama, called "*The Privateer.*" We remember reading this comedy some years since, and were then much impressed with the excellence of the three first acts, and the inferiority of the two last. *Captain Ironside* and *Sir Benjamin Dove* are both well-drawn characters, and were as well acted as they are written. Harley in the one, and Chatterley in the other, afforded universal satisfaction, and very well deserved the applause they received. The audience, and ourselves amongst them, were particularly delighted with the subjugation of *Lady Dove*, a thorough-paced shrew, tyranizing over a husband infinitely too good for her. *Sir Benjamin*, however, should not have drawn his sword to hinder the lady's passage; his arm would have done as well, and would not have shocked those feelings of which an English audience can never rid themselves. Mr. Pearman, as *Young Belfield*, sung very tastefully; a duet, between him and Miss Kelly, was highly honourable to the vocal powers of each. The character of *Sophia*, sustained by Miss Kelly, is somewhat of a non-descript. Miss K.'s powers are, however, of that versatile nature, that she can either raise or depress our feelings, as the scene in which she appears is lively or sad. She played with her accustomed excellence, and left it "a moot point" with some of the audience, whether she should confine herself to the merry or serious scene. For our parts, we hope she will not declare exclusively in favour of the one or the other—but that—

"Equal to both, and arm'd for either field,"

she will continue to pay her respects alternately to the sister Muses. She sang with simplicity and expression. We were particularly struck with the song "*Say what is Love*," the words adapted to the old air "*Ma chere amie*," which she executed beautifully. Mrs. Grove, as the *termagant Lady Dove*, was sufficiently rude and violent—her conduct, when thrust from her "high estate," was proportionately low and fawning. The part of *Goodwin* was given by Mr. J. Isaacs. He *played* it well—and proved, that a character apparently humble, may be raised into consideration by a feeling and sensible performance. As a singer, the abilities of Mr. Isaacs are great. Nature has done her part—and, we are convinced, from the improvement which, on every fresh exhibition, we perceive in his style, that he will do his. He was in very fine voice, and sang with uncommon power and effect. His first song, which, on account of the many running passages, is extremely difficult, was given with force, harmony, and precision. His second, "*Duty to his country and his King*," was, to those who love the tones of a fine bass voice, regulated by taste and judgment, an admirable treat. It was deservedly *encored*. The repetition, in

our opinion, was superior to the first effort, excellent as it was. Miss I. Stevenson, as *Fanny Goodwin*, sustained her character, for sprightly acting and pleasant singing, and the opera went off excellently.

When *The Privateer* was announced for representation on Friday evening, September 4, Miss Kelly was taken ill, or rather, her illness became so excessive, as to preclude the possibility of her appearing that night, at so late a period in the evening, that no other piece could be substituted. Under the accumulated disadvantages of being unable to give the least study to the part, and of supplying the place of Miss Kelly, whose fine acting in it left no room for even excellence, such as Miss Carew possesses, with all the advantage of long study, to excel her, the latter young lady appeared as *Sophia*. She was greeted by the audience on her entrance with rapturous applauses, but though they were warmer and more encouraging than those with which a London audience usually receive their favourites, yet this young lady seemed but too sensible of the arduous task she had undertaken, and did not recover her self-possession till the falling of the curtain, when she was dismissed with a general burst of enthusiasm and admiration. The character she assumed, we have stated in our former critique, to be one of considerable difficulty. The transitions from gaiety to grief, from confidence to distrust, from lively hope to silent despair, require great powers to depict, but still greater to measure and apportion each, that its expression may not overstep the line of light which separates the buskin from the sock. In all this Miss Kelly was eminently successful. But what she expressed by a nod of the head, a motion of the finger, a smile, or a tear, Miss Carew lent her whole soul to. Miss Kelly dashed the outlines of the character, with the bold and free hand of a master, who was conscious of his own powers and secure in his own success; but Miss Carew, with the diffidence of genius in an untried path. There was no attempt at any imitation of Miss Kelly, she played from her own conception, and that conception was natural and feeling, and never failed to produce the strongest impressions. In one or two points of the character, she certainly equalled, if she did not surpass her almost unrivalled predecessor.

Aug. 29.—A new farce called "*Amateurs and Actors*," was produced at this theatre, the plot and incidents are as follow: *Mr. Dulcet*, a theatrical amateur, represented by Mr. Pearman, is in love with *Miss Hardcastle* (Miss Love); prevails on her to elope with him from her guardian, *Mr. Elderberry* (Mr. Bartley), and conveys her to the house of *Mr. Bustle*, a country manager (Mr. Harley), whom he has employed to procure performers for enacting a private play. *Mr. Elderberry* pursues the lovers, and on their arrival at the place of their concealment, is taken by *Bustle* for a tragic performer whom he expected, and by *Wing*, a stroller, who had joined the company, for a musical composer. The guardian, on his part unable to account for the extraordinary language addressed to him, supposes that he has got into a private mad-house. The amusement of the audience was proportioned to the whimsical perplexities to which these blunders give birth on the stage. At length all the mystery is cleared up; the guardian is conciliated, and the piece ends in the usual way with the union of the lovers. The dialogue is sprightly. The music is pretty. The parts were well acted, and the piece is upon the whole very agreeable and amusing.

Sept. 21.—An operatta in one act, called "*The Rendezvous*" was performed at this theatre for the first time. This is an ingenious and spirited little production; it is remarkable for the quantity of incident and acting that has been contrived to be thrown into a limited space, which is all sufficiently probable, and might reasonably be supposed to have taken place within the period that is occupied in its performance. The most ludicrous part of it is the situation of two cousins, *Sophia* and *Lucretia*, who have each unknown to either a lover in secret whom they wish to introduce into the house; but having no great cause to love each other, are afraid to make the disclosure, on account of the mortification which must follow it. They first apply separately to the servant, who plays with their perplexity, and forces them to an interview, where, after long struggles, they are still unable to make the wish discovered. The lovers are at length introduced, and after various amusing incidents, succeed in gaining their mistresses by terrifying the old gentleman, (who stands in the relation of father and uncle to them),

and afterwards persuading him that they have saved his life. The character of *Sophia*, an apparently half-witted, but really sly girl, was admirably sustained by Miss Kelly. As a contrast it was well opposed by that of *Lucretia*, who is proud, demure, and affected. Mrs. Chatterley played this part very successfully. The rest of the characters were well supported by Harley, W. S. Chatterley, and Miss I. Stevenson. This drama abounds more than usual in this polite age with insinuations against the fair sex, but they are made in a good natured manner. The operatta was announced for repetition with universal applause.

PERFORMANCES.

1818.
Aug. 27. Privateer—Death of Captain Cook.
28. Ditto—Jealous on all Sides.
29. Amateurs and Actors—Blind Boy—Fire and Water.
31. Two Words—Amateurs and Actors—Dr. Bolus.
Sept. 1. Americans—Amateurs and Actors.
2. Boarding House—Amateurs and Actors—Adopted Child.
3. Blind Boy—Amateurs and Actors—Bachelor's Wives.
4. Privateer—Amateurs and Actors.
5. Boarding House—Amateurs and Actors—Sharp and Flat.
7. Fire and Water—Privateer—Amateurs and Actors.
8. Jealous on all Sides—Amateurs and Actors—Death of Captain Cook.
9. The Padlock—Amateurs and Actors—La Perouse.

1818.
Sept. 10. The Bull's Head—Amateurs and Actors—My Uncle—Death of Captain Cook.
11. Midas—Amateurs and Actors—La Perouse.
12. Turnpike Gate—Amateurs and Actors—Death of Captain Cook.
14. Wizard—Amateurs and Actors—Don Juan.
15. Midas—Ditto—Ditto.
16. Fire and Water—Jealous on all Sides—My Uncle—Amateurs and Actors.
17. Bachelors' Wives—Wizard—Ditto.
18. Boarding House—Midas—Ditto.
19. Rival Soldiers—Wizard—Ditto.
21. Rendezvous—Amateurs and Actors—Don Juan.
22. Ditto—Rosina—Amateurs and Actors.
23. Ditto—Bull's Head—Ditto.
24. Ditto—Blind Boy—Ditto.
25. Ditto—Boarding House—Ditto.

THE ROYAL CIRCUS AND SURREY THEATRE.

Aug. 24.—"*La Rose d'Amour*" of the French theatre, furnished us with a new and pleasing amusement for this evening, under the title of "*Red Riding Hood; or, The Wolf of the Forest of Ardenne.*" This popular story has, however, undergone great alterations, and improvements, both from the nursery and French originals, and its present outline is as follows:—*Prince Alidor* (Huntley), by his general admiration and seduction of the young females in his dominions, has gained the surname of "*the Wolf*;" and in consequence, incurs the displeasure of the *Fairy of the Rose* (Miss Taylor), his guardian spirit. An accident introduces to the Prince, *Simplette*, or *Red Riding Hood* (Mrs. Orger), who is then about to be married to *Simple*, a villager, (Fitzwilliam). *Alidor* and his lords immediately endeavour to circumvent both her lover and each other, but by the interference of the benevolent fairy, *Simplette* is preserved from them, and the Prince is taught to be the future guardian of innocence instead of its destroyer. Throughout the whole of this entertaining burletta, the performers conducted themselves in the most spirited and successful manner; and this, when added to the beauty of the scenery, and the interest of the incidents, will, we doubt not, procure for it a large share of popular encouragement and applause.

Sept. 7.—A pantomime intended for the exhibition of some American scenery, entitled "*The Sea Serpent! or, Harlequin Yankee,*" was performed for the first time to-night. Its story consists in the enchantment of a young female, who is betrothed to a native chief, and who is guarded by an immense sea snake; to the fury of which, after her lover's imprudent loss of a talisman, intended for her deliverance, and her own refusal of a lover provided for her by the enchanter, they are both devoted. *Onondago* has already been devoured, and *Squinacoosta* is expecting the same fate, when the kind fairy of the talisman appears, and after declaring that they shall wander until it is again recovered, changes her to *Columbine*, and restores her lover in the form of *Harlequin*. The usual pantomimic adventures then commence, wherein much mirth, beautiful scenery, and good mechanism are displayed; till at length the magic tomahawk is regained, and the enchanters who were disguised as the *Lover*, *Pantaloon*, and *Clown*, become the prey of the Sea Snake. This pantomime, with the acting of Misses Simpson and R. Adcock, and Messrs. Ridgway and Kirby, excited much well-merited applause.

Sept. 4—Lillo's terrific tragedy of "*Fatal Curiosity,*" was this evening introduced to a Surrey audience, under the title of "*The Murdered Guest*" and

was received with loud applauses. Huntley and Miss Taylor appeared to much advantage in the characters of the elder *Wilmot* and his wife, and rendered many passages most powerfully effective. Watkins, Clifford, and Mrs. Bryan, were also very successful in the parts of *Young Wilmot*, *Eustace*, and *Charlotte*: and the shipwreck in the commencement forms a most imposing and striking *exordium* to the tragic events which are to follow.

Sept. 21.—"The Manager's Night" again proved the very high public and private respect entertained for Mr. T. Dibdin, and needed not the attraction of an interesting new Melo-Drame, entitled "*The Invincible Witness!*" to have drawn together the very brilliant and crowded audience which was assembled in the Surrey Theatre this evening.

PERFORMANCES.

1818.
Aug. 27. Constantine and Valeria—Red Riding Hood—Roderick Random.
28. Ditto—Ditto—Vicar of Wakefield.
29. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
31. Duke and the Devil—Queen of Golconda—Red Riding Hood.
Sept. 1. Trick for Trick—Fatal Island—Red Riding Hood.
2. Humphrey Clinker—Queen of Golconda—Ditto.
3. Three Times Three—Ditto—Ditto.
4. 5, 6, 7; or, Pay me my Wages—Fatal Island—Ditto.
5. Waggery in Wapping—Queen of Golconda—Red Riding Hood.

1818.
Sept. 7. Trick for Trick—Sea Serpent; or, Harlequin Yankee—Ferdinand, Count Fathom—Ditto.
8. Sea Serpent—Lolonois—Ditto.
9. Ditto—Kouli Khan—Ditto.
10. Ditto—Three Talismans—Ditto.
11. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
14 to 19. Red Riding Hood—Murdered Guest—Sea Serpent.
21. Ditto — Invisible Witness; or, The Chapel in the Wood—Ditto.
23. Midas—Ditto—Tom Thumb.
24. Red Riding Hood—Ditto—Ditto.

POETRY.

WINTER IN THE COUNTRY TO WINTER IN TOWN.

WONDROUS dull, I confess!—while the north-wind is blowing,
And nothing on earth but the icicles growing,
I'll write to you, coz;—tho' 'tis scarcely in reason
To send you a letter so much out of season;—
So distant we live, it had better be undone—
'Tis six months at least ere 'twill reach you in London!
While you at the Wells, the Parade, or Pavillion,
Send cards to a thousand and bow to a million,
Seek health from gas pipes, or platina and wire,
Or go out to sea in a chariot of fire,
I pine on plumb gruel, oat-cake, and salt salmon,
With chilblains and charcoal, mince-pies and backgammon,
The wide chimney smoking—the frozen boys sneezing,
Red squires and grey gossips the ale-posset seizing;
While nuts on the hearth false or true hearts discover,
And Maud hides the mistletoe-branch from her lover—
To what would a rhymer compare us?—in verity,
Poor *me* to *Adversity*—you to *Prosperity*.
Now mark, and don't frown—if I'm well understood,
How easy my simile is to make good:
You open your reign in the glory of June,
Like Fortune's young heiress in Life's summer noon;
With new vis-a-vis and barouche you come out
To park and to play, to court-gala and rout!
O'er caps, cards, and concerts, unrivall'd preside,
Of Pleasure the queen and of Fashion the guide,
Rose-cream at your toilet, gilt cards at your door,
Of nod*dees* two thousand—of friends fifty score—
At one, all the news from Spitzbergen and Platn—
At two, Albemarle-street, gas, granite, and stratn—
At three, the pavè, the bazaar, or the Row—
At four, half a glance at the new crape rouleau;
At five—mercy, heav'n!—is no new novel come?
Well, drive to Frescati's—Bell's—Colburn's—and Home!

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Then, then comes the glory!—on *your*
Winter night,
What garlands, what perfumes, what stars
of new light!
All midsummer's flowers at your feet, and
of all
The fruits of all seasons, the prime at your
call——
O Fortune!—how near on thy feathery
throne
Art thou to the pageant of Winter in ton!
So brief and so frail are the dear-purchas'd
flow'rs
That strew thy gay carpet and cling to thy
bow'rs—
Unwillingly forc'd the dull pageant to
deck,
A mock'ry to-day, and to-morrow a
wreck;
Most bright when most joyless, as when the
sun goes,
The west all its gold, rouge, and foppery
shows:
And thou in the toys by thy wantonness
bought;
Like Asia's poor fly in the flow'r-cup art
caught;
Pomp, gay and full-blown, spreads its soft
silky snare,
And Peace, like the emerald insect, dies
there!—
I, plain rustic Winter, my cottage-fire trim,
Like haggard Adversity meagre and grim,
Bare thorns round my pathway, hoar
frosts on my thatch,
But only the friends of my heart lift the
latch!
Friends fearless of storms as the holly that
twines
Round Industry's hearth when the yule-
faggot shines.
The straw roof is dear while the tempest
blows loud,
And Reason sees comforts in Poverty's
cloud;
Slow, silent, and soft as the snow-wreaths
they fall,
But swiftly they spread till they whiten
o'er all!
Prosperity's slave, shallow Fashion loves
thee,
Brisk Industry, Wisdom, and Health, follow *me*:
Of Reason the fruit, and of Pleasure the
flow'r,
Owe ripeness and bloom to my rigorous
hour.
A season of shadows, of blights, and of
frost,
Comes next, when the pomp of thy revels
is lost;
While I for the sunshine of summer prepare,
And open Life's garden, by me made more
fair:
Gay Spring follows me with her hyacinth-
crown,
But dull sighing Autumn ends Winter in
Town.

V.

ON SEEING A HUMAN SKULL IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE.

"JUST emblem both of Law and Death!
Thou eloquent *Memento Mori!*
Who tell'st, without a tongue, or breath,
Volumes in one sad common story!

Could not the grave itself secure thee
From the foul fangs of *Doe* and *Roe*-
Men?
Or, did Young Latitat procure thee
To awe his clients by thine omen?"

Thus, I a human skull address'd,
That glared 'mong skins and papers
ghastly;
'Twas out of place, must be confess'd,
Yet the strange sight amused me vastly.

But little look'd I, when I spoke,
To be replied to, by the object,
When instantly, my heedless joke
In answer the sepulchral nob, check'd:

"If thou be some litigious novice,
That would'st have sacrifice, not mercy,
And therefore hurriest to this office,
Hear, and learn wisdom—witty Sir, see

To what a state of deprivation,
Have many a plaintiff and defendant
Been brought by furious litigation;
—Such is thy fate, thou may'st depend
on't.

For in nine cases out of ten,
The law not only picks thy pocket;
But draws thy very teeth, nay e'en
Pulls both thine eyes out from the socket;

Blinds thee to all the truth of life,
Or plunges thee in such a dark case,
That seldom thou escap'st the strife
With more than just thy naked carcase:

And this, thou see'st thou can'st not save
Entire from this keen lawyer's *capias*,
Who while thy bones rot in the grave,
Detains thy head, by *scire facias*:

So, when my spirit made its exit,
By writ, *ne exeat*, he'd have striv'n
T'have [illegible] back still more to vex it,
Could he have found his way to Heav'n.

Bear then thy wrongs, whate'er the evil,
And be contented to bewail 'em;
For tho' the lawyer may be civil,
Know, *summum Jus*, is *summum malum*.

And for th' advice I've giv'n, be grateful,
And take my head from 'mong these
papers;
For sure enough, this durance hateful,
Gives e'en a jawless skull the vapours.

The church-yard's near,—just o'er that
wall,—
Go, bury it with rites religious;
So, may those miseries ne'er befal
Thee, that await a head litigious."—

"Thy wish," said I, "I'll grant precisely,
For know, in me thou'rt not mistaken;
And thou hast spoken full as wisely
As brazen head of Friar Bacon:

I'll see thee laid beneath the sod,
'Spite of the Man of Law's objection;
Tho' near the church, *he's* far from God,
Who robs thy skull of Resurrection."
Now listen, Lawyer, to my moral;
Not all thy legal pleas shall save thee,
When at the judgment-seat, before all,
Quick and dead, this skull shall brave thee;

Shall tell of all thy subtle doings,
Thy quirks, and quibbles with thy clients,
Thy fierce arrests, thy cruel swings,
And all the cheats of legal science.

Buy off this witness then, as often
Thou'st done before, with much less merit;
Bury this *caput mortuum*, soften
The angry feelings of its spirit.

For sure as death, thy skull as brainless
Will one day be as this before us,
And then thou'lt find thy law will gain less
By writs and briefs, than deeds decorous:

Then too, as sure as eggs are eggs,
And thou a lawyer art, good C——y,
Should old Nick take thee by the legs,
He'll not give time for legal parley:

For in the cause,—" Nick *versus* Lawyer,"
If all success should be dependent
On which is prov'd the worst destroyer,
Verdict must go—against defendant;

And, Sir, no motion for new trial
In bar of judgment will avail thee;
Death and Old Nick take no denial;
They'll have their bond, and none can bail thee:

Bethink thee then, tho' thou'st thy head full
Of arguments 'gainst special juries,
How thou shalt set aside the dreadful
Sentence that gives thee to the Furies;

Who worse than all thy bailiffs, then shall
Hunt thee throughout th'infernal regions:
Nor shall the Black Dwarf's dark credential,
Nor all his democratic legions,

From their fell gripe his tool deliver;
There, treason's influence is ended;
Lawyer! below, thou'lt find, *for ever*
The " Habeas Corpus" is suspended!—

CLIENTULUS.

TO HER WHO DESERVES IT.

ADDRESSED, AND INSCRIBED TO MISS V——.

" No envy mingles with my praise,
Though could my heart repine;
At any Poet's happier lays,
It would,—it must at *Thine!*"

COWPER.

ROUND the cloud-kissing margin of Helicon's spring,
To the lute of *Apollo* the Graces were dancing;
But the Muses had quarrell'd, and now to their King,
To beg his decision, their steps were advancing.

Yet deem not, that their's was that contest of hate,
Which sours with its passions all mortal debate;—
No!—Harmony e'en from their discord arose,
And when friends *thus* dispute, they can never be foes!
—But now for the cause,—To a daughter of earth,
Whom Science, and Poetry, blest at her birth,
The Sisters had given so much of their art,
And so much with their *protegée's* skill were delighted;
That, while *each* wish'd to rule unrestrain'd in her heart,
They *all* were averse to sway o'er it united.

Cried *Thalia*,—" She's mine!—every trace of her pen
Has shewn it already,—will prove it again,—
Lampidosa's wild Legends, all genius, are glowing
With wit, like our Helicon's rill, ever flowing;
Not dismal, and sad, like a *Melo-drame*, darkling!
But lively and bright, with *my* gaiety sparkling,—
While *Humanity's pleasures* proclaim in each line,
That their Authoress *must* be a pupil of mine!"

With an air somewhat proud,—like a Goddess when vext,—
Stern *Melpomene* spoke, and her claim advanced next;
To her Sister she said,—" Flirting trifler! away,—
Shall the mind which I've form'd for all hearts to admire;
Yield its powers to the fancies of *thy* fickle sway,
And be ruled by the whims of the laughing *Thalia?*
Forbid it, those feelings inspired by her lay,
When the *Rosebud of Britain* had faded away!
When the *Bride's Dirge* of death round the *Green Island* floated,
And its voice o'er the *Silver Sea*,—woe had denoted!—
Like my BYRON she thrills every nerve of the soul,
Terror, pity, and love, own *her* magic controul,
And spell-bound by *me*, with dark Tragedy's zone,
The strains of fair ANNA, are strains of my own!"

'Twould be useless to tell, all the *con's*, and the *pro's*,
And the pleadings,—which long before *Phœbus* arose,

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Now Clio,—Euterpé,—Calliopé,—join'd
To establish *their* claims to the realm of her mind,
Till at length, said *Apollo*,—"Let jarring no more,
Be heard from those lips, which all Music should be;
But soften your glances, and peace to restore,
Attend *my* decision, and mark *my* decree.
To none but *to me* can your ANNA belong,—
Who dare claim without rival, this votary of song?
When, e'en by yourselves it is own'd, that Earth's daughter
Excells all alike, in the arts ye have taught her;—
No more then, betwixt ye, her talents shall lay,
She must be your *equal*,—the Muse of her day!
And, trust me, *her* genius your own will advance,
For *all* gifts shall unite, in—THE MUSE OF ROMANCE!"

Thursday, Sept. 24, 1818. J. T.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE.

INDIA-BOARD, AUGUST 26.

A DESPATCH has been received at the East India House, from the Governor General in Council at Bombay, dated the 11th April, 1818, of which despatch and its enclosures the following are extracts and copies:—

The Governor's despatch enumerates the different enclosures, and after alluding to certain letters from Sir J. Malcolm to Mr. Secretary Adams, stating that Cheetoo and Ranjun had delivered themselves up to the Nabob of Bhopaul, proceeds as follows:—

We had hoped from this last communication to have had the satisfaction of congratulating your Honourable Committee on the complete subjugation of all the Pindarry chieftains, but we are sorry to observe, that by a letter received by our Chief Secretary from Sir John Malcolm, of a date subsequent to his official despatch, he has since heard that Cheetoo and Ranjun had made off, and gone towards their old haunts on the Nerbudda, and that his troops had proceeded to the southward in consequence.

We have the honour to intimate, for the information of your Honourable Committee, that we have just received accounts of the surrender of the fort of Wassota * to the force under Brigadier General Pritzler; and we have the pleasure to add that the two British officers, Lieutenants Hunter and Morrison, have been at length released from the hands of the enemy, having been detained in confinement in that fort.

The forts † of Seedghur and Bhugwanghur, in the province of Salsee, have also been reduced by the force under the command of Lieut. Col. Imlauk, C. B.

[Here follows a despatch from Sir T. Hislop, dated the 23d of January, inclosing a Report from General Munro, of an affair with Cass Row Gokhlah on the 23d of December, of which we have already inserted an account from the Bombay Papers.]

A despatch from this same General, dated the 28th of January, contains a Report from Sir W. G. Keir, stating the particulars of a successful attack on the depot of the Pindarry Chiefs at Mundapee, in which 100 of their followers were destroyed, without any loss on our side; also a Report from Major Newal, stating the surrender of Dummul on the 1st of January, with its garrison of 450 men.

A despatch from the same General, dated the 31st of January, incloses a Report from Col. Heath, stating, that on the evening of the 25th he attacked 1500 Pindarrees, encamped at Kunnode, under Cheetoo, Ranjun, &c. but that most of them escaped by dispersing in small bodies, leaving in the hands of the British two elephants, 110 camels, about 190 horses of all descriptions, and other property. On our side only two sepoys were slightly wounded. On the part of the enemy three were killed, and a great number of them were carried off wounded. This despatch also encloses a Report from Gen. Pritzler, of a skirmish with the Peishwa's cavalry on the 17th of January, in which they were driven off with the loss of 100 men and 100 horses. The loss on our side was one man of the 7th light cavalry wounded, and one horse of the 22d, and one of the 7th cavalry missing.

Extract of a letter from Brigadier General Sir J. Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S. to Lieut. General Sir T. Hislop, Commander in Chief, dated Camp, at Nimbekarah, the 15th of Feb 1818.

The expectation I entertained from the first, that Jeswut Row Bhow would surrender, has not been disappointed. That Chief yesterday came into my camp, and gave himself up, avowing that he did so unconditionally, in the hope that his volun-

* A strong fort, situated in the southern part of the Peishwa's dominions; its position is not precisely known, but it is supposed to be about 20 or 30 miles south of Sattarah.

† Situated in the Southern Concan, near Malwan.

tary submission would recommend him to the forgiveness and liberal consideration of his sovereign, Dowlut Row Scindiah, and the British Government.

I demanded from Jeswunt Row Bhow, the moment he arrived in camp, orders for the delivery to the British Government of the forts of Dealghur and Cumulneere. By a letter I have received from General Donkin, who is advancing into Mewar, the former had surrendered previous to the arrival of orders, but that for the evacuation of Cumulneere will be in time, and may, I hope, prevent the necessity of an attack upon that fortress.

The whole of this part of Mewar has been for some time subject to the depredations of Duleel Khan, who, residing at this place, which is a jagheer of the family of Ameer Khan, has for eight years past laid the neighbouring country under contribution. To this chief, who had, on the representation of Capt. Caulfield, separated his interests from those of Jeswunt Row Bhow, a few days before the latter was attacked, [the particulars of this engagement have not been officially received] I sent a message, with an offer of service for him and his followers; and at the same time plainly informed him, that if he did not accept it, he must disband all his followers and leave the country, otherwise he should be treated as a freebooter. He first sent a party of horse, and afterwards came himself into my camp, and accepted the offer I made him of service. Both men and horses are of an excellent description. They will be useful recruits to the Poonah auxiliary horse, and taking them into pay has already had the effect of giving confidence to the inhabitants of this quarter, who are returning to villages which, owing to these and other lawless freebooters (in the employ of Jeswut Row Bhow) have been deserted for years.

Copy of a Letter from Brigadier General Sir J. Malcolm to Sir T. Hislop, dated Camp, near Jawud, Feb. 17, 1818.

Sir,

I have great satisfaction in informing your Excellency that Kurreem Khan, the Pindarry Chief, gave himself up to me on the 15th inst. I had heard he was in the vicinity, and employed the agency of Meer Zuffier Ally to bring him in, making a general promise of pardon, and the future means of subsistence; Kurreem Khan states that he was compelled to leave Holkar's camp, on our declaring that we would not treat with that Prince while any Pindarrees were associated with them. He came to Jawud, and remained there behind his Durrah on account of illness, having previously received the protection of Jeswunt Row Bhow. He was in this place when it was attacked on the 29th ult.; he found on that occasion an asylum in the house of a poor inhabitant, where he remained till the night of the 30th, when he effected his escape to the hills, where he represents himself as having been wandering from village to village ever since in hourly alarm of being seized. This story is in part confirmed by one of his feet being much swelled by walking (to him an unusual exercise) and by his appearance when he came in.

He was at first much alarmed, but his confidence is restored, and he appears disposed to give every information in his power, both with respect to past events and to the actual condition and present places of concealment of the scattered remnants of his own tribe.

I trust your Excellency will consider the surrender of this Chief as important, as it is calculated, with other events, to mark the character of our complete triumph over the freebooters of Malwah.—

I have, &c.

J. Malcolm, Brig. Gen.

*Copy of a despatch from Lieut. General Sir T. Hislop, to the Governor General and Commander in Chief, dated Camp, at Talnair *, the 28th February, 1818.*

In my despatch of the 23d inst. I apprised your Lordship of my having taken possession of the fort of Sindwah, and of my intention to pursue my route to the southward on the following day. Having descended the Sindwah Ghaut without molestation from the Bheels †, I reached Kurrone on the 26th inst. and moved towards the Tapty at this place yesterday; on the march I received an intimation that the Killedar of Talnier had determined upon resisting the occupation of his fort by the British troops, and this, on my arrival before the place, I found to be correct, as he had already commenced a fire from a few guns and a number of matchlocks from the walls, upon our advanced parties.

On this I directed a reconnoissance to be made by the Quarter Master General, Lieut.-Col. Blacker, and the officers of engineers, with a company of light infantry, the deep ravines round the place preventing its accessibility on the service by the cavalry picquets; I sent at the same time a letter to the Killedar, warning him of the consequences which would ensue from his rebellion if persisted in; to this I received no answer, but I afterwards learned that it had been delivered to him.

The reconnoissance being completed, I directed the 10 six-pounders (including the horse artillery guns), and two five and a half inch howitzers, with some 12 pound rockets to be brought into position, so as to knock off, in as great a degree as such limited means would admit of, the defences

* A fort ceded by Holkar to the British Government, situated upon the Tapty, about 80 miles west of Burhaupoor.

† The Bheels are aboriginal inhabitants, who, being driven by their Mahomedan and Mahratta conquerors to the mountains, have continued to maintain some independence, and to subsist by plunder.

of the gateway. These opened with admirable effect about eleven o'clock from the heights on which the pettah is situated, from about 100 to 300 yards distant from the walls, the enemy keeping up an occasional fire from his guns, and a sharp one from his matchlocks, by which several casualties occurred.

A second reconnoissance having been made by Lieut. Colonel Blacker, who advanced to the outer gate for the purpose, I determined upon storming it, in the hope that at all events a lodgment might be made within; two six-pounders were accordingly brought, under cover, close to the gateway, and the flank companies of his Majesty's Royal Scots and Madras European regiment, under Major Gordon, of the former corps, supported by the rifle battalion, the 3d light infantry, and the picquets, under Major Knowles, were brought from camp for this purpose.

Meantime the Killedar, alarmed at these preparations, and at the effect of the batteries, sent to solicit terms. He was desired to open his gates, and to surrender himself and his garrison unconditionally, which he promised to do. Some delay, however, taking place, and the day beginning to decline, the guns and Europeans were brought up to the first gate, which was, however, entered by the Europeans at the side by single files, without requiring to be blown open; the next gate was found open, and at the third the Killedar came out by the wicket, with a number of banyans (Gentoo servants) whom he had on the previous evening forced into the fort from the pettah, and surrendered himself to the Adjutant General, Lieut. Colonel Conway. The party advanced through another gate, and found the fifth, which led into the body of the place, shut, and the Arabs within still insisting upon terms. After some delay the wicket of this gate was opened from within, and Lieut. Colonel Macgregor Murray and Major Gordon entered by it with two or three officers, and ten or twelve grenadiers of the Royal Scots, who were leading. I lament to state to your Lordship, that this gallant band was immediately attacked by the treacherous Arabs within, before adequate aid could be given from the wicket. In a moment they were fired upon, and struck down with spears and arrows. The intrepid Major Gordon and Capt. Macgregor resigned their invaluable lives at this spot, and Lieut. Col. Murray was wounded in several places with daggers before he had time to draw his sword to defend himself. I have no common satisfaction, however, in acquainting your Lordship that this brave officer is doing well; as are also, I am happy to add, Capt. O'Brien, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. Anderson, of engineers; Lieut. Macgregor, of his Majesty's Royal Scots; and Lieut. Chanval, of the 2d Madras native regiment, who were wounded, the two former at the batteries, and the two latter at the wicket.

When the attack commenced at the inner gate, the outer one was directed by Lieutenant Colonel Conway to be blown open, while the fire from the batteries covered the assault; 30 or 40 of the leading grenadiers having, in the mean time, succeeded in getting through the wicket, the garrison took shelter in the houses in the fort, whence they still opposed an obstinate resistance; but the remainder of the storming party having by this time got into the place, the whole of the garrison, consisting of about 300 men, of whom a considerable number were Arabs, were put to the sword; a severe example, indeed, but absolutely necessary, and one which I have no doubt will produce the most salutary effect on the future operations in this province.

The Killedar I ordered to be hanged on one of the bastions immediately after the place fell. Whether he was accessary or not to the subsequent treachery of his men, his execution was a punishment justly due to his rebellion in the first instance, particularly after the warning he had received in the morning.

Our casualties, besides the irreparable loss sustained in Major Gordon and Captain Macgregor, your Lordship will perceive, by the accompanying return of killed and wounded, are much less numerous than might have been expected from the desperate nature of the service on which the troops were engaged.

The conduct of the whole of the general, personal, and divisional staff, on this occasion, merited, as usual, my highest approbation and best acknowledgments. I have inclosed transcript of my general order of this date, and to be, with the greatest respect, &c.

T. Hislop, Lieut. Gen.

Total Killed and Wounded.—1 major, 1 captain, 2 noncommissioned officers, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 13 rank and file, wounded.

Officers Killed.—His Majesty's Royal Scots—Major Gordon and Captain Macgregor.

Wounded.—Staff—Lieut. Col. Macgregor Murray, Deputy Adjutant General of his Majesty's Forces, severely; Captain H. O'Brien, Assistant Adjutant General, severely.

His Majesty's Royal Scots—Lieut. M'Gregor, severely.

Engineers—Lieut. Anderson, severely.

2d Reg. Nat. Inf. 1st Batt.—Ensign Chanval, severely.

[Here follows the General Orders issued by Sir J. Hislop, conveying to the army his thanks for the zeal and gallantry displayed in the attack upon Talnier; also several despatches, announcing the surrender of a number of hill forts, the capture of which has been already stated.]

Extract from a Dispatch from Sir J. Malcolm to Mr. Adam, dated Camp, Ougein, March 23, 1818.

As I deemed it of some consequence to come to an early settlement with Kurreem Khan, the Pindaree chief, respecting his future place of residence, I entered into a full discussion with him upon the subject, the result of which has been his cheerful acquiescence in the plan I proposed of his receiving lands in the province of Goruckpore, for the support of himself and family, and immediate dependents.

Kader Buksh, the principal chief of the Holkar Shahee Pindarees, accompanies the party with Kureem Khan; this chief commanded 3000 horse, 800 infantry, and four guns.

The Pindaree chiefs and their families leave Ougein to-day; a guard of one subidar and 30 men of the Russell brigade (who have leave to go to Hindoostan), accompany them; their route is by Kota, Kerowly, Agra, and Allahabad. I have furnished them with letters and passports to facilitate their journey; and have promised they shall have permission to remain at the village of Meer Zuffer Ally, in the district of Allahabad, till lands are allotted for them at Goruckpore.

A dispatch from Lieut. Colonel Stanhope gives the particulars of an attack upon the Pindarees, the substance of which is given in the subjoined document:—

Extract from Division Orders by Major General Sir W. G. Keir, K. H. T.

Camp, at Debalpoor, March 13, 1818.

The Major General is happy to publish to the division the following particulars of an action between a detachment from his Majesty's 17th dragoons, under Lieut. Col. the Hon. L. Stanhope, and 300 Pindarees, commanded by Cheetoo in person, which has added to the deserved reputation of that gallant corps, and reflects the highest credit on the officers and men employed on the occasion:—"Information having been communicated to Lieut. Col. the Hon. L. Stanhope of a considerable party of Pindarees having appeared within a forced march of his camp, a detachment was immediately put in motion, and arrived within sight of the enemy, after a march of 30 miles; the dragoons immediately formed and attacked them, and after a show of resistance, they betook themselves to flight, closely pursued by our detachment, who cut down upwards of 200 horsemen. Cheetoo, conspicuous by his dress and black charger, narrowly escaped falling into our hands, but was saved by the extraordinary speed of his horse."

The Major General begs to express his thanks to Lieut. Col. the Hon. L. Stanhope, for the promptitude and vigour with which the arrangements were made for the attack, and the spirit with which it was conducted; and he returns his acknowledgments to the whole of the detachment for the intrepidity and activity which they displayed during the attack and pursuit of the enemy. The conduct of Captain Adams and Cornet Marriott has been represented to the Major General in the most favourable terms, and he is most happy to express his unqualified approbation of the gallantry of both these officers. Lieut. Jervis's unremitting exertions have been repeatedly brought to the Major General's notice, and he feels thoroughly sensible of their importance on this occasion from the exercise he has had of that officer's valuable services.

TUESDAY, SEPT 1.

This Gazette notifies that the Prince Regent has been pleased to approve of the following regiments being permitted to bear on their colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to them, the distinctions undermentioned; viz.

91st Regiment, the words: "Pyrennees" "Nivelle" "Nive" and "Orthes."

29th Regiment the words "Vimiera" "Talavera" and "Albuera." And the 53d Regiment the word "Talevera."

SATURDAY, SEPT 5.

This Gazette notifies the appointment of Sir J. Hislop, a Knight Commander of the order of the Bath; Samuel M'Cormick, Esq. Sheriff Depute of Bute; Robert Bruce, Esq. Sheriff Depute of Argyle, and same Walker, Esq. Sheriff Depute of Galloway.

TUESDAY, SEPT 8.

This Gazette notifies that the Prince Regent has approved of Mr. Peter Emanuel Schaw as his Danish Majesty's consul at Plymouth, and for the parts in the counties of Devon and Cornwall, it also contains the appointment of Charles Robert Huddelsey, of Kerton Lindsey in the County of Lincoln, Gentleman, to be a master extraordinary in the high court of chancery.

TUESDAY, SEPT 15.

This Gazette notifies, that the Parliament which stands prorogued to Friday, the 2d day of October next should be further prorogued to Thursday, the 12th day of November following, and that the convocations of Canterbury and York, which stand prorogued to Saturday, the 3d of October next, should be further prorogued to Friday the 13th of November following. It also contains the appointment of James Wardrop, Esq. Surgeon Extraordinary to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

SATURDAY, SEPT 19.

This Gazette notifies that the Prince Regent has been pleased to direct that the 2d Battalion of the 60th foot, shall be cloathed, equipped, and trained as a rifle corps.

ABSTRACT OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE *Secretary* to the SOCIETY of GUARDIANS for the PROTECTION of TRADE, has stated by a Circular to its Members thereof, that the persons undernamed; viz.—

JOHN THOMAS, formerly a fringe maker, 8, George-street, Adelphi;

THOMAS NEWSON, carpenter, Sheffield-street, Clare-market;

JOHN DAVIS, fringe maker, George-yard, Crown-street, Soho;

are reported to that Society as improper to be proposed to be balloted for as members thereof.

The Secretary also informs the members that bills for different sums, dated *London*, drawn in the firm of THOS. PROTHERO and Co. upon Messrs. THOS. BARRON and Co. *merchants, Langbourn Chambers, Fenchurch-street, London*; one accepted, "*payable at Messrs.* GOSLING, SHARP, and Co. *Bankers, London*;" and another, accepted, "*payable at* HARRIS, SANDERSON, and HARRIS, *Lombard-street, London*," have been lately given in payment for goods; but that, on application to Messrs. GOSLINGS and SHARPE, and to Messrs. HARRIS, SANDERSON, and HARRIS, it is found that the acceptors have not any account or connexion with either of these houses.

Also, that a bill has come into the hands of a member of that society, dated *Manchester*, drawn in the name of WILLIAM BRIERLEY, in favour of Mr. JOHN RIDGWAY, upon Mr. JOHN BAILEY, No. 4, Salter's Hall Court, London; and accepted, payable at ROGERS, TOWGOOD, and Co. and indorsed JOHN RIDGWAY, with other names. But, on its being presented at ROGERS and Co.'s it is found that they know nothing of the acceptor; and, on enquiry at No. 4, Salter's Hall-court, no such person is resident there; but the servant girl says a great many enquiries of the same nature are daily being made.

And the secretary also states, that RICHARD ANDERTON, mentioned in August, 1817; and the Rev. THOS. STRETTON, mentioned in May last, have lately been both met in London by one of the committee.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

"*Windsor Castle, Sept. 5.*

His Majesty has been exceedingly quiet and comfortable through the last month, but without any alteration in the state of his disorder.

"*H. Halford,*
"*M. Baillie,*
"*W. Heberden,*
"*J. Willis,*
"*R. Willis.*"

SEPT. 5. Her Majesty, we regret to state, has been gradually relapsing ever since Wednesday, the 2d of September; and since Sunday, she has experienced a recurrence of all the most distressing symptoms of her complaint. Since her relapse, the Queen has reiterated her desire to be at Windsor, and a number of contrivances have been thought of to render her removal practicable. Among others, a kind of easy chair, upon very light springs, placed within a barouche, from which the seats had been taken out, was sent down to Kew, last week; but the body of the carriage was not sufficiently commodious to allow of the necessary recumbent position of the chair; and, we understand, that her Majesty's old landau is to be prepared upon the same principle. Sir Henry Halford, Sir Francis Milman, and Mr. Keate, have been in almost continual attendance upon her Majesty.

The following are the official bulletins from the Queen's physicians at Kew, respecting her Majesty's health:—

Sept. 3. "The Queen has had a refreshing sleep during the night, but still continues indisposed. (Signed)

"*H. Halford,*
"*F. Milman.*"

Sept. 4. "The Queen continues much in the same state as yesterday, although her Majesty's night has been but an indifferent one." (*Signed as above.*)

Sept. 5. "Her Majesty has not had a good night, and continues much the same." (*Signed as above.*)

Sept. 6. "The Queen continued very ill throughout the whole of yesterday, but her Majesty has had a good night, and is a little better this morning." (*Signed as above.*)

Sept. 7. "Her Majesty was better throughout the whole of yesterday, and has had a good night." (*Signed as above.*)

Sept. 8. "Her Majesty had but little sleep in the fore part of the night, but continues much the same as yesterday." (*Signed as above.*)

Sept. 9. "The Queen has passed a good night, and is a little better this morning." (*Signed as above.*)

Sept. 10. "Her Majesty has passed a good night, but remains nearly in the same state as yesterday." (*Signed as above.*)

Sept. 11. "There is no material alteration in the state of the Queen's health since yesterday, although her Majesty has had some good sleep in the last night." (*Signed as above.*)

Sept. 12. "The Queen has had an indifferent night, and her Majesty remains much indisposed, but without any material alteration in her symptoms." (*Signed as above.*)

Sept. 13. "The Queen has had a very

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good night, but her Majesty's symptoms continue without any alteration in them."

(*Signed as above.*)

Sept. 14. "The Queen has not had a good night, but is as well this morning as she was yesterday."

(*Signed as above.*)

Sept. 15. "Her Majesty had some good sleep in the early part of last night, but her rest was broken towards the morning; the symptoms, however, do not appear to have been increased." (*Signed as above.*)

Sept. 16. "Her Majesty passed a good night, and appears this morning a little recruited by her sleep."

(*Signed as above.*)

Sept. 17. The Queen did not rest so well last night as her Majesty did on the preceding night, and is nor so well to-day as on the morning of yesterday."

(*Signed as above.*)

Sept. 18. "The Queen has had a very bad night, and her Majesty continues very much indisposed." (*Signed as above.*)

Sept. 19. The Queen has had some good sleep in the early part of the night, but her Majesty is still much indisposed."

(*Signed as above.*)

Sept. 20. "The Queen has not had a good night, and there is no alteration in the symptoms of her Majesty's complaint."

(*Signed as above.*)

Sept. 21. "The Queen had more sleep last night than in the preceding night. Her Majesty continues much the same to-day as yesterday." (*Signed as above.*)

Sept. 22. "The Queen has had sleep in the night, but the symptoms of her Majesty's complaint are not improved."

(*Signed as above.*)

Sept. 23. The Queen has had some good sleep in the night, by which her Majesty appears this morning to be a little refreshed." (*Signed as above.*)

Sept. 24. "The Queen has not had a good night—there is no material alteration in the symptoms of her Majesty's complaint."

(*Signed as above.*)

Sept. 25. The Queen has slept well in the night, and is a little better this morning than she was yesterday."

(*Signed as above.*)

Sept. 26. "The Queen has slept well in the night; but her Majesty's complaint is much in the same state this morning as yesterday." (*Signed as above.*)

At length the Official Dispatches from the ships employed on the Discovery of the North west Passage have been received, and we understand are most satisfactory. They are dated July 28th, at which time the *Isabella* and the *Alexander* were in lat. 75. 30. N. long. 60. 30. W. well over to the American coast, the weather serene and perfectly clear. The variation of the compass, by accurate observations repeatedly made on board both ships, was 89. and the dip 84. 30. which led them to conclude that they were approaching very nearly to the Magnetic Pole. It had been perfectly calm, and the sea as smooth as glass for three or four days, and the current drifted them to the South-eastward, which raised their hopes of an open passage round the point of America, from which quarter it appeared to proceed. All the way up the middle of Davis's Strait they skirted an unbroken field of ice on the left, but as they proceeded it became thinner and apparently rotten, and they were sanguine that the moment the breeze sprung up the ice to the westward would open them a passage, and allow them to reach the northern shores of America. The utmost harmony prevailed among the Officers and every part of the ship's company, and all were in perfect health. Such is the substance of the accounts which we have been able to learn. There are abundance of private letters to the friends and relations of those who have embarked in this most important and interesting enterprize.

An order from the Dutch government to prohibit the exportation of potatoes from Holland, reached the Custom-house at Rotterdam on the 4th instant.

Letters have been received from Surinam of the end of July, which state, that a fever prevailed there, which was so malignant in its nature, that it carried off the individual attacked by it in four or five hours.

Advices from Spain inform us that several thousand troops are to be sent to the Floridas and South America with all possible expedition, a sufficient number of Spanish vessels having at length been procured for that purpose. The Russian men of war, it is now found, are not seaworthy for so long a voyage.

An article from Madrid states, that a very long royal schedule had been issued, for the purpose of dividing the public debt of Spain into two portions; one of which is to bear an interest of three per cent. and the other to produce no interest; and of levying additional taxes upon letters of nobility, carriages, servants, &c. in order to defray the amount of interest thus charged.

Letters from Bordeaux, dated the 1st inst. mention a rise in the price of grain of almost every description throughout Guyenne, and several agricultural districts of Languedoc, occasioned by the very large purchases made on account of foreign speculators. Some rain had lately fallen in the vicinity of Bordeaux, which had been partially useful, but the great evil of the long drought was past remedy, and the owners of the vineyards will reap a very poor harvest, comparatively with what they expected, the grape having been in several quarters literally burnt up.

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BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Cheltenham, the lady of Sir Henry Bembury, K.C.B. of a daughter.

Lately, at Bishop's-court, Isle of Man, the Right Hon. Lady Sarah Murrey, of a son.

SEPT. 1. At Beckford-row, Walworth, Mrs. Fossett, of a son.

4. At Wanstead, the lady of T. A. Curtis, Esq. of a son.

5. At Rochester, the lady of Rear-admiral Sir John Gore, K. C. B. of a daughter.

9. At the Right Hon. Lady Collingwood's, in York-place, the Hon. Mrs. A. Denny, of a son.

In Sidmouth-street, Mecklenburgh-square, the lady of the Rev. J. W. Vivian, of a son.

10. At Welwyn, the lady of Henry Fynes, Esq. M.P. of a daughter.

11. Mrs. Cresswell, of a son.

18. At Cheltenham, the lady of Captain Sulivan, of the Royal Horse Guards, of a son and heir.

19. In Jermyn-street, the Right Hon. Lady Sinclair, of a daughter.

In Curzon-street, Mayfair, the lady of Dr. Turner, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, John Chillcot, Esq. of Bridport, to Clara, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Jackson, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's.

AUG. 10. The Rev. Robert Faithful, A.M. of the University of Oxford, to Sarah Maxwell, daughter of Thomas Windle, Esq.

11. Mr. Richard Baylis, of Pudding-lane, to Mary Anne, daughter of James Hooper, Esq. of Holloway.

Viscount Normanby, son of the Earl of Mulgrave, to Maria, daughter of Sir Thos. H. Liddell, Bart. of Ravensworth-castle.

14. The Hon. A. Annesley, brother to the Earl of Mountnorris, to Sarah, daughter of B. Ainsworth, Esq. of Holliwell, Lancashire.

18. At Elsworth, Rob. John Turner, Esq. of Norwich, to Emma, daughter, of the Rev. M. Holworthy, of the former place,

19. The Rev. George Augustus Eliott Marsh, son of John Marsh, Esq. of the Victualling Board, to Julia, daughter of Thomas Murdoch, Esq. of Portland-place.

22. Mr. Jonathan Marchant, of Gerrard-street, Soho, to Miss Elizabeth Ellis, of Bedford street, Covent-garden.

The Rev. James Britton, M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, to Julia, daughter of the late Richard Down, Esq. banker, of Bartholomew-lane.

Lieut.-Colonel Octavius Carey, C.B. to Harriet-Herzel, daughter of Robert Perret Le Marshant, Esq. of Gurnsey.

27. The Rev. Edward Trevener, rector of Drewstegnton, Devon, to Marianne, daughter of James Cazenoue, Esq. of Broad-street.

29. George William Brande, Esq. to Mary-Ann-Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Horne, of Chiswick.

At Lewisham, Kent, Charles A. Saunders, Esq. to Mary, daughter of A. Rowlandson, Esq. of Sewalds, Essex.

30. At St. Faith's, by the Rev. M. A. Hatch, Mr. Thomas Farrance, of Leadenhall-street, to Temperance, youngest daughter of James Horwood, Esq.

SEPT. 1. At Paris, Christopher Salter, Esq. of West-end House, Bucks, to Mrs. Luther Watson, widow of the late Colonel Watson, of the 3d Dragoon Guards.

2. Mr. Hobson, of London, to Ursula, daughter of Stephen Marshall, Esq. of Bridlington.

John Wheatley, Esq. of the Rookery, Staffordshire, to Emily, widow of the late William St. Aubyn, Esq.

James Rawley, Esq. of Stourport, to Anna-Maria-Eliza, eldest daughter of Adam Clarke, L.L.D. F.A.S. of Millbrook, Lancashire.

The Rev. George Proctor, son of the late George Proctor, of Clurer-lodge, Berks, to Jane, daughter of John-Dwyer Collier, Esq. of Smellfield-place, Surrey.

3. Hart Logan, Esq. of Finsbury-square, to Mrs. Gillespie, widow of John Gillespie, Esq. of the same place.

John Pepper, Esq. of Bigonds, Essex, to Maria, daughter of Magens-Dorrien Magens, Esq. of Hommewood-lodge, Sussex.

4. The Rev. Henry Hoskins, rector of North Perrott, to Mary, daughter of the late Rev. William Philips, Martlock, Somersetshire.

5. Mr. Federic Cowper, of St. Paul's Church-yard, to Susanna-Lydia, daughter of Andrew John Nash, Esq. of Cornhill.

7. John Howell, M.D. of Clifton, to Maria, daughter of Robert Garden, Esq. of the same place.

8. Mr. George Carr, jun. of Stamford-street, to Sarah, daughter of Samuel-White Sweet, Esq. of Basinghall-street.

9. The Rev. J. Gould, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Wellstead, of Calbourne.

10. William S. Roscoe, Esq. son of Wm. Roscoe, Esq. of Liverpool, to Eliza, daughter of James Caldwell, Esq. of Linley Wood, Staffordshire.

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MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, aged 68. the Rev. T. Starkie, M. A. 38 years Vicar of Blockburn, Lancashire, and formerly fellow of St. John's College. B.A. 1771, M.A. 1774.

Lately, at the Vicarage-house, Kilmersdon, near Bath, the Rev. Daniel Drape, Rector of Sinton Parva, Monmouthshire.

Lately, at Upway, Dorset, John Gould, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace for that county.

Lately, at Canterbury, William Botiler, Esq. of Eastny, Kent, aged 72.

Lately, in Burnett-street, Bath, in the 87th year of his age, the Rev. Dr. Maxwell.

Lately, Alexander Graeme, Esq. Admiral of the Red.

Lately, at Bombay, George Deck, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's civil service, aged 78.

Lately, at Southampton, in the 35th year of his age, Captain James Brooke Ridge, of the Hon. East India Company's 21st Bengal regiment of Native Infantry.

MARCH 1. At Maheidpoor, in the East Indies, Captain Harry Norton, of the 19th regiment Madras, N. I. in the 31st year of his age.

AUG. 5. At Walthamstow, Mrs. Inglis, wife of John Inglis, Esq. of Mark-lane, sincerely lamented.

7. Aged 21, Maria, wife of William Sheve Arney, Esq. of Ponder's-end, and daughter of William C. Clarkson, Esq. of the same place.

9. In Madox-street, Captain Prater, R.N. aged 56.

At Basmouth, North Wales, John Melville, Esq. aged 65.

10. Mr. Thomas Walker, of Bermondsey.

19. Mr. Thomas Holloway, surgeon, Burr-street.

At Clapton, Middlesex, Mr. Richard Lynes.

20. At Paris, Sir F. Goold, Bart.

24. At Sandridge-lodge, Wiltshire, Lord Audley, in the 61st year of his age. His lordship was nephew to the late Earl of Caulehaven, and succeeded at his decease to the barony of Haleigh, Staffordshire. His lordship's first lady was the third daughter of Lord Delaval, and the present lady, Dowager Audley, his second wife, was the widow of the gallant Colonel Moorhouse, who fell at the siege of Bangalore. His lordship's only son, the Hon. John Suchet, succeeds to his titles and estates.

25. In Broad-street, William Cotterell, Esq. Sword Bearer to the City of London. Mr. Cotterell was in the 70th year of his age, and had held the office of Sword Bearer upwards of 40 years.

26. In Great Cumberland-street, Mrs. Fawkes, wife of Edward Fawkes, Esq.

At Rose-hill, Hampton, aged 92. Mrs. Charlotte Beard, widow of John Beard, Esq. formerly of Covent-Garden Theatre, and daughter of the late John Rich, Esq.

27. In George-street, Lady Ann Hope Johnstone, of Annandale, wife of Rear-Admiral Sir William Jonstone Hope, K.C.B.

28. At Norwich, in the 79th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Bland, a member of the Society of Friends.

At Kingston, aged 91, Jane, relict of Edward Dismore, Esq. late Post-Master-General at Jamaica.

29. At Banner-cross, near Sheffield, Lieut-Gen. Murray.

31. Mrs. Orme, aged 81. of Newby-place, Poplar, relict of Robert Orme, Esq. Historiographer to the Hon. East India Company.

At Heikney, in his 81st year, Samuel Price, Esq. Apothecary, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

The Rev. Edward Tew, Fellow of Eton College, and Rector of Bedhampton, Hampshire.

SEPT. 1. At Boulogne, the Rev. Okey Belfour, Minister of St. John's Chapel, Regent's Park.

At Bishop's Waltham, Admiral Sir Robert Calder, Bart. in the 74th year of his age.

2. At Lower Walmer, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Capt. R. Colnett, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

Mr. Thomas William Hayward, of Mile End, aged 20.

4. At Richmond, the Right Hon. Lady Hervey, widow of Lord Hervey, eldest son of the late Earl of Bristol, bishop of Derry.

5. Mr. William Jones of Leadenhall-street.

At the College of Advocates, Doctor's Commons, Richard Henry Cresswell, L.L.D. in the 37th year of his age.

9. In child-bed, deeply regretted by all who knew her, in the 22d year of her age, Ellen Eliza, wife of Mr. W. C. Chapman, of Houndsditch, and daughter of Mr. Alexander Hay, of Red Lion-street, Holborn; whose marriage we announced in our Number for September, 1817.

At Knightsbridge, William Walmsley, Esq. of Pillingley Hall, Warwickshire.

11. At Somerset House, in his 82d year, James Bindley, Esq. he held the situation of Commissioner of Stamps upwards of half a century, and his loss is lamented by his brethren with a sincerity which bears the truest of all testimony to his worth. His reading was various and extensive; his memory, which was to an extraordinary degree retentive, he preserved to the last with a vigour which kept all the acquired information of his life in readiness whenever he wished to resort to it, either to aid his own judgment or to inform or correct the judgment of others. His acquaintance with books is best evinced by the very valuable library which he has left behind. No collector of prints and portraits in Europe, is

supposed to possess portfolios filled with so rare an assemblage in this branch of art. In medals also, his cabinet contains specimens of the most curious and exquisite productions; his taste was without pedantry, and his knowledge without ostentation. To a most upright, honourable, and manly mind, he united a mildness of disposition almost feminine. Nature had mixed up no harsh ingredients in his character. To him may be truly applied, (and no praise can raise his name higher,) what Burke said of Mr. Fox, "He was a man born to be loved."

In Beaumont-street, Charles Gardiner, Esq. son of the late General, the Hon. William Gardiner.

14. Charles Grant, Esq. an eminent Russia broker, of Grove-road, Mile-end.

16. At Ashtead-park, Surrey, in the 73d year of her age, the Hon. Frances, wife of Richard Howard, Esq. daughter of William Viscount Andover, and sister to Henry, the twelfth Earl of Suffolk.

Richard Wood, Esq. of Upper Gower-street.

Samuel Brandon, Esq. of Park-house, Walworth, aged 77.

18. At Ramsgate, in the 68th year of his age, where he went for the benefit of his health, Mr. Richard Jackson, of the Poultry, London, deeply regretted by his widow and numerous friends.

At James Humes', Esq. Wandsworth Common, aged 43. Lucy, wife of the Rev. George Marwood, Canon of Chichester.

20. At Coggersall, William Forbes, Esq. of Camberwell, in his 65th year of his age.

21. In Conway-street, Fitzroy-square, J. A. Oliver, Esq. Gentleman Harbinger to his Majesty, aged 61.

23. George Keir, of Millearn, M.D. formerly one of the Hon. East India Company's Presidency, Bombay.

24. Miss Christian Steel, in the 14th year of her age, daughter of James Steel, Esq. of Calvert-street.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Collectors of Portraits and Illustrators of Granger's Biographical Dictionary, Seward's Anecdotes, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Biographia Dramatica, Pennant's London, Lysons's Environs, Pursuits of Literature, are respectfully informed, that a NEW proof impressions of the PORTRAITS that accompany this Work, are struck off on Columbia Paper, and may be had separate, price 4s.; but EARLY application will be necessary to secure them, as the number printed is very LIMITED.

IN the course of the present month will be published, the first volume of Lester's Illustration of London, with sixty-four plates, and a letter-press description.

The Iron Mask, a Poem, by the author of the popular poem called The Recluse of the Pyrenees.

Memoirs of the Life of John Wesley, the founder of the English Methodists. By Robert Southey, Esq.

Crawford's Description of the Islands of Java, Bali, and Celebes; with an account of the principal tribes of the Indian Archipelago.

Conchology of Great Britain and Ireland; also, in octavo, the Elements of Zoology; both works illustrated by figures drawn from nature.

Russell's Tour through Sicily in 1815; performed in company with three German gentlemen of considerable literary attainments.

Fearon's Sketches of America, being the narrative of a journey of more than five thousand miles through the eastern and western states.

Two volumes of Sermons, by the late Rev. E. Robson, thirty-seven years curate of St. Mary, Whitechapel, selected from his MSS. by the Rev. H. C. Donnoughue.

A volume of Poems and Songs, chiefly in the Scotish dialect, by the late Mr. Richard Gall.

Stanley's Manual of Practical Anatomy, for students engaged in dissections.

Thomson's London Dispensatory; containing the Elements and Practice of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, with a translation of the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Pharmacopœias.

Mansford's Inquiry into the Influence of Situations in Pulmonary Consumption, and on the Duration of Life.

Clapham's Pentateuch, or Five Books of Moses illustrated; containing an explication of the phraseology incorporated with the text, for the use of families and schools.

The Continuation of Mr. Bigland's History of Gloucestershire.

The Earl of Lauderdale's second edition, with considerable additions, of an Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Public Wealth.

The fifth edition of the History of the British West Indies, by Bryan Edwards, continued to the present time, in four octavo volumes, with a quarto one of maps and plates.

Lieutenant Elmhirst's Occurrences, during a six month's residence in the province of Calabria Ulteriore, in the kingdom of Naples.

An account of the Life, Ministry, and Writings of the Rev. John Fawcett, D.D.

54 years minister of the gospel at Walngate and Hebden-bridge, near Halifax.

The Rev. Joseph Fletcher will shortly publish a new and enlarged edition of his Lectures on the Principles and Institutions of the Roman Catholic Religion.

Dr. Bostock's History and present state of Galvanism.

Brigadier-General M'Donnell's Polybian View of the late war in Spain and Portugal.

By the editor of Mortimer's Commercial Dictionary, a work entitled Foreign Exchanges, being a complete set of tables of Foreign Exchanges, calculated from the lowest to the highest course of Exchange.

A new Novel from the pen of Miss Anna Maria Porter, author of the Knight of St. John, &c.

A Narrative of the Wreck of the ship Oswego, on the Coast of South Barbary.

A second Memoir on Babylon, by Claudius James Rich, Esq.

An octavo volume of Essays on the Elements of Geology, is in the press, and will be published shortly.

The third edition of a Treatise on some practical Points relating to the Diseases of the Eye. By the late John Cunningham Saunders. To which is added, a short account of the Author's Life, and his Method of curing the Congenital Cataract; by his Friend and Colleague, J. R. Farre, M.D. illustrated with eight Engravings, and a Portrait of the Author.

The third and concluding volume of Archdeacon Coxes' Memoirs of the Duke of Marlborough.

LIST OF BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS OF ESTABLISHED WORKS,

PUBLISHED IN SEPTEMBER,

At the Prices they are advertised at, in boards, unless otherwise expressed;

and may be had of J. ASPERNE, *No.* 32, CORNHILL.

It is earnestly requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid) and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENSE.

MEMOIRS of the Court of Queen Elizabeth, by Lucy Aikin, 2 vols. 8vo. 2d edit. 1*l.* 5s.

Medico Chirurgical Transactions, Vol. IX. Part I. 8vo. 12s.

Letters on French History, 12mo. 6s.

Bearblock on Tithes, 8vo. 5th edit. 10s.

A Miscellany of Poetry, by J. W. Pfeil, 7s.

The Beauties of Shakspeare, by the Rev. W. Dodd, 18mo. 8s.

Memoirs of Rob Roy, by Dr. Macklean, 12mo. 8s.

The Elements of Book-keeping, by James Morrin, 8s.

The Picture of London, bound in red, 6s.

Pope's Law of Customs, considerably enlarged, and corrected to September 1, 1818, 1*l.* 15s.

Sharpe's Elements of the Fine Arts, plates, royal 8vo. 10s.

Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, new edit. 8vo. 16s.

The Picture of Italy, by Henry Coxe, Esq. royal 18mo. 14s.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

EN. YENDA must excuse us from inserting his epigrams upon "*Minerva and her Owl*," and "*A Sermon on a Vacuum in Nature*,"—lest our readers might be disposed to *hoot* at the one, and call the other *rudis indigestaque moles*.

J. Crow's lines on *Charity* are received; but in *charity* to the writer, we decline inserting them:—we could justify our doing so by an extract, but the feeling which we have mentioned induces us to forbear.

The Review by *W.* of "*Horne's Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the* HOLY SCRIPTURES," is received, and shall appear in our next.

In reply to the numerous enquiries respecting a Portrait, &c. of the Right Honourable the present LORD MAYOR, we regret to state, that his Lordship's refusal reluctantly compels us to disappoint the wishes of our Subscribers, and to deviate from our usual practice of giving a likeness of each succeeding Chief Magistrate of the City.

Junius will find his Calculation of the Bible in the Tablet of Memory, edit. 1818, page 181.

A Re-Viewer—J. R. Y.—J. P—t—and *J. B. S.* in our next.

Z.—W. D. A.—T. W.—A Merchant—Northumbria—and several other contributions, are received.

*** and *Vindex* are inadmissible.

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AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

WITH THE ATTORNIES' NAMES,

FROM SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, TO TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1818.

Extracted from the London Gazette.

N.B. All the Meetings are at GUILDHALL, unless otherwise expressed. The Country and London Attornies' Names are between Brackets.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

MALE, JAMES, Chester, butcher, *Sept.* 5. HARCOURT, JOHN, Chard, Somerset, banker, *Sept.* 22.

BANKRUPTS.

BOYLE, RICHARD, Upper Thames-st. merchant, Oct. 20. [Alliston and Co. Freeman's-co. Cornhill.] *Sept.* 8.

BALL, GEORGE ROB. Exeter, perfumer, Oct. 7, 8, and 27, at Cleuche's New London Inn, Exeter. [Brutton, Castle-st. Exeter; and Brutton, Broad-Street.] *Sept.* 15.

BROWN, WILLIAM, College-hill, merchant, Oct. 31. [Price, New-square, Lincoln's-inn.] *Sept.* 19.

BRAGG, JOHN, Birmingham, tye maker, Oct. 5, 6, and 31, Woolpack, Birmingham. [Wiudle, Johnstreet, Bedford-row.] *Sept.* 19.

BUCK, CHARLES, Southwark, hop merchant, Oct. 3 and 31. [Lee and Co. Three Crown-co. Southwark.] *Sept.* 19.

BOLT, JOHN, and CO. Bath, grocers, Oct. 31, Full Moon, Bath. [Highmoor, Scott's-yard.] *Sept.* 19.

COOK, WM. Chapel-st. New-road, grocer, Oct. 13. [Fielder and Co. Duke-st. Grosvenor-sq.] *Sept.* 1.

COWPER, WM. Bell-court, Walbrook, paper merchant, Oct. 17. [Hodgson, Dyer's-court, Aldermanbury.] *Sept.* 5.

COOPER, HENRY DRIVER, Back-st. Horsleydown, hop merchant, Oct. 20. [Maugnell, Aldermanbury.] *Sept.* 8.

CARPENTER, HENRY, and Co. Alresford, Hampshire, brewers, Oct. 24. [Jenkins and Co. Newinn.] *Sept.* 12.

COFFIN, JAMES WALTER, Plymouth-dock, merchant, Oct. 3 and Nov. 3. [Crowder and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.] *Sept.* 22.

CARRIAGE, THOS. Horsford, Norfolk, grocer, Oct. 5, 6, and Nov. 3, at Messrs. Marsh and Co. Norfolk. [Marsh and Co. Bank-st. Norfolk; and Saggers, Crosby-square.] *Sept.* 22.

DAVIDSON, WM. Little St. Thomas Apostle, Wholesale stationer, Oct. 13. [James, Bucklersbury.] *Sept.* 1.

DAWSON, JOHN, Burnham Westgate, Norfolk, bookseller, Oct. 17, Norfolk, Norwich. [Bignold and Co. Norwich; and Alexander and Co. Newinn.] *Sept.* 5.

DAMM, JOHN, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-st. merchant, Oct. 27. [Poole, Adam's-court, Old Broad street.] *Sept.* 15.

FELTON, ROB. Lawrence Pountney Lane, merch. Oct. 17. [Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton st.] *Sept.* 5.

FURNIVAL, DAN. Liverpool, grocer, Oct. 14, 21, and Nov. 3, George, Dale-st. Liverpool. [Leece and Co. Statham's-build. Lord-st. Liverpool.] *Sept.* 22.

GRIFFITHS, JOHN, Bristol, victualler, Oct. 10, Commercial-rooms, Bristol. [Bevan and Co. Bristol; and Bourdillion and Co. Bread-st. Cheapside.] *Aug* 29.

GAFNEY, MICH. Manchester, cotton broker, Oct. 13 and 31, Spread Eagle, Manchester. [Longdill and Co. Cray's-inn.] *Sept.* 19.

HYNE, ROBERT, sen. Dartmouth, Devonshire, merchant, Oct. 19. [Passmore, Warnford-co. Throgmorton-st.] *Aug.* 29.

HEAD, JOHN OSWALD, Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 17, George, Liverpool. [Cope, Wilson-st. Gray's-inn.] *Sept.* 5.

HAWARTH, JOHN, Warminster, Wiltshire, clothier, Oct. 20, Angel, Bath. [Adlington and Co. Bedford-row.] *Sept.* 8.

JORDAN, WILLIAM, Banwood, Gloucestershire, corn dealer, Oct. 31, Ram, Gloucester. [King, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.] *Sept.* 19.

LANE, JOHN, Emes, Evesham, Worcestershire, jeweller, Oct. 10, Mr. Cheek's, Evesham. [Cheek, Evesham.] *Aug.* 29.

LATHAM, NATHANIEL, Manchester, baker, Oct. 9, 10, and Nov. 3, Shakspeare, Manchester. [Clark and Co. Fountain-street, Manchester; and Appleby and Co. Gray's-inn-square.] *Sept.* 22.

MADDAR, ARTHUR, Gwynne's-buildings, City-road, merchant, Oct. 10. [Coppage, Broad-street.] *Aug.* 29.

MACKENNAL, JOHN WM. KEITH, Old South Sea House, merchant, Oct. 13. [Richardson, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.] *Sept.* 1.

MORTON, WILLIAM, Worksop, Nottingham, porter merchant, Oct. 17, Tontine, Sheffield. [Wake, Worksop; and Wigglesworth and Co. Gray's-inn.] *Sept.* 5.

MOODY, JOHN, York Mews, Paddington-street, stable-keeper, Oct. 27. [Jones and Co. Great Marylebone-street.] *Sept.* 15.

MEADY, JOHN, Stone, Buckinghamshire, wheelwright, Oct. 2, 9, and 31, White Hart, Aylesbury. [Rose and Co. Gray's-inn-square.] *Sept.* 19.

MOAT, THOS Cheapside, broker, Oct. 31. [Taylor and Co. New Basinghall-st.] *Sept.* 19.

NORTON, CHARLES, Birmingham, builder, Oct. 27, Royal, Birmingham. [Whateley and Son, Birmingham; and Swain and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.] *Sept.* 15.

PROSSER, WALTER, Birmingham, builder, Oct. 5, 6, and Nov. 3, Royal, Birmingham. [Beswick, Birmingham; and Hicks and Co. Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.] *Sept.* 22.

RHODES, WILLIAM, East Smithfield, baker, Oct. 20. [Palmer, Gray's-inn-square.] *Sept.* 8.

ROBERTS, GEORGE, Marton, Salop, maltster, Oct. 1, 2, and 24, Buildwas-bridge, Buildwas. [Bigg, Southampton-buildings.] *Sept.* 12.

RYDE, WILLIAM, Canon-street, grocer, Oct. 24. [Tilson and Co. Coleman-st.] *Sept.* 12.

RUMFORD, ROBERT WILLIAM, Bartholomew-lane, Royal Exchange, stock-broker, Oct. 27. [Leigh, Wood-street, Cheapside.] *Sept.* 15.

ROACH, WILLIAM, Clifton, Bristol, victualler, Oct. 27, Rummer, All Saint's Lane, Bristol. [Cox, High-street, Bristol; and Vizard and Co. Lincoln's-inn-fields.] *Sept.* 15.

STORY, THOMAS, South Blyth, Northumberland, ship owner, Oct. 13, George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Lambert, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Flexney, Gray's-inn-square.] *Sept.* 1.

SAUNDERS, EDWARD, Feversham, Kent, grocer, Oct. 13. [Noy and Co. Bell-court, Mincing-lane.] Sept. 1.

STEPHENS, THOMAS, Tarkington, Cheshire, dealer, Oct. 13, Spread Eagle, Manchester. [Dicas, Manchester; and Longdill and Co. Gray's-inn-square.] *Sept.* 1.

SIMONS, SELICK, Hilperton, Wiltshire, hawker, Oct. 27, Elephant and Castle, Bath. [Bennett, Doctor's Commons.] *Sept.* 15.

SHANE, JOHN EDWARD, Fleet-street, boot and shoe maker, Oct. 6 and Nov. 3. [Woodward, Wattling street, Cheapside.] *Sept.* 22.

THOMAS, RICHARD, Northumberland-co. Strand, dealer, Oct. 13. [Taylor, Featherston-buildings, Holborn.] *Sept.* 1.

THORNE, WILLIAM HENRY, Stratton-ground,

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Westminster, oilman, Oct. 10 and 27. [Brendon, Cursitor street.] *Sept.* 15.
TRUSTRUM, JOSIAH, King-street, Goswell-street, builder, Oct. 10 and 27. [Lee and Co. Three Crown-square, Southwark.] *Sept.* 15.
VARLEY, THOMAS, Slaithwate, Yorkshire, woollen cord manufacturer, Oct. 10, Pack Horse, Huddersfield. [Stephenson, Helmfirth; and Battye, Chancery-lane.] *Aug.* 29
VOIGHT, CHARLES HERMAN, Greville st. Hatton-garden, factor, Oct. 3 and 31. [Bell and Co. Bow-church-yard.] *Sept.* 19.
WORKMAN, JOS. Ousley, Cumberland, cattle dealer, Oct. 20, Crown and Mitre, Carlisle. [Burkitt, Cloak lane.] *Sept.* 8.
WORTHINGTON, ROBERT, Preston, Lancashire, grocer, Oct. 1, 2, and 24, Sun, Minspit Wiend, Preston [Ellis, Chancery-lane.] *Sept.* 8.
WARBURTON, JOHN, Timperley, Cheshire, distiller, Oct. 24, Bush, Deansgate, Manchester. [Appleby and Co. Gray's-inn-square.] *Sept.* 18.
WILSHAW, JOHN, Manchester, shoe maker, Oct. 24, Dog, Deansgate. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.] *Sept.* 15.
WARINGTON, NICHOLAS, High-street, Southwark, hop-merchant, Oct. 27. [Whitton, King's-road.] *Sept.* 15.
WEST, RICHARD EDWARD, St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark, hop and seed merchant, Oct. 10 and 27. [Clutton and Co. High-street, Southwark.] *Sept.* 15.
WATKINS, WILLIAM, Norton, Worcestershire, corn factor, Oct. 13, 14, and Nov. 3, at Mr. Jeremiah Herbert's, High-street, Worcester. [Mence, Worcester; and Pugh, Bernard-street, Russell-sq.] *Sept.* 22.
WARMINGTON, JOS. and CO. Gracechurch-st. drapers, Oct. 6 and Nov. 3. [Sharp, Essex court, Temple.] *Sept.* 22.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DIVIDENDS,

FROM SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, TO TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1818.

ACTON, C. Litchfield, Sept. 23
Ablitt, N. Great Yarmouth, Sept. 20
Acton, C. Litchfield, Oct. 26
Baxter, R. Talbot-ya. Oct. 31
Brooking, J. Bristol, Sept. 21
Bishop, C. High-st. Sept. 22
Barnes, A. Cirencester, Sept. 22
Bates, E. Greetland, Oct. 7
Barnes, A. Cirencester, Sept. 29
Blackhouse, T. Lea, Sept. 30
Bowman, T. Sunderland-near-the Sea, Oct. 12
Bendy, E. Charles-sq. Oct. 17
Bickford, J. Launduph, Oct. 20
Buckley, W. Saddleworth, Oct. 14
Barnes, J. Sheffield, Oct. 16
Brownson, R. Manchester, Oct. 23
Boden, J. Hockley, Oct. 23
Bird, J. Brampton, Oct. 15
Carbutt. F. sen. and Co. Manchester, Sept. 23
Cleminston, E. Market Bosworth, Sept. 22
Cherrington, W. Cludley, Sept. 24
Carruthers, D. Liverpool, Sept. 29
Chandler, W. Birmingham, Sept. 29.
Chandler, W. Birmingham, Oct. 9
Cortissaz, J. Spital-sq. Oct. 17
Cecil, J. and Co. Liverpool, Oct. 5
Chesmer, H. Sittingbourne, Oct. 5
Darby, T. New Sarum, Sept. 29
Drakeley, J. and Co. Market Bosworth, Sept. 22
Drakeley, J. Market Bosworth, Sept. 24
Dickenson, E. W. and Co. Liverpool, Sept. 24
Davies, J. St. Martin's-la. Oct. 31
Dawks, T. Bath, Sept. 28
Dixon, J. Boston, Oct. 10
Dalton, J. and Co. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Oct. 14
Eastwood, J. and J. Saddleworth, Oct. 14
Fowler, J. Birchin-la. Nov. 7
Farenden, J. Chichester, Oct. 19
Gruibb, W. Colchester, Sept. 24
Granville, A. Plymouth, Sept. 22
Grieves, W. Holborn-br. Oct. 31
Grant, J. Sculcoates, Oct. 2
Griffin, T. Pedlar's-acre, Nov. 10
Grieve, J. Edinburgh, Oct. 17
Grieve, J. Manchester, Oct. 17
Hewens, W. Hinckley, Sept. 25
Haigh, A. Halifax, Oct. 7
Hill, W. Birmingham, Oct. 9
Heath, J. East Teignmouth, Oct. 7
Handby, M. Huddersfield, Oct. 16
Hayward, C. Manchester, Oct. 5
Hooper, H. Frome Sellwood, Oct. 13
Humble, D. Skelbrook, Oct. 16
Howett, J. St. Martin's-la. Oct. 17
Hand, J. Wormwood-st. Oct. 20
Harding, G. Ilfracombe, Nov. 2
Jones, W. Barton-upon-Needwood, Sept. 25
Joseph, J. Ratcliffe-highway, Oct. 31
Illingworth, A. Philpot-la. Oct. 20
Kirkpatrick, J. Liverpool, Sept. 25
Keeting, A. Strand, Sept. 18
Knowles, F. and Co. Sheffield, Oct. 14
Leven, L. Great Prescott-st. Nov. 10
Lowe, W. Macclesfield, Sept. 26
Lees, W. Liverpool, Oct. 12
Lewarn, W. Taunton, Oct. 12
Lowe, A. Berkeley-st. Oct. 13
Morgan, D. Neath, Oct. 24
Morehouse, C. and Co. Kingston-upon-Hull, Sept. 29
Mullett, J. and J. Ilminster, Sept. 28
May, W. Crispin-st. Sept. 26.
Matthews, W. Liverpool, Oct. 7
Miller, J. Tottenham, Oct. 3
Mathieson, W. Bishopsgate-st. Oct 3
Morton, T. Flixton, Oct. 6
M'Neillie, W. Liverpool, Oct. 6
Morris, J. Chepstow, Oct. 5
Mercer, T. and Co. Tonbridge, Oct. 30
Murrell, J. Wormegay, Oct. 14
Murrell, B. sen. Evesham, Oct. 10
Matthews, E. Chester, Oct. 16
Oxen, R. Scoffeld Hill, Sept. 21
Penny, G. Warnford-co. Oct. 31
Parry, H. and W. Caerleon, Sept. 30
Plaistow, J. and G. Liverpool, Oct. 6
Poulgram, R. and Co. Fowey, Oct. 8
Pallister, T. York, Oct. 16
Parker, W. Leeds, Oct. 16
Robinson, G. and S. Paternoster-row, Nov. 7
Richardson, J. Kirby, Oct. 19
Roberts. O. Anglesea, Oct. 14
Rowntree, W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sept. 30
Rees, W. Bristol, Oct. 7
Redmayne, T. Preston, Oct. 14
Stabler, F. and Co. York, Sept. 28
Salter, J. Dartmouth, Sept. 24
Saint, J. Lymington, Sept. 25
Simpson, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, Oct. 2
Stanley, W. Warwick, Sept. 24
Sargeant, B. Kingston-upon-Thames, Oct. 31
Smith, T. Admington, Oct. 10
Sharpe, R. T. Mick'ebring, Oct. 1
Smith, G. Ludgate-hill, Sept. 29
Strong, G. Exeter, Oct. 1
Sargant, D. Whittlesey, Oct. 14
Thornbury, N. Bourn, Sept. 24
Taylor, E. Bow bridge, Sept. 22
Trent, S. Yeovil, Sept 28
Tengat, G Manchester, Oct. 3
Tye, J. Colchester, Oct. 6
Tucker, W. Englebourne, Oct. 14
Webb, E. Birmingham, Sept. 28
Wart, H. V. Birmingham, Oct. 7
Wright, T. Aughton, Oct. 6
Wallis, T. jun. South Shields, Oct. 13.
White, S. Liverpool, Oct. 7
White, W Birmingham, Nov. 4
Waitt, J. Kendal, Oct. 10

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CERTIFICATES,

FROM SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, TO TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1818.

BLURTON, J. Old Bond-st. Sept. 22
Baron, M. Caleford, Sept. 26
Buckley, J. Lawrence-la. Sept. 26
Brewer, A. Bath, Sept. 29
Bickford, J. Launduph, Oct. 6
Beall, T. sen. North Shields, Oct. 10
Cook, S. Little Alie-st. Sept. 19
Davcock, J. C. Widegate-st. Oct. 5
Dey, W. C. Doncaster, Oct. 10
Eld, T. Heighton, Oct. 10
Goring, E. Little Alie st. Sept. 22
Hornsby, T. Cornhill, Sept. 19
Harley, J. Gosport, Sept. 22
Horne, G. Threadneedle-st. Sept. 26
Hornsby, T. jun. Kingston-upon-Hull, Oct. 3
Holt, R. Lymm, Oct. 3
Hobbs, S. Bath, Oct. 13
Ingleby T. Birmingham, Sept. 26
Kingsell, J. Blackwall, Oct. 10
Lewis, T. Birmingham, Oct. 6
Luckett, J. sen. Witney, Oct. 10
Lyne, E. Plymouth, Oct. 10
Lippeatt, W. Kernicott, Oct. 10
Nevison, W. North Shields, Oct. 3

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Prichard, J. Church-la. Sept. 28
Pickstock, T. Shrewsbury, Sept. 29
Patterson, C. Greet Sutton st. Oct. 3
Pickard, D. Liverpool, Oct. 10
Patterson, T. Stockport, Oct. 10
Peacock, G. Aldersgate-st. Oct. 10
Richards, R. Shrewsbury, Sept. 29
Roper, J. Middleham, Oct. 3
Rogers, J. Cambridge, Oct. 6
Roads, W. Oxford, Oct. 10
Robinson, C. Spalding, Oct. 13
Smith, B. Leeds, Sept. 19
Shrubsole, S. Teynham, Sept. 19
Southall, B. Laysters, Sept. 22
Smith, C. Bristol, Sept. 29
Selden, D. Liverpool, Oct. 10
Smith, S. Berwick-upon-Tweed, Oct. 10
Sherrey, J. Romsey, Oct. 10
Tucker, B. Bristol, Sept. 19
Trenam, R. Newton, Oct. 3
Trexler, T. Albion-bu. Oct. 10
Watkin, J. and Co. Aldermanbury, Sept. 29
Wickstead, J. Shrewsbury, Oct. 3
Wheeler, S. A. Birmingham, Oct. 3
Wolsman, S. Ottery St. Mary, Oct. 6

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP,

FROM SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, TO TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1818.

ACKROYD, T. and Ackroyd, J. Clayton, Yorkshire, worsted-manufacturers.
Allen, J. Bradley, R. and Lloyd, J. Manchester, linen-drapers.
Alexander, G. and Cockcroft, J. Halifax, surgeons.
Ansell, G. and J. Newton-st. High Holborn, carpenters.
Athow, C. and Harley, J. Watling-st. Manchester, warehousemen.
Braim, R. and Booth, T. Knottingley, Yorkshire, blue-makers.
Boyce, F. and Deacon, J. Norwich, attornies.
Byrne, M. and Hover, W. Drury-la. paper-stainers.
Bolt, J. and Jones, G. Bath, grocers.
Blake, W. T. and S. Sherborne, common-brewers.
Bynner, J. and E. Newport st. Soho, grocers.
Birley, H. Hammond, A. Wilson, W. Brocklebank, J. Heslop, T. and Mead, S. Whitehaven, ironmongers.
Birnie, W. and Eggleston, W. Hull, mustard-manufacturers.
Barber, H. and Ballet, J. Bolton, hosiers.
Benson, R. M. and W. Liverpool, grocers.
Brice, J. and J. and Baker, T. Taunton, common-carriers.
Carlisle, W. Ambler, J. and Hardaker, J. Baildon Otley, Yorkshire, worsted-spinners.
Campbell, W. and M'Nie, J. Glasgow.
Carrick, J. and Maclean, D. Basinghall-st. Blackwell-hall factors.
Caslon, W. and Symmons, W. H. Burton crescent, proprietors of the North London Gas works.
Dax, T. sen. Dax, T. jun. and Stephenson, G. A. Doughty-st. solicitors.
Divett, T. Price, E. and Jackson, R. West Smithfield, clothiers.
Dunn, M. and Dixon, J. Durham, mercers.
Eyre, W. and Eyre, E. Upper Thames-st. wine-merchants.
Elliott, T. and Shotter, J. Arundel, Sussex, tallow-chandlers.
Elliott, J. and Scott, J. D. Leicester, horse-dealers.
Eveleigh, J. and Taylor, P. Manchester, cotton-spinners.
Frost, T. S. and E. Sheffield, tailors.
Faux, R. and G. Birmingham, grocers.
Gibson, G. Gibson, J. Gibson, G. jun. Gibson, A. and Stalker, C. City of London, merchants.
Gwynne, J. and Howell, W. R. Caermarthen, attornies.
Godfrey, R. T. and Moate, J. Selby, Yorkshire, grocers.
Holmes, C. Bawtry, and Thackara, J. Maltby, Yorkshire, millers.
Hall, J. Lockmar, R. West, T. and Browne, J. Brighton, Sussex, bankers.
Harvey, D. W. and Rennell, J. Chorley, Lancashire, liquor-merchants.
Hunt, E. and Keene, W. New Alresford, Hampshire, auctioneers.
Hanson, J. and Beazley, T. Little Abingdon-st. Westminster, lard-merchants.
Horne, F. and Free, J. Norwich, corn-factors.
Hobson, R. Hobson, G. Sheepshanks, W. and Lawson, C. Leeds, merchants.
Harris, G. D. Stephens, C. Carrick, J. and Maclean, J. Stanley Mills, Gloucestershire.
Hopwood, J. and Smith, J. Lanebridge, Lancashire.
Howard, R. and R. Bury, Lancashire, tallow-chandlers.
Humble, A. and Scorer, E. Leeds, confectioners.
Jackson, R. and Beattie, M. Carlisle, hat-manufacturers.
Kearsley, J. Kearsley, E. and Kearsley, T. Manchester, fustian-manufacturers.
Lowes, W. and Woods, J. Liverpool, brokers.
Langmore, E. and Wilkinson, C. Basinghall-st. wholesale tea-dealers.
M'Namarra, M. and Cuddihy, P. New Ross, provision-merchants.
Murray, G. and J. Manchester, cotton-spinners.
Marsden, T. jun. and Rose, W. Manchester, dealers in horses.
Montgomery, J. and Smith, M. Sheffield, printers.
May, J. sen. and May, J. jun. Ipswich, Suffolk, butter factors.
M'Neill, R. and Highfield, G. B. Liverpool, commission-agents.
Miller, W. and C. Yates, R. and Miller, A. G. London and Manchester.
Metford, J. Emery, C. and Ninis, R. Bath, wine-merchants.
Nixon, P. and Alderson, D. Stonehouse, Devon, marble-cutters.
Parr, W. and Poynton, T. London, general hardwaremen.
Paull, H. and Dainty, E. Old 'Change, carpenters.
Peach, T. and Miller, T. Leicester, common-brewers.
Payne, W. and Stains, J. New Road, St. Mary le-Bone, brewers.
Parkin, B. and Bottomley, T. Hirchfield Mill, Lancashire, cotton spinners.
Rogers, J. and Boon, J. Croydon.
Ross, J. and J. Gibraltar, merchants.
Richards, M. and J. Hythe, Hampshire, shipbuilders.
Sandle, S. sen. and Sandle, S. jun. Meldon.
Stirling, J. and Arnold, J. Whitechapel, chemists.
Sinclair, A. and Sinclair, R. London.
Salmon, J. and Rooke, D. common-brewers.
Smith, A. Crooks, A. Guthrie, J. Rybarn, J. Smith, J. Rankin, A. Smith, J. jun. Smith, A. Lindsay, J. and Kirkland, W. of Grenada.
Stephen, W. Penrith, and Huddleston, W. Boat How, Cumberland, slate-pencil makers.
Sutcliffe, H. Sutcliffe, E. Sutcliffe, S. Mitchell, J. and Sutcliffe, W. Lee Heptonstall, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturers.
Soares, J. H. and M. J. London.
Taylor, J. and Hargreaves, J. Lancaster, nurserymen.
Tolson, S. and Lewis, A. New Bond-st. grocers.
Thompson, J. and Harwood, J. York, chemists.
Taylor, T. and Darrow, S. Friday st.
Thompson, W. and Frost, W. Air-st. Piccadilly, army-accoutrement-makers.
Tucker, J. sen. Tucker, J. jun. and Tucker, W. Exeter, grocers.
Vertegans, E. and Weaver, W. Ironmonger-la. warehousemen.
Wren, T. and Bentley, J. Chorley, Lancashire, liquor-merchants.
Watson, M. J. and W. Liverpool, iron-founders.
Wood, H. Wood, J. and Bursch, R. H. Nassau, New Providence.
Wyatt, T. and Roadknight, T. Holborn bridge, oil-merchants.
Wood, J. J. and Saye, C. Cheltenham, porter-merchants.
Waters, T. Tutshill, and Protheroe, C. Lidney, Gloucestershire, bankers.
Wylde, R. Smith, E. Stansfield, J. and Whitfield, H. Bolton-le-Moors, cotton-manufacturers.
Yarnold, T. and Mason, P. Worcester, chemists.
Yates, J. and Kilberling, S. Sheffield, table-knife-manufacturers.
Young, J. and D. Leeds, merchants.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, &c.

(*Continued from page* 179.)

SAMUEL CLEGG, of Westminster, Engineer; for an improved gasometer, or gas-holder. Dated July 24, 1818.

RICHARD BLAKEMORE, of Milengriffieth-Work, Glamorganshire, and JOHN JAMES, of Lower Redbrook, Gloucestershire, Iron-master and Tin-plate Manufacturer; for a new kind of plate, which they denominate *Armorphous Metal Plates:* and likewise a certain improved and more perfect method or methods of crystallising, or rendering crystallisable, the surface of tin plates, or iron or copper plates tinned, which they call *Armorphous Metal Plates.* Dated July 24, 1818.

JOSEPH MANTON, of Davies-street, Berkeley-square, Gun-maker; for certain primers for fire-arms, and also certain improvements in the construction of certain of the parts of fire-arms. Dated August 3, 1818.

JOHN MALAM, of Marsham-street, Westminster, Engineer; for certain improvements on steam-engines. Dated August 5, 1818.

JAMES HOLLINGRAKE, of Manchester, Lancashire, Mechanic; for a method of making or manufacturing copper or other metal rollers for calico-printing. Dated August 7, 1818.

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1818	*Barom*	*Ther.*	*Wind*	*Obser.*
Aug. 26	29.91	63	W	Fair
27	29.72	64	SW	Ditto
28	29.58	62	SW	Rain
29	29.91	65	W	Fair
30	29.90	66	SW	Rain
31	29.95	61	S	Fair
Sept. 1	29.45	70	E	Ditto
2	29.65	69	SW	Ditto
3	30.01	65	S	Ditto
4	29.90	68	SW	Ditto
5	29.91	67	SW	Rain
6	29.77	62	SW	Ditto
7	29.79	63	W	Fair
8	29.82	64	SW	Ditto
9	29.60	51	SW	Ditto
10	29.65	55	N	Ditto

1818	*Barom*	*Ther.*	*Wind*	*Obser.*
Sept. 11	29.72	53	N	Fair
12	29.90	53	NW	Ditto
13	30.10	56	N	Ditto
14	30.17	56	SW	Ditto
15	29.73	62	SW	Ditto
16	29.55	55	SW	Ditto
17	29.97	47	NW	Ditto
18	30.06	52	SW	Ditto
19	29.80	65	SW	Ditto
20	29.46	58	SW	Ditto
21	29.35	57	SW	Ditto
22	29.56	59	SW	Ditto
23	29.59	58	S	Ditto
24	29.54	57	SW	Rain
25	29.59	56	N	Fair

LONDON MARKETS,

FROM FRIDAY, JULY 31, TO AUGUST 21, 1818.

FRIDAY, AUG. 28.

SUGAR—The Sugar market has been rather heavy this week, yet no depression whatever in the prices can be stated; the holders are very firm and will submit to no decline to facilitate sales. The demand for Refined goods was brisk early in the week; since Tuesday the request has become more limited, and, as there are more goods coming forward, the prices have receded—Foreign Sugars continue inquired after, but few sales to any extent have taken place.

COFFEE—There have been great fluctuations in Coffee this week. On Wednesday the prices declined 8s to 9s per cwt.; yesterday two extensive sales were brought forward; the latter went off with great briskness at from 5s to 6s. per cwt. higher prices than the day preceding, making the prices 2s. to 4s. per cwt. lower than on this day week. The fluctuation in the prices of Coffee is owing to the decline of Wednesday, which brought extensive shippers forward to complete their orders, which have for some time been unexecuted on account of the high prices; the demand in consequence became so animated and extensive that an advance immediately took place. There were no public sales of Coffee this forenoon; the demand by private contract appears very languid.

COTTON. The sales of Cotton this week are considerable, though not so extensive as the one preceding. The purchases are nearly 2300 packages; viz. 700 Pernams 2s 2d to 2s 2½d.; 500 Bahias 2s to 2s ½d.; 850 Boweds 21½d to 22d; 200 Bengals 9¾d to 12d.—And by public sale—50 Grenadas 22d.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS—The prices of Rum are without any variation; there is not much business doing; the holders are however firm, and will submit to no depression to facilitate sales—The holders of Brandy are calculating that the vintage this season will be very deficient; the prices of Brandy in consequence are

maintained.—There is little or nothing doing in Geneva.

DYEWOODS—Dyewoods have become in demand on speculation; the prices generally are on the advance.

SPICES—The request for Pepper has subsided—Nutmegs are still in demand.

OIL.—There was a great advance in the prices of Whale Oil last Saturday, owing to the arrival of three expresses from Hull, stating that the Davis Straits fishery was likely to be very unfavourable; Greenland Oil advanced, in consequence to our present quotations on Saturday and Monday last, since which the prices have been stationary —Cod and Seal Oils are also higher—In the other descriptions there is little alteration.

TALLOW.—Tallow advances with unprecedented rapidity: for Yellow Candle here 86s has in several instances been realized; the holders now ask 88s. cwt.—The Town market to-day quoted 89s 6d, which is 6s. 6d. higher than last week.

RICE—The prices of Rice are little varied; the demand has however given way: the sales reported for the last few days have been very limited.

TOBACCO.—The demand for Tobacco has not been so extensive as during the preceding week; the prices are however firmly maintained; no parcels under 9d.; ordinary and middling good 10½d. a 11d. a 13d.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 4.

SUGAR.—The demand for Muscovades has been exceedingly limited all the week, yet the holders are very firm, and will submit to no depression whatever in the prices; the market may be stated nominally the same as last week. In Refined goods there is little business doing, and in several instances prices a shade lower have been submitted to, yet no general depression can be stated.—Molasses are in request at our quotations. There was a large sale of East India Sugars brought forward this week; the whole went off freely much about the prices of the last India House sale.

COFFEE.—There has been extensive public sales of Coffee brought forward this week; the prices on Tuesday declined 3s per cwt. since which the market has remained steady: the sales went off without briskness, except for the finer descriptions, which realized prices a shade higher.

TOBACCO.—Several parcels of this article have arrived during the last month, and our stock has increased nearly 1000 hhds although more business was done in exports. The idea of exporting orders coming into market has with various other causes enhanced the prices of Tobacco very considerably of late: 95s. to 105s. is asking for Marylands in cargoes; 80s to 90s. for Virginia, Richmond inspection; 75 to 78s. for Petersburgh inspection; and 65s to 70s. for Kentucky; and holders are in sanguine expectation of further advances.

COTTON.—The demand for Cotton since our last has been inconsiderable, and as the news from the manufacturing districts this morning are more alarming than any that have been received, it will no doubt affect the prices of Cotton, should the spinners not return to their work, of which at present there is no probability. The sales of Cotton since our last consist of—205 Pernams 2s 2d.; 100 Bahias 2s. ½d to 2s 1d.; 53 Smyrnas 17d.; 45 Surats 12½d to 18d. in the house; 310 Bengals 10d to 12 ditto The India sale declared for 18th inst. consists of above 30,000 bags Cotton.

SPICES.—Pepper is heavy on account of considerable arrivals—Mace is in improving demand.

RICE.—The prices of Rice are a shade lower, and little business doing.

OIL.—The prices of Oil advance with rapidity: for Greenland our quotation has been realized, and a further rise is anticipated—Southern is 4l per ton higher.—Rape Oil is also greatly advanced.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS.—The prices of Rum are rather lower; one or two considerable sales have been effected at a small depression, but the demand is by no means general; the market may be stated heavy.—There is some appearence of a revival in the request for Brandies, particularly Spanish.—In Geneva there is no alteration.

TALLOW.—The prices of Tallow continue still to advance; for parcels here, Yellow Candle 91s. has been realized, and the holders now ask a further improvement, and 90s. for all the year has been paid.—The Town market is to-day quoted 90s. 6d. which is 1s. higher than last week.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 11.

SUGAR.—The demand for Sugar has been limited all the week, and in consequence of the continuance of the heavy market, purchases may be made 1s per cwt. lower, but there is little or no business doing at the reduction: several extensive holders will submit to no decline whatever. There is every prospect of an improvement in the demand for Refined Sugars; the request for Lumps has revived, and the sales are so considerable, that there are few left, and the greater proportion to be ready for a fortnight to come are already purchased: Loaves are also scarce at improving prices.—Molasses continue in request.—Foreign Sugars are still in demand.

COFFEE.—The prices of Coffee on Tuesday and Wednesday last gave way about 5s. per cwt. An extensive sale was brought forward yesterday, which went off steadily, and about 1s. per cwt. higher than the prices realized on the Wednesday; the exporters appeared the chief purchasers:

the market may be stated firm at the quoted currency, with some appearance of an improvement.

COTTON.—The sales of Cotton since our last are limited as to quantity; the purchases however have been Cotton of good quality, which realizes very high prices: the East India descriptions are very heavy, on account of the extensive sale declared for this day week. The purchases of Cotton since our last consist of—198 Pernams 2s 2d to 2½d.; 60 Demeraras 2s. 2d.; 146 Boweds 21¼d. to 22½d.; 160 Surats 11¼d. to 12⅝d. in the house; 180 Bengals 9¾d. to 10¼d do.

OIL.—The prices of Greenland Oil have declined very considerably, the extensive demand on speculation having ceased—Southern Oil is a shade lower—Sperm, on account of its scarcity not only maintains the late currency, but may again be quoted at a small advance—Seal Oil is lower.—In the other descriptions there is no variation.

RICE.—The demand for Rice has rather given way, and purchases may be made a shade lower.

TOBACCO.—The demand for Tobacco has not been so brisk or extensive; the prices are little varied.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS.—The demand for Rum during this week has become brisk; the business done chiefly in Leewards and low Jamaica, which descriptions may be quoted at the advance of 1d. per gallon: the finer qualities are little inquired after, and may be purchased on lower terms.—There are considerable sales of inferior Brandy.—Geneva is scarce, and the holders will not sell except at a considerable advance.

TALLOW.—The prices of Foreign Tallow are considerable lower since this day week; yesterday Yellow Candle Tallow here was sold at 88s and the market looked heavy; there is however a great renewal in the demand this morning, and an advance has already taken place; the price at 8 o'clock may be stated 89s. and 89s. 6d. and for arrival during the season 87s. 6d. and 88s.—The Town market is to-day quoted 91s. which is 6d. higher than last week.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18.

SUGAR.—The demand for British Plantation Sugars has been very limited all the week, and the few purchases made are at prices a shade lower: no material reduction can however be stated, as the greater proportion of the holders remain firm, and will submit to no decline to facilitate sales. The business done in Refined this week has not been extensive; the market may be quoted steady: the purchases of Lumps for some time past have been so considerable, that few parcels ready for shipping are to met with. Loaves are in better supply, and may be purchased on lower terms.—Molasses are heavy and declining. The demand for Havannah Sugars continues: 1422 chests were brought forward by public sale; the whole went off rather freely—White good and fine 70s. to 73s. 6d.; yellow 53s to 56s 6d.; brown 50s and 51s 6d.

COFFEE.—The prices of Coffee declined 2s to 3s. on Wednesday. Yesterday the market recovered again, though the demand appeared languid, and a considerable porportion was taken in. There were no public sales this forenoon; the Coffee market may be stated exceedingly heavy; the prices nominally the same as on this day week, but the sales difficult to be effected, except, the holders submit to a small decline.

COTTON.—The extensive sale of about 35,000 bags Cotton commenced this morning; at one o'clock, having got through one half, it was adjourned till Monday. The sale appears to go off very heavily; the ordinary Bengals have been chiefly taken in at 8⅞d to 9d; very good quality sold 9⅛d and 9¼d.; but as the sale is not above one half finished, no correct idea can yet be formed of the ultimate result: no Surats, Bourbon, &c. have yet been on sale. The purchases of Cotton by private contract for the week, up to the evening of yesterday, have been too trivial to enumerate. To-day, after the India sale closed, the following public sale was brought forward—338 bags ordinary Pernambuco, all withdrawn, 2s 7d and 2s. 1d.; 47 bags Grenada, sold 20⅞d to 21¼d. As the sale of Bengals affords a criterion for giving quotations, the following may be considered to-day's sale prices—Bengals, ordinary, 8½d to 9d.; good, 9¼d. to 9¾d.; prime, 10 to 10⅜d.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS.—The demand for Rum has again revived: yesterday extensive purchasers appeared at market, and bought freely; Leewards 3s. 3d. for under proofs, and 3s 4d. to 3s 6d for better descriptions; the prices must in consequence be quoted at an advance of fully 1d per gallon: scarcely any parcels offer under 3s 4d.; the lower qualities of Jamaica Rum are also in great demand; the finer descriptions are little varied.—Brandy is exceedingly heavy, and may be purchased on lower terms.—Geneva is without variation.

OIL.—The prices of Oil continue to fluctuate—Greenland had declined to 41£, but the demand has since revived, and higher rates were yesterday realized. South Sea has also considerably advanced—Rape Oil is a shade lower.

TALLOW.—Tallow continues subject to great fluctuations; early in the week the demand was brisk; Yellow Candle 91s.; the request has since given way, the market heavy at 90s.; and for all the year 88s—the town market is to day quoted 92s 6d. which is 1s 6d. higher than last week.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS. [Sept.

FROM THE 24TH OF AUGUST, TO THE 21ST OF SEPTEMBER, 1818, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

	Aug. 24 to 31.		Aug. 31 to Sept. 7		Sept. 7 to 14.		Sept 14 to 21.	
	1	1½	1	1½	1	1½	1	1½
BREAD, per quartern								
Flour, Fine, per sack	70 0 a 75 0		70 0 a 75 0		70 0 a 75 0		70 0 a 75 0	
——, Seconds	65 0 a 70 0		65 0 a 70 0		67 0 a 70 0		65 0 a 70 0	
——, Scotch	60 0 a 70 0		60 0 a 70 0		60 0 a 70 0		60 0 a 70 0	
Malt	65 0 a 80 0		65 0 a 80 0		65 0 a 80 0		65 0 a 80 0	
Pollard	20 0 a 28 0		20 0 a 26 0		20 0 a 28 0		20 0 a 28 0	
Bran	16 0 a 17 0		18 0 a 20 0		18 0 a 20 0		18 0 a 20 0	
Mustard, Brown, per bushel	22 0 a 25 0		22 0 a 26 0		22 0 a 26 0		22 0 a 26 0	
——, White	15 0 a 16 0		14 0 a 16 0		14 0 a 16 0		14 0 a 16 0	
Tares	12 0 a 17 0		14 0 a 17 0		14 0 a 17 0		14 0 a 17 0	
Turnips, Round	12 0 a 16 0		18 0 a 22 0		18 0 a 22 0		18 0 a 22 0	
Hemp, per quarter	70 0 a 78 0		72 0 a 76 0		72 0 a 76 0		72 0 a 76 0	
Cinque Foil	45 0 a 60 0		40 0 a 63 0		40 0 a 63 0		40 0 a 63 0	
Clover, English, Red, per cwt.	65 0 a 124 0		56 0 a 115 0		56 0 a 115 0		65 0 a 115 0	
——, White	75 0 a 154 0		65 0 a 147 0		65 0 a 147 0		65 0 a 147 0	
Trefoil	12 0 a 48 0		12 0 a 50 0		12 0 a 50 0		12 0 a 50 0	
Rape Seed, per last	46 0 a 50 0		48 0 a 54 0		48 0 a 54 0		48 0 a 54 0	
Linseed Cakes, per 1000	16 0 a 18 0		18 18 a 0 0		18 18 a 0 0		20 0 a 0 0	
Onions, per bushel	15 0 a 0 0		12 0 a 0 0		12 0 a 15 0		12 0 a 14 0	
Potatoes, Kidneys, per ton	9 0 a 14 0		9 0 a 12 0		8 0 a 12 0		9 0 a 11 0	
——, Champions	6 0 a 8 0		5 0 a 7 0		4 0 a 7 0		4 6 a 6 0	
Beef	3 0 a 4 0		3 0 a 4 0		3 4 a 4 4		3 0 a 4 0	
Mutton	3 8 a 4 8		3 8 a 4 8		4 0 a 5 0		3 8 a 4 8	
Lamb	4 0 a 5 0		3 8 a 5 8		4 0 a 6 0		4 4 a 5 4	
Veal	4 0 a 6 0		4 4 a 6 4		4 0 a 6 0		4 0 a 6 0	
Pork	4 0 a 6 0		4 0 a 6 0		4 4 a 6 4		4 4 a 6 4	
Butter, Dublin, per cwt.	132 0 a 0 0		134 0 a 0 0		136 0 a 0 0		130 0 a 0 0	
——, Carlow	138 0 a 0 0		140 0 a 0 0		132 0 a 0 0		128 0 a 0 0	
——, Dutch	140 0 a 0 0		142 0 a 0 0		138 0 a 140 0		130 0 a 136 0	
——, York, per firkin	70 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0	
——, Cambridge	75 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0	
——, Dorset	75 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0	
Cheese, Cheshire, Old	100 0 a 105 0		100 0 a 116 0		100 0 a 105 0		100 0 a 105 0	
——, Ditto, New	90 0 a 0 0		90 0 a 100 0		86 0 a 94 0		86 0 a 94 0	
——, Gloucester, doubled	90 0 a 0 0		80 0 a 95 0		96 0 a 100 0		96 0 a 100 0	
——, Ditto, single	80 0 a 0 0		80 0 a 90 0		88 0 a 92 0		88 0 a 92 0	
——, Dutch	70 0 a 0 0		72 0 a 76 0		74 0 a 76 0		74 0 a 76 0	
Hams, Westphalia	0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0	
——, York	120 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0	
Bacon, Wiltshire, per stone	7 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0	
——, Irish	6 2 a 6 6		6 2 a 6 4		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0	
——, York, per cwt.	0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0	
Lard	120 0 a 0 0		120 0 a 0 0		120 0 a 122 0		0 0 a 0 0	
Tallow, per cwt.	4 9 0		4 10 0		4 11 0		4 12 0	
Candles, Store, per doz.	11 6		11 6		11 6		11 6	
Ditto, Moulds	12 0		12 6		12 0		12 0	
Soap, Yellow, per cwt.	104 0		0 0		108 0		112 0	
Ditto, Mottled	116 0		0 0		120 0		124 0	
Ditto, Curded	120 0		0 0		124 0		128 0	
Starch	4 12 a 4 15		4 12 a 4 15		4 12 a 4 15		4 12 a 4 15	
Coals, Newcastle	39 0 a 46 0		41 0 a 45 0		38 0 a 45 6		38 6 a 46 6	
Ditto, Sunderland	40 9 a 0 0		38 6 a 40 6		39 6 a 42 0		42 6 a 0 0	
Hops, in bags { Kent	10 0 a 12 0		7 0 a 9 0		6 0 a 8 10		6 0 a 8 0	
Hops, in bags { Sussex	8 0 a 11 0		6 15 a 8 8		6 0 a 8 0		6 0 a 7 8	
Hay, St. James's	7 8 0		7 10 0		7 11 0		7 12 0	
Clover, St. James's	0 0 0		8 4 6		8 0 0		0 0 0	
Straw, St. James's	2 10 0		2 11 0		2 13 0		2 14 0	
Hay, Smithfield	6 14 0		6 14 0		6 14 0		6 14 0	
Clover, Smithfield	7 0 0		7 5 0		7 10 0		7 14 0	
Straw, Smithfield	2 10 0		2 5 0		2 7 0		2 7 0	
Hay, Whitechapel	7 5 0		7 9 0		7 9 0		8 0 0	
Clover, Whitechapel	7 14 6		8 4 6		8 4 6		9 0 0	
Straw, Whitechapel	2 12 6		2 12 0		2 12 0		2 15 0	

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140 lbs. Avoirdupois, from the Returns received in the Week

	Ending Aug. 22		Ending Aug. 29.		Ending Sept. 5.		Ending Sept. 12.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
WHEAT	79	2	80	1	81	6	81	11
RYE	51	7	52	3	54	11	58	0
BARLEY	51	3	53	3	55	7	56	11
OATS	34	6	34	3	34	9	36	10
BEANS	69	0	70	5	73	5	74	7
PEAS	59	10	62	8	66	5	69	8
OATMEAL	36	9	36	8	37	6	38	6

AGGREGATE PRICES of BRITISH CORN in SCOTLAND, by the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll, of 128 lbs. Scotch Troy, or 140 lbs. Avoirdupois, of the Four Weeks immediately preceding the 15th of Aug. 1818, from the London Gazette of Saturday, Aug. 29, is, Wheat, 67s. 10d. | Rye, 58s. 3d. | Barley, 44s. 0d. | Oats, 30s. 11d. | Beans, 48s. 10d. | Peas, 49s. 6d. | Oatmeal, 25s. 10d. | Beer or Big, 39s. 9d.

Published by Authority of Parliament, WILLIAM DOWDING, Receiver of Corn Returns.

AVERAGE PRICE OF BROWN OR MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

Exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain. Computed from the Returns made in the Week ending

Aug. 26, is 51s. 3½d. per cwt. | Sept. 2, is 51s. 10½d. per cwt. | Sept. 9, is 50s. 11½d. per cwt. | Sept. 16, is 50s. 9½d. per cwt.

Published by Authority of Parliament, THOMAS NETTLESHIPP, Clerk of the Grocers' Company.

Price of Shares in Canals, Docks, Bridges, Roads, Water-Works, Fire and Life Insurance Companies, Institutions, Mines, &c. at the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds, No. 9, 'Change-alley, Cornhill, 25th September, 1818.

	Div. per Ann.	Per Share. £. s.
Ashton and Oldham Canal	3l.	60
Birmingham	96l.	840
Chelmer and Blackwater	4l.	70
Coventry	44l.	960
Croydon		5 10
Dudley	1l.	47
Ellesmere and Chesterfield	2l.	65
Gloucester and Berkeley		70
Grand Junction	8l.	225
Grand Surrey		55
Ditto Loan Notes	3l.	98 10
Grand Union		31
Grand Western		4 4
Grantham	6l.	110
Huddersfield		19
Kennet and Avon	17s. 6d.	21
Lancaster		24 10
Leeds and Liverpool	10l.	310
Leicester	12l.	260
Leicester and Northampton Union	4l.	90
Monkland	3l. 12s.	92 10
Monmouthshire	8l	140
Nutbrook	6l. 2s.	105
Oakham		35
Oxford	31l.	630
Peak Forest		61 10
Regent's		40
Rochdale	1l.	43 10
Shrewsbury	5l.	115
Shropshire	8l.	140
Staffordshire and Worcestershire	36l.	625
Stratford on Avon		10
Thames and Medway		35
Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk	65l.	1550
Warwick and Birmingham	11l.	220
Warwick and Napton	10l.	215
Wilts and Berks		10
Worcester and Birmingham		30
Commercial Dock	3l.	64
East India	7l.	160
East Country		40
London	3l.	79
West India	10l.	196
Southwark Bridge		61
Ditto New		32 10

	Div. per Ann.	Per Share. £. s.
Waterloo		11 -
Ditto Annuities of 8l.		36 -
Ditto Annuities of 7l.		96
Vauxhall		33
Ditto Promissory Notes	3l.	98
Archway and Kentish-Town Road		12 10
Barking		33
Commercial	3l.	109
Ditto East India Branch	3l.	109
Great Dover-Street	1l. 10s.	30 10
Highgate Archway		5
Severn and Wye		30
East London Water-Works	3l.	88
Grand Junction		43
Kent	2l.	48
Manchester and Salford		38
Portsmouth and Farlington		7
Ditto New	3l.	30
West Middlesex		50
South London		19
Albion Fire and Life Insurance	2l. 10s.	48
Atlas	6s.	4 10
British	3l.	50
County		25
Eagle	2s.	2 5
Globe	6l.	130
Hope	2s. 9d.	4
Imperial	4l. 10s.	94 10
Royal Exchange	10l.	258
Rock	2s.	4 10
Union	1l. 4s.	28
London Fire	1l. 4s.	27
London Ship	1l.	28
London Institution		48
Russel		13
Surrey		9 10
Auction Mart	1l. 5s.	32
British Copper Company		45
City Gas Light Company, 60l. paid	8l. per C.	86
Gas Light and Coke (Chart. Comp.)	4l.	76
Ditto New Shares, 20l. paid		25 pr.
London Commercial Sale Rooms	2l.	28
Beeralstone Mine, 40l. paid		19
Great Hewas, 25l. 10s. paid		26

Rate of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

When 3 per cent. Stock is 74 and under 75.

A single life of 35 receives for 100*l.* stock	5	2	0	average-rate 100*l.* money	6	16	11
40	5	9	0		7	6	4
45	5	17	0		7	17	0
50	6	7	0		8	10	6
55	7	0	0		9	7	11
60	7	16	0		10	9	5
65	9	0	0		12	1	7
70	10	17	0		14	11	3
75 and upwards	13	14	0		18	7	9

All the intermediate ages will receive in proportion.

N.B. The annexed is a short scale of some of the rates, upon which Government are now granting Life-Annuities: they are payable half yearly at the Bank of England, *the same as the dividends*, and may be received by power of attorney. The Life-Annuity Act having been amended, they may henceforward be purchased when the 3*l.* per cent. Consols or Reduced Annuities are at or above 50.

Reduction National Debt and Government Life Annuity Office, Bank-street, Cornhill.

COURSE *of the* EXCHANGE, *from Aug.* 25, *to Sept.* 22, 1818, *both inclusive.*

Amsterdam, B. 2 U.	37—2 a 37—10	Barcelona	38¼ a 37½
Ditto at sight	36—8 a 37—4	Seville	38¼ a 37⅝
Amsterdam, c. f.	11—8 a 11—12	Gibraltar	34¼
Ditto at sight	11—5 a 11—9	Leghorn	51½ a 50¾
Rotterdam, c. f. 2 U	11—9 a 11—13	Genoa	47 a 46
Antwerp, ex money	11—12 a 11—16	Venice Italian Liv.	25 a 25—50
Hamburgh 2 U	34—6 a 35—2	Malta	50
Altona 2 U	34—7 a 35—3	Naples	43¼ a 42¾
Paris, 3 day's sight	24—35 a 35—0	Palermo per oz.	120d
Ditto, 2 Usance	24—55 a 25—20	Lisbon	38¼ a 37½
Bourdeaux, ditto	24—55 a 25—20	Oporto	38¼ a 37½
Frankfort on the Main, ex money	143 a 145	Rio Janeiro	68 a 67
Madrid, effective	39 a 39¼	Dublin	9¼ a 10
Cadiz, effective	39 a 38¼	Cork	9¼ a 10
Bilboa, effective	38¼ a 38		

Agio on the Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.

PRICES *of* BULLION, *at per Ounce.*

Portugal Gold, in coin	4*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* a 0*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*
Foreign Gold in Bars	4*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* a 0*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*
New Doubloons	4*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* a 0*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*
New Dollars	0*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* a 0*l.* 5*s.* 5¼*d.*
Silver in Bars, Standard	0*l.* 5*s.* 4¼*d.* a 0*s.* 0*d.*
New Louis, each	

The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices.

JAMES WETENHALL, Stock Broker.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS FROM AUGUST 25, 1818, TO SEPTEMBER 25, 1818, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

1818.	Bank Stock.	3per Cts Reduc	3per Cts Consol	3per Cts. Consols.	4 per Cts Consol	5per Cts Navy.	Long Anns.	Irish 5per Cts	Imp. 3per Cts	Imp. Ann.	Omnium	India Stock.	So. Sea Stock	Old So. Sea Ann	New So. Sea Ann	4 per Cent Ind. Bon.	Ex. Bills, 2 per Day	Ex. Bills, 2½ per Dy	Cons. for Acct.
Aug. 25	271½272½	76⅛ ⅛	75⅝ ⅜	86½	95⅛	101⅞105	20 1/16 ⅜				3⅛ ⅛dis.					85s 86spr.	19s20spr.	19s20spr.	75⅝
26		76 75⅝	75⅛ 75⅜	85½	95⅛	101⅛	20⅛				3⅛ ⅜dis.	224				85s 86spr.	19s20spr.	19s20spr.	75
27	271½272½	76⅛76	75⅛ ⅜	86⅛ 86	95⅛	104⅛105⅜	20⅛ ⅜				3⅛ 2⅜dis.	224 225				83s 84spr.	19s21spr.	19s20spr.	75⅛
28	271½272	75⅞76	75⅝74⅝	86 85½	95⅛	101⅛105	20⅛ ⅛		74⅞		3⅛ 4 dis.			75⅝		81s pr.	19s21spr.	18s19spr.	75⅛ 74
29	270 268	74⅝75⅛	73⅛74	85 81⅝	94	101⅛103⅜	20⅛ ⅛				4⅛ 6⅛dis.					80s pr.	21s19spr.	18s19spr.	73⅜ 74
31		74⅜ ⅝	74 73⅜	84⅜ ⅜	94⅜	103⅜104⅛	20⅛ ⅜				5⅛ 5 dis.					79s pr.	20s19spr.	19s18spr.	74⅜ 73
Sept. 1	268½269½	74⅛73⅞	73⅛74	83⅝ ⅜	93⅞	103⅛ ⅜	20 1/16				6⅜ 5 dis.					78s 70spr.	18s20spr.	17s18spr.	73⅜ 74
2		74⅞	74⅛73⅜		94 93⅞	103½ ⅜	20⅛				5⅛ ⅜dis.						20s18spr.	17s18spr.	74⅜ 73
3		75⅜75	73⅝74⅜	84½ ⅜	93⅝94	103⅛104	20⅛ ⅛				5⅛ 4½dis.					68s 71spr.	20s17spr.	17s18spr.	74⅛
4		74⅛75⅛	74⅛75¼		94⅜93⅛	103⅞104⅜	20 1/16 2⅛		73¼		4⅜ 4 dis.			74⅞		71s 73spr.	19s17spr.		74⅛ 75
5			75⅜			104⅜ ⅜	20⅛ ⅛				5⅛ ⅜dis.					72s 75spr.	18s19spr.		76¼ 75
7			75⅛76			105 104⅞			74⅜ ⅜		3⅛ 2¼dis.					77s 82spr.	19s17spr.		75⅛ 76
8			75⅛76⅛			105⅛105⅜					2⅛ ⅜dis.				76	84s 85spr.	18s19spr.		75¼ 76
9			75⅛ ⅜			105⅜			75⅜		2⅜ 3⅛dis.					84s 86spr.	18s20spr.		76 75
10			75⅛76			105⅜		107¼			2⅛ 2 dis.				75⅞	— —	19s18spr.		76 75
11			75⅛75			105⅜			75		3⅛ ⅜dis.					84s 85spr.	18s19spr		75⅜
12			75⅛ ⅜			105⅜					3⅛ ⅜dis.					84s 85spr.	18s19spr.		75⅛
14			75⅛ ⅛			105⅜					3⅜ ⅜dis.					85s pr.	18s20spr.		75⅛
15			75⅛ ⅛			105⅜					3⅜ ⅜dis.						17s20spr.		75⅛
16			75⅛75			105			74⅛		3⅛ dis.					82s pr.	17s19spr.		75⅛
17			75 74⅜			105 104⅞			74⅛		3⅛ 4⅛dis.					82s 72spr.	18s15spr.		75⅛ 74
18			74⅜ ⅛			104⅞			73⅝		4⅛ ⅜dis.					72s 75spr.	17s15spr.		74⅛ 75
19			74⅜ ⅛			104¼											17s14spr.		74¼ 74
21	Holiday																		
22	Holiday																		
23			74⅛ ⅜			105 104⅞			74⅛		4⅛ dis.					72s 74spr.	14s17spr.		74¼ 75
24			74⅛ ⅜			105 104⅞					4⅛ ⅜dis.					75s pr.	15s17spr.		74⅜ 74
25			74⅛ ⅜			104⅞					4⅛ dis.					73s 75spr.	15s17spr.		74⅜ 74

All Exchequer Bills dated prior to the Month of July 1818 have been advertised to be paid off, and the interest thereon has ceased.

N. B. *The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices*, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castaign, in the year 1718, nd now published, *every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by*

JAMES WETENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 15, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London.

On application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

THE

European Magazine

FOR OCTOBER, 1818.

[Embellished with a Portrait of the EARL of LIVERPOOL.]

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AT THE BIBLE, CROWN, AND CONSTITUTION,

NO. 32, CORNHILL.

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SEASON, 1818—19.

EAST INDIA SHIPS,

With their Managing Owners, Commanders, Principal Officers, Surgeons, Pursers, Time of coming afloat, &c.

Ships' Names.	Tonnage.	Consignments	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	To be afloat.	To sail to Gravesend.	To be in the Downs.
Marquis Camden..	1200	Bomb. & China	Ex. of J P Larkins, dec	Thos. Larkins	James Sexton	Tim. Curtis	John Fenn		C. E. Newbury	E. Harrison	1818.	1818.	1819.
Charles Grant	1200		Wm. Moffat	Hugh Scott	Wm. R. Best	Henry Lee	Geo. Denny	Joseph Coates	Rob. Strange	Mich. Connal			
Lowther Castle....	1200		John Wordsworth	Chas. Mortlock	Henry Hill	R. W. Smith	J. Wilkinson	J F. Wordsworth	S. T. Bridger	Edw. King	12 Nov	28 Nov.	3 Jan.
Inglis	1200		Richards. Borradaile	Thos. Borradaile	Jos. Dudman		Wm. Allen	Cha. Pennington		Chas. Pillans			
Essex	1200		Henry Bonham	Richard Nisbet									
Vansittart.....	1200		John Castairs	Rob. S. Dalrymple	J. Foulerton	W. Cruickshank			J. W. Wilson	Pat. Stewart			
William Pitt	890	St Hel. Benc. Chi	Charles Graham	Charles Graham		Jas. R. Palmer	Rob. Lindsay		T. Davidson	Geo. Adam			
Bombay.....	1200	St. Hel. Bomb. & China	John Forbes	Arch. Hamilton									
General Harris....	1200		James Sims	George Welstead						W C. Drysdale			
Windsor.....	1300	Mad. & China	Messrs. F. & G. Clay	John R. Francklin	A. F. Proctor	John Levy	Mark Clayson	Felix Boltbee	Edw. Edwards	MN Francklin			
General Kyd	1200		James Walker	Alexander Nairne	Eg. Maxwell	Jer. Watson			F. P. Alleyn		12 Dec	27 Dec.	2 Feb.
Waterloo	1325	Beng. & China	Company's Ship	Richard Alsager	Chas. Shea	Jas. B. Burnett	R. J Cuthbertson	Peter Pilcher	Hez. Clark	Geo. Homer			
Atlas.....	1200		John Staniforth	Cha. Otway Mayne	R. B. Everest	John Alder	Jos. Stanton		John Dill	Rob. Mayne			
Streatham.....	819		Richards. Borradaile	Thos. Haviside	J. Lowther	Fred. Orlebar	——Hanson	Hen. Columbine	Rich. Gilpin				
Rose	935	Mad. & Beng.	Stuart Donaldson	T. Mac Taggart	Thos. Sandys	J. O. MacTaggart			W. Mac Adam	John Milroy	1819.	1819.	
Minerva.....	976		Kennard Smith	G. Richardson					F. Parsons	Thos. Vokes	25 Jan.	9 Feb.	17 Mar.
Carnatic.....	820		William Agnew	John Blanshard	J. D. Collis	Chr. Mac Koy	Phillmer Phipps	Geo. Dewdney	John Eccles	James Smith			
Thomas Grenville	886		Company's Ship	Wm. Manning	G. Williams	John Brown	Geo. T. Calveley	John Pratt	Rich. Shaw	John Benifold			
Kellie Castle	1300		Stewart Erskine	Alex. Lindsay	Chris. Biden	Chas. Cowles	Edward Adams	Folliot Barton	Rob. Elliot				
Bridgewater.....	1200	China	James Sims	Philip Hughes							23 Feb	11 Mar.	16 April
Herefordshire	1200		John Card	John Money						John Tatham			
Warren Hastings	1200		William Sims	Richard Rawes									
Lord Castlereagh..	819		Henry Bonham	W. Younghusband						Ellis Bostock			
Pr. Char. of Wales	978	Bengal	Milliken Craig	C. B. Gribble						Stod. Drysdale	25 Mar	10 April	16 May
Marq. Wellington	961		Henry Bonham	John Wood						Wm. Maltman			

10th October, 1818.

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LONDON, *Published for the European Magazine by J. Asperne 32 Cornhill 2d Nov.r 1818.*

The Right Honourable

EARL OF LIVERPOOL,

&c. &c. &c.

Drawn by Wivell from a Bust by Nollekins. Engraved by J. Thomson.

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THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR OCTOBER, 1818.

MEMOIR OF
THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL,

[WITH A PORTRAIT, DRAWN BY WIVELL, FROM A BUST OF JOSEPH NOLLEKENS, R.A. ENGRAVED BY J. THOMSON.]

Here be it thine to calm and guide
The swelling democratic tide;
To watch the state's uncertain frame,
And baffle Faction's partial aim:
But chiefly with determin'd zeal,
To quell that servile band who kneel
To Freedom's banish'd foe. AKENS.

AMONGST all the vacillations of opinion and the diversities of interest in which we have so long been accustomed to contemplate the conflicting parties of this country who have by turns had possession of the popular favour, we may justly take upon ourselves to decide, that in no personal instance of stedfastness of principle and integrity of action, can there be found a purer example of wise and honorable consistency than that which the political course of this estimable nobleman displays; and in tracing the virtues of his character, as they have, from time to time, in the various circumstances of his public life, thrown a lustre on the path through which he has passed, we may use the language of the poet, and comprize them in that

Worth not to favour or to fame confined,
But fix'd in all the dignity of mind.

And it is no slight cause for exultation to an Englishman's heart, who feels the reputation of his country to be essentially blended with the talents and the transactions of her statesmen, that he is enabled to assert the justice of their high pretensions to the esteem and admiration of the world, by referring them to so elevated a standard as that which the Earl of Liverpool impresses upon its acknowledgment.

From the commencement of his parliamentary career in 1790, to the present period, he has been a judicious and faithful supporter of the true interests of his country. At a period when Faction, in its most formidable array of democratic force, sought to subvert every authority of constitutional restraint, and, in its march of insolent advance, menaced the security of the throne and the very existence of sovereign power; when men of genius and ability surrendered their better convictions to the prevalence of doctrines, as novel in their origin as they were pernicious in their influence; when even the deliberative councils of the empire were insulted by a furious zeal, that set at defiance the enactments of their decisions and the power of the laws; in short, when the torrent of anarchy seemed fast rolling in upon every barrier of national welfare, and rushing forwards to overwhelm every distinction of rank and degree, every provision of political expediency and social good, in one indiscriminate waste of wild insubordinacy;—then it was that the exalted subject of this memoir presented himself among the foremost in that phalanx of loyal allegiance which, by an unyielding perseverance in attachment to the sovereign, and in opposition to the pseudo-patriots of that stormy period, resisted and turned aside the devastating evil. By such well-timed inflexibility of resolve to maintain, unperverted by mistaken ardour, unchanged by rash innovation, that system of things which had been established by the wisdom of our forefathers, and justified by the experience of ages, he lent his aid to the adminis-

tration of the day, at the head of which was Mr. Pitt; and, in conjunction with that able and firm defender of his country's weal, preserved inviolate in all its dependencies, the venerable constitution in church and state, from the destructive aims of revolutionary assault. Throughout all the dissentions and distractions of the then prevailing parties, Mr. Jenkinson maintained that uniform tenor of conduct which evinced a comprehensive and enlightened mind, prompt in just conception, powerful in resources, and decisive in all its conclusions.

Mr. J. entered into parliament as member for Rye, under the auspices of that accomplished statesman, the late Earl of Liverpool; and he shewed himself worthy of such a parent. Those who saw in him the early proofs of that vigourous intellect which they had so long witnessed and admired in the father, formed the most sanguine anticipations of the future eminence of the son—these have been amply fulfilled; and the bright promise of his first essay as a Representative of the people has been confirmed in all the maturity of intelligence and judgment as a member of the Government.

There have been few of those who have risen, for the first time in the British Senate, to give proof of their qualifications for the important duties which they had undertaken, who so fully redeemed their pledge, or so generally improved the first favourable impression of their abilities as Mr. J. did. His maiden speech was remarkable for the political knowledge which it comprehended, and the eloquence with which it was delivered, although he was little more than twenty-one years of age; the polity of his country seemed to have been long familiar to him, and her true interests to have constituted his unwearied study. He was heard with profound attention, and his noble father was universally congratulated by both sides of the House, upon having a son who possessed so just a claim to their consideration.

So able a speaker, and one so well informed on public business as Mr. J. shewed himself to be, was not likely to remain long without becoming an object of acquisition to the strength of ministry; more especially as, at the same time, the ascendancy of his illustrious father was deservedly great in the administration, both on account of his political and literary acquirements, and the patronage and confidence with which he was honoured by his Majesty. In 1796, Mr. J. whose talents were every day increasing his influence in the Senate, was appointed a Commissioner of India Affairs; the responsibilities of which office he is well known to have fulfilled with the highest credit to himself and advantage to the Company. In 1801 he was nominated Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he exchanged, in 1804, for the Home Department. In 1803 he was called up to the House of Peers, by writ, with the title of Baron Hawkesbury, and placed in the seat of his father's barony, who had been created Earl of Liverpool. In the same year he exchanged the situation of Foreign Secretary for the Home Department; which he resigned in 1806, on the death of Mr. Pitt, whom he succeeded as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. In 1807 he was again appointed Secretary for Home Affairs; and, in 1809, exchanged it for the Foreign Department.

In all this succession of appointments what has been said of the late Earl may also be applied to the present—from his first engaging in public business he never solicited an office for himself; but has invariably shewn, by his assiduous attention to the duties of office, and his unremitting zeal for the public service, that a more disinterested, active, and efficient minister never formed a part of any administration of this country. Associated by principle with the ministry of Mr. Pitt, he supported his measures from a conviction of their wisdom and necessity; and he has ever since pursued them. Unawed by faction, and unmoved by obloquy, he has kept on the same undeviating course, conscious of the purity of his motives and the propriety of their adoption; and, notwithstanding the changes which have taken place at various intervals in the public mind, he has persevered in the same dignified and unaltered career. The result has justified the means, and he has proved, by such procedure, that he has best maintained the real advantage and happiness of his country. In this opinion we are sure of being upheld by the sentiments of every honest and truly patriotic subject of these realms; and while, with grateful acknowledgment of the firmness and judgment with which he has controverted the argu

ments and baffled the efforts of the turbulent and disaffected adversaries of our internal peace, we rejoice in the completion of his plans and the accomplishment of his hope, as they relate to those measures by which the prowess of our arms, and the efficacy of our national strength have been made instrumental to the restoration of independence to Europe, the increase of Britain's glory, and the renewal of our commercial prosperity.

If we look back through the short space of five years, and contemplate the unpropitious aspect which the affairs of our country then wore, we cannot but acknowledge that, although despondency had not checked our energies nor chilled our ardour, yet it cannot be denied that our anticipation of good began to yield in some degree to the recurrence of disappointed exertion. The clamour of the discontented was raised against those efforts of our good faith which they secretly wished might fail; and the means which they undervalued they hoped, in the impotency of their deceit, would be carried into execution; that their malignant minds might be gratified by their miscarriage:—steeled against the real sufferings of their native land, as they originated in the hatred of our inveterate enemy, they were easily alive to those imaginary ones which had no existence but in the exaggerations of their own malignant falshoods—they felt no other impression of the evil of a protracted and inevitable warfare, than as they might convert the disastrous necessity into a cause of accusation against the government, and an opportunity to defend and extol the ambitious projects and the victorious fortunes of their idol, the implacable adversary of their country's weal.

By such minds the approximation of that crisis, on the issue of which were suspended the future peace and happiness of the whole civilized world, was viewed with agonizing anxiety: had victory continued constant to the sanguinary banner of their hero, they sanguinely hoped that their designs of subversion would no longer be checked by the ill-brooked constraints of established restrictions, and thenceforward these licentious debasers of their country's cause would glory in her defeat and trample upon her weakness. If, on the contrary, he fell beneath the avenging sword of the long-insulted nations, they knew that all their pretexts of reform, so artfully put forth to cover their hopes of a revolution, would at once be exposed to the detestation and scorn of the kingdom, while they would have no other alternative than to hide their guilty heads in the silence and shame of disgraceful exclusion from the countenance of the virtuous and honourable part of society. By the intervention of an auspicious Providence, and the valour of those who, as the defenders of all that can be dear to man, encountered the legions of the tyrant, the arm of Justice prevailed, and, in one signal instant of stupendous overthrow, this dagon of their treacherous hopes was crushed never to rise again.

Maddened by this unlooked-for, and, by them unwished-for termination of his power, they raised the voice of murmur even among the triumphant shouts of millions—Their restless spirit, unable to restrain its indignant consciousness of repulse, yet compelled to hail the returning prospect of universal peace as the object of their constant cry, they still assailed, with all the bitterness of invective, the only procedure which could have effected this glorious event of retribution and deliverance. But, aware that to diminish the greatness of the exploit, and so arraign the courage of their gallant countrymen who so materially conduced to its achievement, were to tread on dangerous ground, and to give at once a sanction to the suspicions already formed of their repugnance to unite in the general joy, they seized upon those natural and inevitable consequences of a sudden transition from a long continuance of war to a state of peace, which no human provision could prevent, and made it a source of reproach and condemnation of ministers; and the same turbulent impatience as had hitherto been put into action against the principles of their government, was still exerted to spread discontent throughout the land, in ungrateful rejection of the blessing which heaven had vouchsafed to bestow.

This malevolent enterprise of sedition was but too successful, and the flames of discord were kindled from one end of the kingdom to another. A stagnation of trade in the large manufacturing towns, as it threw thousands out of employ, was too favourable an engine for them to neglect; and the wants of

the necessitous multitude were made the means of a cold-blooded aggravation of their miseries, by exciting them to dissatisfaction and tumult. Insidious comparisons were drawn between the ease of the rich and the destitution of the poor. A specious scale was formed of the expenditure of the nation, as it respected the well-earned remuneration with which the throne had recompensed the past services, or had distinguished the zeal, of its faithful servants. This was held out as a wanton waste of public money; and a false estimate was drawn of its more salutary appropriation to the relief of those who were taught to consider themselves a starving people. The dignity of the throne was vilified, and the illustrious representative of our afflicted monarch was made the object of open insult, and treasonable attack. At length it became imperative upon Government to stop the daring rush of the mischief; and a powerful instrument of restraint, which the extreme exigency of the times rendered indispensable, was had recourse to. But the artifice of party had well nigh rendered this abortive, and the advocates for popular favour took occasion to decry it, for the purpose of securing stability to their own views of self-aggrandizement; thus indirectly becoming the abettors of that popular vehemence by which the national safety was endangered, and confusion threatened to render nugatory and void all those benefits which returning peace was sure after a short interval to bring in its train.

In this troublous season of commotion the Earl of Liverpool stood undaunted and firm in the resolves of a just and vigorous mind, and although the station which he filled in the government of the country did not immediately implicate him in the personal responsibility for the steps which it was expedient to take, in order to stem the progress of the danger, he manfully avowed himself a participator in the suggestion of them; and in his speeches, by the argumentative strength of his reasoning, left no possible access to those opinions which would have grounded themselves on the presumed invalidity and unjustifiable assumption of the means employed.

While we are thus recapitulating events which we trace with regret, we rejoice that we can close the recital with the happier sequel of more desirable results. The tide of prosperity has returned, and our commercial greatness is fast reviving. To those whose prospective contemplation of causes and consequences leads them to a more enlarged view of things than presents itself to many who judge of the future only by their present experience, this was not unforeseen—and the prediction of this return was made the basis of many of the Earl of Liverpool's observations. The noble Lords who answered him took a narrower range for their reasoning, and contended that they were not called upon to argue for the future, but upon the present pressure of the evil, for which a remedy was required. This we take upon ourselves to assert was somewhat unfair, because it certainly was not just in argument. If the cause had been inevitable, the consequence ought to be borne with submission; but if the latter brought with it difficulties as inevitable as the cause, those difficulties could receive no better alleviation than what the contemplation of their prospective remedy could afford—and when this remedy is proved to be within the compass of natural and concurrent probabilities, the argument which enforces these is to be allowed as more acceptable than that which rejects them.

Thus far then we have attempted to give a brief sketch of the public principles on which the Earl of Liverpool has acted in the most trying periods of his political connection with administration. We might, indeed, have selected others, in which his talents have been called into application, of no less energy and ability than those which have been mentioned; but in none has he manifested a more impressive exertion of talent, or a more manly decisiveness of conduct. And we scruple not to declare that by both he has acquired to himself the gratitude and esteem of all who can appreciate the superior claim of just principle formed upon an experienced judgment over the hasty adoption of popular feeling, too often grounded in the unwarrantable assumption of a misunderstood and abused privilege.

It is now our pleasing task to speak of his Lordship as a private individual. In doing this we shall first notice *that* part of it which introduces our readers to him at the University of Oxford. There his noble father eminently dis-

tinguished himself, and the son followed him with equal step, after having been educated at the Charterhouse, where the late Earl also received those rudiments of instruction which he afterwards improved into the most extensive literary attainments. In the various departments of service through which he passed to his degree, he acquitted himself with the highest reputation as a scholar, and endeared himself to all who had the satisfaction to enjoy his society, by the affability and kindness of his manners. By these he was as much beloved for the virtues of his heart, as he was respected for the superiority of his understanding. From the University he passed as it were *per saltum* to the Senate, a gradation which few who are not as richly endowed with natural and acquired talents as himself ought to venture upon. He subjected himself to the trial, and proved to his country that she had judged aright of what he could accomplish.

On the 25th of March, 1795, he married Lady Theodosia Louisa Harvey, daughter of Frederick, late Earl of Bristol, and sister to the present Earl, an union which gave to his Lordship one of the most amiable of her sex—who, by her private virtues as a Christian, and a member of society, has given an exaltation to the dignified condition that she fills, which neither the splendour nor the affluence of rank can of itself bestow. To her the plaint of sorrow and distress has never been made in vain, and in all her deeds of unaffected charity, numerous as they are, the boon of compassion has ever been given with that truly Christian grace which has never failed to enhance the value of it, munificent as it has always been. True, indeed, it has never been unaccompanied with the injunction, *See thou tell no man of it*—but such has been the fulness of heart which the generous nature of it has produced, that so much the more has the beneficent act been made known.

In all this purity of the Christian character does his Lordship largely share. To him no appeal is made in vain that has for its object the relief of the wretched; and in his public capacity the cause of Christianity has found in him a powerful patron, and an anxious supporter. To the intervention of the Earl of Liverpool, in conjunction with the efforts of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, may be essentially attributed the late excellent plan of increasing the number of churches, for the accommodation of the poor. By his intelligent mind, the expediency of the measure was instantly acknowledged, and so effectually arranged, as to meet every case of the exigency. It is little to say, that his Lordship possesses great talent, unwearied application, consummate knowledge, and much practical experience in public affairs. All this is but the necessary consequence of a commanding intellect; but to say that he is a Christian in practice as well as profession: to say that he considers both his duty, and in both fulfils it—to say that he presumes not upon his talents, but as they are to be made subservient to the purer obligations of pious principle, and holiness of life—to say, in short, that he is not merely all that he can be, but that he endeavours to be what he ought to be, is to give him a title far above all that the creations of sovereign favour, and superior merit can confer. It is to say, that he is a Christian not only in name, but in deed;* and with this impression we close the memoir of this good man and truly ennobled peer, in the earnest wish that he may long live to exemplify the virtues and the genuine nobility of the human heart, to the benefit and instruction of the age which he adorns.†

THE HIVE,

A COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

No. XLIII.

MR. Warmington, late Prussian consul at Yarmouth in Norfolk, was a man of much vigour of mind, and although he had not to boast of a classi-

* Αριστα μεν γαρ οιμαι ζην τους αριστα επιμελομενους τε ως βελτιστους γιγνεσθαι.—ZEN.

Those men may be truly said to lead the best lives who strive to become the best of men.

† His Lordship's title is Robert Banks Jenkinson, Earl of Liverpool, and Baron Hawkesbury, of Hawkesbury. — Creations; Baronet 1661—Baron Hawkesbury, of Hawkesbury, county of Gloucester, August 21st, 1766—and Earl of Liverpool, county of Lancaster, May 28th, 1796.—Motto—*Pulma non sine pulvere.*

Vide a Portrait and Memoir of the late Lord Liverpool, Vol. LIII. p. 83.

cal education, was possessed of great vivacity of wit, and not unfrequently proved his talent at repartee to be of no mean quality. He was one evening present at a party, the young members of which had arranged themselves for a dance. As he was always ready to promote the happiness of all around him, he took upon himself the office of *Maitre des Ceremonies.* Just as the first couple had tripped off, a young curate of a village about seven miles distance came into the room. He had walked, and as the evening was dark and the road solitary, some of the females expressed their surprise at his venturing on foot. O, said this sprig of divinity, who it seems was hot from the University of Cambridge—"My dear ladies, *Cantab-it vacuus coram Latrone Viator.*" The joke itself was stale; but the curate, willing to assume the merit of it to himself, after making the females stare at what they did not understand, turned round to Mr. Warmington, whom he knew, and said to him with an air of pedantic insolence—"There, sir, there's a line of Horace for you, can you construe it?" "O, my young sir." replied this natural genius, "nothing more easy—D—n'd hard times for poor curates." The guess was good and the hit palpable: the clerical gentleman was silent; but the laugh against him was loud.

Mr. Warmington was Mayor of Yarmouth, and had taken his station in the church upon the occasion of a charity sermon, at the head of the corporation pew. The Bishop of Norwich was to preach. The Rev. Dr. Cooper, Rector of Yarmouth, read prayers. After the service was begun, Dr. Parr came into the church, and took his seat by the side of the rector in the reading-desk; both these reverend gentlemen wore full-bottomed wigs. An officer of a recruiting party had been admitted into the pew of the corporate body, and as a stranger, was courteously placed next to the mayor. The important appearance of the two reverend doctors arrested his attention, and he applied to Mr. Warmington for the reason of those two dignified characters being in that situation. "My dear sir," replied Mr. W. in expression strictly conformable to the technical phraseology of the inquirer—"When a bishop preaches two doctors *always mount guard.*"

Earl St. Vincent has recently erected a beautiful monument in Canerswald church, Staffordshire, to the memory of his late countess. The design is an elegant female figure in the attitude of prayer. The drapery is so disposed as to present a veil, forming a fold on the forehead, and gracefully flowing over the shoulders. The figure kneels on a square base on which is the following inscription:—

Sacred
To the Memory of
Martha
Countess of Saint Vincent
Who was eminently pious virtuous and charitable
She departed this Life
On the 8th day of February 1816
Aged 75 years
And was at her own desire buried in the Tomb of her Parents
This Monument was erected by her Surviving Husband.

TRAVELLING.

(*From the Whitehall Evening Post, April 24th,* 1725).

"In a few days (if God permitt) will sett out for the Bath, a large Commodious Waggon which will conveniently hold 36 persons, and there being but 6 places yet taken such weak persons as are willing to take the advantage of this conveyance are desired speedily to send their names to Robert Knight Waggoner at the 3 Crowns in Arlington Street—The said Waggon Inns at the kings head near the kings bath at Bath—NB. This invention is of the same nature as Mr. Greens Carriage to Scotland but much improved as containing 3 times the number of Passengers."

A clergyman being on the road to his country living, (to which he pays an annual visit), was stopped by a friend, who asked him, where he could be going so far from town?—"Like other poor people," replied he, "to my parish."

Sir Brook Watson was an extremely polite man: and one who new him well, upon hearing that he had lost a leg by the bite of a shark while bathing in the sea, exclaimed, "Ah! I can see how that was; if he had not staid to make a bow to the shark, the accident would never have happened."

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An ARCTIC ISLANDER in LONDON.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

MY Correspondent on board the Isabella, whose Journal afforded some extracts for your last Magazine, sent only a short letter by his Majesty's ship the Majestic, which arrived last month with despatches from the Arctic navigators. It informed me, that on leaving the colony mentioned in his former communication, he had persuaded one of the natives to accompany him on board, and congratulated himself very cordially on his safe return to his ship, when he found the ice which had been mistaken for a part of the continent, was only one of those bergs, or islands, which change their places continually, and have been met travelling in the Atlantic, where one of them nearly sunk an American sloop loaded with a sea-serpent's head, which an unphilosophical exciseman mistook for a pipe of Madeira. When the boats came in quest of official letters for H. M. S. the Majestic, the Arctic Islander, believing his colony *ab origine* from England, expressed an invincible desire to visit the native country of his ancestors; and after some consideration among the literary gentlemen attached to the Expedition, each of whom claimed a share in the profits resulting from him, he was put on board one of the boats under the custody of Dr. Cacofog,* who availed himself of this pretext to return home. Being undeniably the prize and property of my friend, and entitled, as a descendant of Englishmen, to an exemption from sale, he was wrapped in a large boat-cloak, and entered at the Custom-house, when he landed here, as a sick seaman from the Isabella. Lest the managers of the Museum, or the great theatres, should hear of such an acquisition, I went myself in my own post-chariot to convey him to my house, where, according to my friend's letter, he permitted him to reside. Fortunately, his appearance did not excite my servants' curiosity, as his attire was English. His person is far under the usual height, rather round, and too much elevated about the shoulders; — but this defect was easily concealed by attaching only half-a-dozen capes to the loose pelerine of his coat; — he is extremely short-sighted, as is usual with the natives of the frigid zone, and has the breadth of nose and chin which Buffon and Cuvier consider peculiar to them; therefore our fashionable lorgnette and cravat were really requisite to diminish these disadvantages. The bluish tint of his hair is not remarkable during the present fashion. The lethargic apathy of men born in cold countries is so well known, that I was not surprised at his doze during the greater part of our journey; but when we crossed Westminster-bridge, and came within view of those long lines and transverse vistas of light which the lamps of our streets afford, I could not avoid an attempt to rouse his attention. He replied in very intelligible English, and with all the dryness of an English traveller, that he saw nothing equal to his home; adding that their galleries and collonades dug under mountains of ice were far more brilliantly illuminated. Then looking gravely at Dr. Blinkensop, who occupied the third place in my carriage, he enquired why he was not walking about? Being asked what his question implied, he informed us, that in his island all the learned men were employed to traverse the streets at night with lanterns on their heads, or to stand at equal distances for the useful purpose of enlightening their countrymen and saving oil. Dr. Blinkensop concealed his mortification by discussing the Catoptrical mode of gathering, folding, breaking, and bundling, sun and moon beams, to answer the purposes of a kitchen-fire; suggesting that this kind of solar cookery would be very convenient to the Arctic navigators, if their fuel should be exhausted.

Upon our arrival at my chambers, our Islander, who calls himself Neonous, was more particularly introduced to me as his future host and cicerone; and expressed his courteous disposition by three low bows, and some obliging words, which, as his colony seems to have been founded by Englishmen of the last century, were probably derived from their customs. But he soon appeared most agreeably easy and familiar; and during supper, at which he ate with a voracity which astonished my butler, though he once waited at the Lord Mayor's feast, he addressed me with all the nonchalance of a Bencher who had eaten twenty terms

* *Alias* Blinkensop.

with me, and begged me to tell him whether hanging was an agreeable sensation?—Now, though I understand the sensation created by a fall of stocks, by "crossing Oxford-street," and by being caught in the act of speaking to an ill-dressed friend, I could not profess any acquaintance with the sensation of hanging, though it is one peculiarly studied in the present age. "But, Sir," I said, "as the words of our language have undergone great and various misapplications, even in this country, the awkward word which signifies a very vulgar situation, may be used in your's to signify some polite amusement; as quizzing, hoaxing, and other elegant synonimes, have been borrowed from the dialect of thieves to enrich a gentleman's."—"Sir," replied Neonous, "I understand you are a barrister; and in my nation we hang an attorney three minutes, a conveyancer five, and a barrister a quarter of an hour, that they may fully estimate the sensation which a court of justice is apt to cause."—"O, my good friend!" interposed Dr. Blinkensop, sparing me the difficulty of commenting on a point so nice, "such a regulation would be an infallible suspension of all talent at the bar. It is quite time enough when men deserve it."—The Islander replied, with scholastic dignity, "Ah! there is the error of your English legislature. Prevention, doctor, prevention is the purpose of our laws. We hang them first, that they may not come to it at last: besides, when people have a propensity to oblique courses, it is wise to make them perpendicularly upright as soon as possible."

My guest arrived late on Saturday night, therefore I had no better amusement to afford him the next morning, than to take him to a fashionable church. When we came out, he looked round inquisitively, and whispered in my ear, "This is your great Sunday, I suppose; but where is your little every-day church?"—Having understood from my friend on board the Isabella, that the Arctic Islanders of his colony possessed a Greek bible which they seemed to worship, I could not comprehend his question, till he added, "We have at Neonousland, as you have here, a great government church, where they talk of patience, self-denial, sobriety, and a great many other fine things, but we have little ones also, where they teach what we really do, and therefore ought to learn every day in the best manner. You know we make promises and vows to be rigidly just, faithful to our wives, and kind to our neighbours—That is all very well on great Sunday; but on little Sunday we Arctic Islanders learn the only practical part of our religion; that is—kindness to our neighbours; which consists, as you probably know, in doing exactly as they do, and in general whatever is convenient."

I assured my visitor, that the customs of his island were entirely different from our's: that nobody presumed to give the soft names of "polite failings—youthful vivacities and trifling mistakes," to those actions which our avowed religion called crimes—that marriage in our nation was a venerable and unspotted institution, designed to give certain distinctions and privileges to virtuous mothers and their offspring, which could not be transferred by the help of a little gold to the basest courtezans.—"Our women," said I, "have a motive to be faithful and pure, because they know their purity will be remembered as the most honourable part of their descendants' inheritance, and they see by daily example, that children cannot be enabled by the sudden caprice or untimely penitence of their fathers to rejoice in the iniquity of their mothers, or to blame it only when it is not successful. Vice is so rare, that nearly twenty thousand papers circulate daily, whose chief attractions are the uncommon anecdotes of guilt which their publishers are obliged to invent, because they can hardly ever find sufficient true ones."

A newspaper in my barouche served to exemplify this truth, and to amuse Neonous during our drive through the Park, which did not interest him greatly, though he saw several persons whom he mistook for his countrymen, being deceived, perhaps, by their lethargic air and furred costume. Dr. Blinkensop enquired if the people of his island occupied themselves much in politics, and was answered, "Certainly!—but what we call politics is a great toy, forty times larger than your Kaleidoscope, and turned by every body which way they like best." Dr. B. carefully recorded this answer in his note-book, for the information of the literary societies throughout Europe, and as an unanswerable proof that Dr. Brewster did not invent the first

kaleidoscope, whatever may be the testimony of his cotemporaries. I questioned Neonous on the poetry of the Arctic Isles, having received a splendid offer from a fashionable publisher of twenty-pence per line for the first translation of a polar poem—but he did not appear to comprehend me. When Dr. Blinkensop endeavoured to define poetry as a combination of beautiful ideas raised above common life, he only answered, "Then I know what poetry is, but we call it morality in our country."

Having said this, he fell asleep; and my learned friend, raising his forefinger with a sign of caution and sagacity, drew from his folio memorandum-book a faded paper, which, as he whispered, had been found in the cabin allotted to Neonous on board the Majestic, and was probably a relic of the Greek literature conveyed to Neonousland by its first inhabitants. It was in the ancient Alexandrine character, as cut by Wynkyn de Worde in imitation of that valuable manuscript presented by Cyrillus Lucaris, patriarch of Alexandria, to King Charles I. in 1628. I have transcribed the first lines with all the accuracy in my power, and must confess that two of the characters strongly resemble an &c. though they are said to be the true Alexandrine alpha and sigma.

ΘΗ • • ΜΙΝΙΣΤΕΡΣΡΑΤ &c.

Σαῖς ἡ
Ι' σῆ ἁ ἀνδύ κᾶννοτσή • • • • •
Σόμετραῖ τορςᾶρετςὶ ἴνγτὼ βήγινᾶ
Τύννλ Φρομῆρε τὸ Σαῖντήληνά • • • • • •
Υάςτ ὑας θὴκρα κᾶςοφ' Μευξ ςυάτ
Ανδφρομθῆ κασμκάμῦταρατ·

"Nobody," said Dr. Blinkensop, putting on his spectacles, "can doubt the antiquity and Homeric origin of these line—Observe the fine epic opening of the chief personage's harangue, without preamble or peroration———

Says he,
'I see a hand you cannot see!'

which also shews us the plagiarism committed by Tickell in the most admired verse of his exquisite ballad."—"Under due submission to your superior knowledge," said I, "I should be apt to think this a copy of the Romaic fragment communicated by M. Chateaubriand to Lord C.'s secretary, and said to be remarkably predictive of an event which happened lately on the banks of the Thames."—"The Thames!" echoed my antiquary—"When did its banks ever produce such sublime projectors as the next lines describe—

Some traitors are trying to begin a
Tunnel from here to Saint Helena—

A project worthy the geniuses of ancient Greece. I have no doubt that future generations, when the revolutions of Nature have dried up the Atlantic, will discover traces of this work, which might be incredible if we had not seen the aqueducts of Rome and Attica. But here is a line full of dubitation, and by the hiatus in the MS. it appears to have been added by some Arctic poet. It is highly natural that such a poet should derive his images from local objects; therefore I propose to translate it thus—

Vast as the kraken of Mezuăt.—

"I admit the probability of your tunnel," said I, "and have no doubt that it extended to the North-pole. Perhaps that would have been the easiest way of conveying our Arctic discoverers, and no violation of the maritime law, which extends only to the surface of things. However, you must allow me to say, I perceive no kraken in this line, nor did I ever see a name like Mezuat in any chart of those latitudes I read it thus—

"Vast as the crack of Meux's vat."

—"That is not probable," rejoined Blinkensop—"and yet it is possible that statesmen may have met last century, as they do now, to hold their consultations over a wine-vat, for I do not conceive that it could have been filled with beer. And as Smithfield was once a vineyard, it is credible that our celebrated distiller of malt may have had an ancestor who brewed wine. Pray proceed, Sir—what concludes the strophe?"

"And from the chasm came out—a—
rat."—

"A rat!" exclaimed the Professor: "What titillates your risible muscles, my good friend? Why not a rat? Did not a mountain once bring forth a mouse? Have not rats been worshipped in the hither peninsula of India and the Isthmus between Asia and Africa? And in modern times, as the illustrious pupil of the erudite Sheridan has recorded, did not a rat,

"for want of stairs,
Come down a rope to say his prayers?"

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Where is the miracle, then, if one should come up to seek a place? for independent of his respectable black coat and reverend beard, he has all due requisites for one. Did not three rats empty a jar of oil by alternately dipping in their whiskers and regaling each other—whence, no doubt, Pope, alias Swift, derived that fine distich,

"This jelly's good—that malmsey's healing—
Pray dip your whiskers and ....."

The professor was interrupted by three Bow-street officers, who perceived red spots on his coat, and notwithstanding his asseverations that they proceeded from nitrous acid which he had used in extracting gas, he was conveyed away under suspicion of having aided a recent assassination. This fracas caused tumult enough to awaken Neonous; and his surprise was so loudly expressed, that his arrival from the Arctic regions began to be whispered, and the utmost skill of our charioteer could not preserve our residence from detection. In the evening of this Sunday I was alarmed by a visit from the principal of a polite establishment, requesting an introduction to my Arctic Islander, and offering him an engagement to instruct her pupils in the language and dances of his nation, at five guineas each lesson. She urged so strenuously the importance he would derive from making his entrê at her house, and in her *society* (for school is an obsolete word), that I was compelled to assure her he visited England as a gentleman whose liberty and independence were guaranteed by my honour and his own wealth. The last words were convincing; and having intimated her readiness to educate any of his female relatives, she departed to spread the intelligence among her numerous friends. Neonous heard of her proposal without any change in the usual grave decorum of his face. "We have no such useless institutions in our country," said he, "to teach our children grimaces and gambols; for our squirrel-apes are neither so mischievous nor so expensive: and as for morals, we always forbid them to do right, knowing they will do it through the spirit of contradiction."

The preceptress was diligent in whispering her news, and several cards of invitation arrived to fashionable evening parties. I was engaged to Lady Townly's "at Home" on Monday, and intended him to accompany me in strict incognito, relying on the phlegm and apathy of his disposition to ensure a proper degree of *insouciance*, or easy negligence, in his behaviour. And to prepare him for the dazzling effect of our beauties seated in all the glory of white satin, blond, and pink roses, I would have conducted him to the Exhibition, had not its season been past; but a fashionable portrait-painter's gallery was open, and it seemed the best representation of that circle of living paintings called a party. Contrary to my expectance, he threw himself into such an attitude as I have seen in my grand-aunt's picture of Celadon, and exclaimed, with great vehemence, "Kuryeleeson! kuryeleesonmow!"—Being requested to explain the meaning of these words, he answered very frankly, that he used them without knowing it, but believed they were the names of saints once worshipped by the ancestors of his colony. I informed him, that his ignorance what they meant rendered them proper enough for a polite expletive; but as they really implied an appeal for mercy, they were not so spirited as the delightful readiness for perdition expressed by an Englishman's interjections. Neonous thanked me for the hint, and promised in future to employ as his conversation-oath a very powerful and sonorous word preserved by his country's traditions, as one of those relics which I suppose to be of Greek literature.

"Shouldero'muttonacaponhalfagoosepastyvenison."

A magnificent compound which every college-student will be able to analyse and digest. On our way to Lady Townly's conversazione, I entreated him to suppress any sensations of surprise and admiration which her assembly might create—"not, my dear Neonous, because any symptoms of natural feeling would lessen your effect, for they would have the charm of novelty, and the justification of your recent arrival among us; but as it has been whispered that you possess the art of making diamonds by adding a proper proportion of carbonic gas to charcoal, such symptoms might expose you to manœuvres."—This last word required a very long explanation, which he heard with surprising coolness,—

"Then," said he, after a grave pause, "you permit two kinds of marriages, as we do. We keep the great one for rare occasions, and celebrate it as you have heard by the ordeal of fire and water; but the common kind is managed by manœuvres."—"Is it possible that they exist even in your frozen region?"—"Where can they exist so properly? We see them every day among the Esquimaux savages. Each lover throws a hundred burnt sticks at his beloved, and she who can catch the most is the richest bride; which is what you call manœuvring, I suppose, in London."—It was not necessary to explain that our system wanted the addition of sticks, which might be very appropriate among its contrivers; and after a few more cautions, we entered the rout—rather too early perhaps, as it was scarcely midnight. Consequently the whole brilliance of the scene was not collected, and Neonous walked among the groupes of gazing belles with such placid indifference and easy languor, that one or two strangers mistook him for Sir Pertinax Townly himself, whose desire to see an Arctic Islander induced him to appear once in his wife's company. When music began, I took the opportunity, as usual, of talking to my friends, and had answered a thousand questions before I perceived the subject of them walking with an air of great attention behind some lovely young women. Shocked at his danger, and at the ridicule such a proof of savage simplicity provoked, I went to observe his movements, and found he was employed, not in wonder and admiration, but in placing behind each of the enormous combs which supported the rear of their head-dresses one of the gilt cards given by the polite preceptress whose visit I have mentioned, containing a long list of the sciences she taught.—"You told me these had been her pupils," said Neonous very drily, in reply to my remonstrance—"why should they not carry with them advertisements of the graces they have acquired, and the price paid for them? especially as they seem to have no other way of shewing that they know any thing of value."—Though such an expedient might be very useful to young women of fashion, whose accomplishments are invisible and unguessed, I was compelled to acquaint Neonous that his device might render a duel unavoidable.—"Whatever pastime is usual here will be agreeable to me!" replied my Arctic Islander, with a yawn which was fortunately mistaken for a bass-accompaniment to the glee Lady Townly had begun: "Only tell me whether English duels are eaten in one, two, or three doses?"—I could only answer this question by asking another, and was informed that affairs of honour are decided in the polar regions by swallowing snow-balls, or by keeping the parties in ice two or three days.—When I expressed my surprise that they had none of the manly and elegant exercises called sparring, prize-fighting, &c. he replied, "We make our physicians and surgeons fight sometimes, Sir, to prove their skill. The fittest persons to give and take wounds or bruises are those who know how to cure them. But I have carried many accounts of duels to the Moon's morning-post office."

These words fixed the attention of Lady Townly, who understands every science, as Dr. Donne once said of an ancient Englishwoman, "from predestination to skein silk." She listened with rapturous astonishment to her Arctic visitor's assurance that the lightness of their atmosphere rendered an ascent to the moon practicable, and that a lunarian mail was actually established in Neonousland.* He added, that a cylinder filled with oxygen would derive impetus enough from an air-gun of proportionable calibre, to transport us very far on the journey; and a pair of artificial wings, on the plan of those attached to Blanchard's balloon, might effect the rest. The scientific belle was in ecstasies. She had lounged so often on the Steyne, and wearied herself so completely with gazing on pale faces in a pump-room, that a trip to the Moon promised a thousand novelties in addition to the splendid notoriety of such an achievement. If it should be successful, what intelligence she would bring to the philosophic world, what importations of gossamer gauze and spider-nets from the milliners of a lighter element, and what instructions to the Whip Club and *Almanac des Gourmands* respecting the newest flot-

* Still greater was her delight when he recited a specimen of lunar poety, which I have endeavoured to arrange in English verse, under the title of "The Arctic Moon."

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sick of a comet's drive, and the flavour of carp in the Moon's lakes! To construct a balloon of sufficient diameter, I proposed to buy the canvas used in making the Temple of Concord a few years ago, or to form a collection of all the old silk parasols in the kingdom. Neonous remarked, that no cargo would be required, except a few phials of that celebrated German elixir which is said to answer all the purposes of meat and drink, as no ions can be found in the air; cork hats, coats of Indian rubber, and head-dresses of spun-glass, or a little Tricosian fluid, as artificial appendages might be apt to change colour by the way. This hint alarmed the lady, and induced her to ask what kind of hair distinguished the Moon's people.—"Madam," replied Neonous, very gravely, "in some of the lunar provinces, they have no heads. The Moon is a kind of workshop, from whence Nature sends men like bundles of canes, to be headed with brass, gold, or tortoiseshell, in this world."—Lady Townly cast a melancholy glance at her husband, which seemed to imply that she considered herself a twig of myrtle tied to a crabstick; while Sir Pertinax drily enquired if any trees ornamented the Moon, and how they grew.—"With their roots upwards, no doubt!" interposed his wife, "if they live upon air; and if, as Fontenelle says, the atmosphere affords no rain, they are probably nursed by a steam-engine. Then, with another expressive glance, she hoped the Moon contained an infirmary for fools, and was told that a larger planet seemed to be kept for their accommodation. In the eagerness of her enterprising spirit, she insisted upon shewing our Arctic philosopher a machine constructed by her father, my learned friend Dr. Blinkensop. This machine, which for certain reasons he had placed on the roof of the house, resembled a canoe in shape; and Lady Townly having conducted Neonous to view it, suggested that it might be attached to their balloon, to serve as the car or parachute. They seated themselves in it, to consider and ascertain its fitness perfectly; but at that unfortunate moment, Dr. Blinkensop being mentally agitated by the philosophic questions connected with the Arctic expedition, dreamed that the Isabella was split on an ice-rock. Starting up in his sleep, he ran to the roof, cut the ropes which held his new-invented life-boat, and the two projectors descended in it to the ground, as a Dutch philosopher one did in a boat which he had prepared for a second deluge. Sir Pertinax was rather surprised to find his wife had rolled from the roof to the area as safely in her canoe as a celebrated antiquarian is said to have fallen down-stairs in a vase of true Pompeiian clay. But our Arctic Islander's skull seems incurably fractured, though the Professor endeavoured to arrange the fragments according to the art of French chirurgery, and to cement them with Vancouver's iron-glue. My only consolation is to preserve this history of the week he spent in London, and to translate the brief record of his colony's origin, which I received from him, and shall transmit to you as the last memorial of his existence. V.

THE FIRST NIGHT
OF
"*LE NOTTI ROMANE.*"

TRANSLATED BY J. J.

(Continued from page 219.)

DIALOGUE III.

Cæsar exposes the Corruptions of the Republic, and maintains the Necessity of Monarchy.

BRUTUS ended, and Cæsar, turning to the multitude, began:—

"If I, Julius Cæsar, by my liberality, my triumphs, my magnanimity, have ever acquired any favour among ye, I entreat you, in this state of death, to give me this single testimony of it—a patient hearing. If I have been guilty, the dagger of this man and his associates has satisfied your anger with a dreadful vengeance; allow me then the privilege never denied to a malefactor, of repelling the accusation by candid and respectful argument"—then he addressed himself to Brutus, and thus proceeded:—"Thou hast declared the reasons which induced thee to deprive me of life, and relieve Rome as from a fatal incumbrance; permit me to allege those which induced me to exalt myself above the equal rank of Citizen. And as the first, and root of all, this—that Rome was then brought to that condition, that whoever possessed a superiority of talent, must, of necessity, choose one of these two condi-

tions—to command imperiously, or servilely obey. The people, therefore, could not form a more rational desire, than that of sheltering themselves from the injuries of a presuming and wanton licentiousness under the government of a Supreme Moderator! Oppressions not recent or few, but numberless, inveterate, incurable, and destructive, had not merely reduced true liberty to a state of lassitude, but long before our birth, she had expired. And to confirm the truth of my assertions, recollect that almost an age before my fall, the audacity of Curiasius, tribune of the people, had arisen to that degree of daring, as to threaten the two Consuls, Scipio Nascia and D. Junius Brutus, with imprisonment. Such was the effect of that popular violence, induced by an absurd species of license, under the name of liberty.

"Scarcely had a lustre elapsed after this unhappy Consulate, when in the Tribunate of the Gracchi, commenced not merely discords, but civil wars, the result of a general state of extreme and incorrigible depravation, of which, if the violent death of the Gracchi had not of itself been sufficient proof, soon after came to Rome a barbarian King to confirm it. I speak of Jugurtha, the usurper of the Numidian throne, by the treacherous murder of his brethren. Our Consuls, Scaurus and Calpurnius, sent to avenge it, returned conquered—by his money. Summoned afterward to Rome to defend his cause, by a Senate whom he had already corrupted by his usurped treasures, he appeared with a countenance confident and serene—conscious of the baseness of his judges. Even while these charges of parricide hung over him unrepelled, he openly committed in this city another, in the person of Massiva, another brother, who in vain sought shelter from his assassinating sword. But for this and his innumerable other crimes, the only punishment pronounced by the Senate was, that he should depart. At which connivance the guilty monarch himself was so surprised, that on leaving the city he looked back on its walls, and uttered that opprobrious, but merited, sentence, 'Venal city! thou wantest but a purchaser to transfer thee to other hands.' Such, indeed, was its state of depravation, that if any citizen was found untainted with the general corruption, he became an object of public insult and derision; and therefore Q. Metellus Numidicus, then Censor, whose breast was still warm with ancient virtue, was so hated, that the Tribune C. Asinius seized him on the high road in the middle of the day, and would have dragged him to the Tarpeian Rock, had he not been prevented by some one who met him on the way. The person of the Censor had, however, suffered such violence in the tumult, that the blood gushed from his ears. So revolting was his virtue, that not being able to endure even the countenance of that virtuous man, the Tribune Saturninus determined to insult him with the most open and audacious injustice. Not eloquence and dignity—but stones, dirt, and daggers, prevailed in the Comitium. In that assembly of peace, and liberal counsel, the ferocious Tribune, leader of the foolish mob, with murderous intention rushed toward Metellus, who withdrew to the Capitol; thither he pursued him, resolved to kill him where but a little before he had triumphed, nor until rivers of civil blood had run from the summit of the hill was his precious life saved by the Patricians from the attacks of the atrocious mob. He at length, insulted with daily outrage, sought refuge at Rhodes, until the return of better times.

Saturninus then exulting in the intoxication of sanguinary projects, his tribunate being ended, offered himself again, whence excluded by the suffrages, he, with his villainous followers, again excited tumult and violence in the Comitia—and in your presence, oh facile Romans! killed Aulus Nonnius, the last of the ten Tribunes then chosen, and proclaimed himself in his stead—were ye not deserving of these outrages?—Saturninus remained not only possessed of the dignity, but used it with a ferocity suitable to the means by which he had acquired it.—Who then was safe in Rome but in his iniquity?—What magistrate was sacred—what law inviolate—what virtue not contemned?—Alas, how shall I relate events still odious—still lamentable, although submerged by time, and in their nature abject, compared with the sublime contemplations of our immortal state. But the presence of this multitude of our ancestors, coevals, and posterity, here assembled after the lapse of so many ages, recalls to memory

the concerns of our mortal life. Here may be some among ye witnesses of the unprecedented outrage committed by Saturninus on the Prætor Glaucia, whom, while sitting in the Comitium, Saturninus, displeased at his presence, drove away, and broke his curule chair. But where is the wonder? when the same ferocious Tribune dared to slay by the hands of his assassins, before the Senate and the people, Memmius, about to obtain, by a majority of votes, the consulship. It was then, that ye, hitherto cool observers of such shameless acts of atrocity, resolved to endure them no longer. As suddenly awakened from a lethargy, ye slew Saturninus; tore in pieces his body, carried his head in triumph through the city, and as in proportion to his insolence in life, ye in death despised him. Thus were slaughters avenged by slaughter—crimes were by crimes corrected—and remedies but a confirmation of ills. But the heavens seemed less sad, as no longer obscured by the acts of this blood-stained Tribune—and as a sun-beam in the midst of tempestuous clouds, the illustrious Metellus re-appeared—in which same year I was born—and from the commencement of my life was a spectator of civil broils. On one side the licentiousness of the vulgar was excited by the Tribune Drusus, and on the other the Senator Cepio supported the Tyranny of the Optimates; which contests, although grievous and destructive, originated in an insignificant cause. Here may be some who can recollect that these two men were in their youth so shamefully liberal, that they exchanged wives. Afterwards, at a sale by auction of some furniture, a competition arose between them for the purchase of a ring, both wishing to possess it. Henceforth their mutual enmity so increased, that fomenting it in the Comitium, they drew the unfortunate city into the destructive vortex of their contests; and in the violence of which, the Tribune threatened to precipitate his antagonist from the Tarpeian Rock, no longer the desirable goal of victors, but the punishment of those who opposed the popular fury. Such was the threat of the daring Drusus to an illustrious Senator—but the effects of his audacity were more sensibly realized in the person of Philip, then Consul; for being jealous of his authority, he dragged him to prison under circumstances of such personal violence, from the fury of the mob, that the blood ran from his nostrils; at the sight of which, Drusus, with a ferocious sneer, said, 'It is not blood, but thrushes' juice,' affecting contempt of the Consul as an epicure.

"Violence now became the only effectual restraint to violence. No sooner was the tribunate of Drusus ended, than he was privately despatched in the night, and the authors of his death remained unknown. It might be supposed, that at least with him were buried those grievous discords—No—on the contrary, those were immediately renewed which had so often convulsed the republic, by the loans of the patricians to the populace. These being under cognizance of the Prætor, A. Sempronius Asellius, who then possessed the office, endeavoured to restrain the greedy creditors who oppressed the people with usury. But as a proof that justice was become a mere name, the Prætor was assaulted by the patricians while celebrating a holocaust; struck with stones, the sacred cup fell from his hand, and he attempted to escape to the adjoining temple of Vesta, but his persecutors intercepted his progress, and obliged him to take shelter in a tavern, where he was killed. In vain did the Senate exert its authority, and offer rewards for the discovery of the assassins, although the murder had been publicly committed. In Rome nothing was successful but crime.

"Alas! how vast a volume is opened to my imagination, written with Roman blood, in which I read the deeds of Marius and of Silla insatiable in their thirst of it! At whose names the air resounded with lamentations—sadness sat on every countenance—and every gesture expressed horror!"

Here Cæsar remained a short time silent, as the pilot who views intrepid from the prore the raging sea, and then exclaimed—"Alas, too late and vain complaints! If the names alone of these butchers make ye tremble, why did ye endure their slaughters?" He then ceased speaking, and by that dignified pause the multitude were calmed.

Cæsar again proceeded. "Silla was Consul at the robust age of forty years, the year following the assassination of the Prætor Asellius. He requested the command of the army against that most glorious and formidable enemy of the Romans, Mithridates. Marius, already

illustrious by his conquests of the Numidians, Teutones, and Cimbri, and by his Consulate, in his seventieth year, fat and infirm of body, stimulated by the feverish mania of ambition, wished to spend his last days in Cappadocia and Pontus, and contended with Silla for the expedition—a contention magnanimous in principle, but in deeds most horrible, for Marius to obtain your suffrages brought over to his interest the Tribune Sulpitius, a man insatiable of blood and gold. In these vices he excelled all, but which of these in himself prevailed was doubtful. The Roman Citizenship, among our ancestors the reward of faithful allies, was by this Tribune publicly sold; and thus did he fill the Comitium with bad men made citizens, not for serving but depraving their country. To aid him in his audacious deeds, he had continually in pay upwards of three thousand armed satellites, and never appeared in the Comitium without being surrounded by six hundred youths of the order of Cavaliers, bearing the name of Anti-Senate—which title they aspired to merit by deeds of tyranny and sedition.

"The Senate having made Silla commander of the army against Mithridates, the Tribune ordered his assassins to maintain the cause of Marius. Instantly their swords were drawn, and bathed in Roman blood—the Consuls fled—and the Comitium was strewed with many slain. Silla took shelter near the army in Campania, while Marius in the Comitium was proclaimed captain of it by the furious mob, standing in the blood of their countrymen, which ran still warm. But Silla, whose hostile deeds were never tempered with pity—a sentiment to his nature abhorrent and impossible, moved his legions, destined to new triumphs in Asia, in cruel vengeance against his country.

"He entered these walls as a famished tyger. The houses and highways resounded with lamentations, the noise of arms, and the groans of the dying. Silla himself, grasping a torch, called out to his followers, commanding them to set fire to the city, and spare nothing. Ye, terrified and desperate, cast from the tops of your flaming houses the ruins on their ferocious destroyers, who, thus exasperated, brought fresh fuel to the flames. Now no longer a tumult, but war declared by the sound of trumpets, your eagle as the ensign of death and slavery to you was raised in Rome by one of its own citizens. Oh, deplorable!—Oh, fatal day! in which all hope of real liberty was destroyed. Marius, who had so often saved both Rome and Italy from the hands of barbarians, then fled from these walls; and if such infamous slaughters may be designated by the name of victory, Silla remained victor. He then immediately rejoined the army in Campania, and passed into Greece against Mithridates.

"But the country was not relieved even by the absence of these ferocious competitors, being again disturbed by the discords of the two Consuls Octavius and Cinna. This last, although in the Roman capitol he had sworn fidelity to Silla, received afterwards thirty talents from the favourers of Marius, consigned the army to slaves and plebeians, and proposed that it should be recalled—this the other opposed. Ye saw the contest between the two Consuls in the Comitium inundated with your blood, and strewed with many thousands of your dead. Cinna discomfited quitted Rome, crossed Italy, and assembled his followers. Marius followed him; and both inflamed with ferocious vengeance, turned against these walls the sword still warm with civil blood. The defence of Rome was then confided to Pompeius Strabonius. But, as though Heaven itself revolted from the atrocious spectacle, where, close to their country's walls, fathers slew their children, and brother slew his brother, a sudden storm obscured the land, and this your defender was consumed by lightning. Under such calamities, the common people sinking daily into the most depraved state of barbarity, took the body from the coffin in which it was conveyed to the funeral pile, and dragged it through the public streets. Oh, Romans, from this Pompey, sprang the Pompey by you so deservedly surnamed the Great, whose great merits I admired, although I rivalled him in that indivisible object, the Empire.

"The Senate was at last forced to ask, not peace, but pity, from these two barbarians. Cinna entered first, preceded by his lictors, while Marius, standing at the gate, said, with a malicious sneer, that he could not enter until the people assembled in the Comitia recalled him from that exile to which they had condemned him. While with anxious solicitude the suffrages were collected, Marius urged his legions

to the most atrocious deeds. He closed all the gates of the city, through which he dispersed his butchers, the greater part of whom were slaves freed by him for the slaughters of that bloody day. Ye saw the public streets strewed with the dead; their bodies dragged through them in savage sport—infants dashed against the walls—mothers killed and daughters violated—with more ferocity than the famished wolf tears in pieces the lambs in the sheep-fold, did the pityless Marius murder the helpless citizens of Rome. Soon were the Rostri covered with the heads of the most illustrious patricians. Ye, O Romans, but a little before, I know not whether free or insolent, now insensible to these extreme atrocities, trembling at the sight of those incredible slaughters, meekly stretched out your necks to those murderers, who, smiling, butchered you. The Consul Cneus Octavius, in the midst of this general and shameful cowardice, sat in the curule chair, and beheld with intrepidity the bloody scene; but neither was he an example of real fortitude; for although attacked by the assassins, he preserved still the same majestic position, and in that position was slain; in his vest was found the answer of an astrologer, who assured him that in the general massacre he would not perish. So numerous are the instances of daring murder which present themselves to my imagination, that I know not what to relate or what to omit, where to mention all would weary the hearer. The Senator Sextus Licinius was by the order of Marius precipitated from the Tarpeian Rock. The son of Marius, himself, slew a tribune of the people, and sent his head as an offering to his father. Two of my own family, Lucius, and Caius Cæsar, brothers, also fell—Caius being found by a client of his, whose life he had saved by his eloquence, was by him ungratefully betrayed to the Marian murderers. Lucius was killed at the tomb of Varius the Tribune, who in his life-time was an enemy to the good, and this a victim sacrificed to his ferocious soul. The son of P. Crassus was slain before his eyes, who not able to survive the shock, stabbed himself, and fell upon the body of his son. Infinite were the slaughters which Time in her vast womb contains; but that of M. Antonius the orator is still to be deplored by you—who was condemned by Marius from no other motive, it was supposed, than the innate hatred of the wicked to the good. The butcher Marius was at table, when he was told that M. Antonius was taken by his assassins. Drunk with Falernian wine and blood, he shouted for joy, clapped his hands, exulting with ferocious mirth, while those who sat at table with him with difficulty restrained him from running himself to put him to death—he then ordered Arrius, his military Tribune, to bring him immediately his venerable head. When he arrived at the house of Antonius, he told the satellites to execute the order, and stood at the threshold. The aspect of so great a man, and his admirable eloquence, restrained the swords of the murderers. The Tribune, enraged at this short indulgence, entered the habitation, and with his own hand cut off the head of the orator, while the satellites stood listening to him with tearful eyes, overcome by pity as soon as he began to speak. The head was then brought to Marius, who received the murderer with extravagant embraces, placed the bloody offering among the viands at the table, at which he still sat eating, and feasted his ferocious eyes with the sight; it then, with innumerable others, was hung at the Rostri, an object of horror, where it had been before an object of admiration. No merit, no dignity, could bridle the impetuous rage of Marius, who, breathing vengeance, was not satiated with inundating that city with blood, whence he had been driven a short time before by the fortune of war. Even Catullus himself, his colleague, and who had especially contributed to the victory of the Cimbri, could obtain no favour from him—the splendor of his glory was offensive to him—neither present prayers, nor past services, nor their common laurels, could appease the mind of Marius, whose terrible answer always was, *Let him die!* Catullus, therefore, desperate, set fire to some combustible materials, in a closed cell, and was suffocated. Merula, also, the priest of Jove, saved himself from the public massacre, only by killing himself before the image of that divinity. But so numerous were the deaths determined in the ferocious mind of Marius, that he had not time to pronounce the respective sentence of each; he therefore contrived with his executioners an expeditious mode of making the citizens fall at his feet

in the public streets—and thus it was; every one to whom he did not return the salute, was immediately to be deprived of life. Many were seen running to supplicate either for himself or for his relations; to live in the midst of such destruction being accounted an instance of special favour—and many fell at the feet of the old butcher, condemned by his fatal silence. Even his friends, excepting those who were as wicked as himself, approached him, in those days of blood, with the paleness of death in their countenances. Full five days and nights that savage beast destroyed, and burned, and stained that earth with blood, which should have opened and engulfed him.

"Nor was the immense vengeance of this man bounded by these walls; all Italy was inundated with blood, in the midst of which he revelled in splendid feastings, pleased with seeing it run in foaming streams. In a short time, however, his intemperance effected that vengeance, which to your swords more justly belonged. Marius died at last of gluttony and old age, who should have died of hunger in the cradle. It is not easy to determine whether he had been more fatal to us or our enemies.

"Rome was, however, not relieved by his death from that disastrous weight of oppression. Even at his funeral, Fimbria, the most ferocious of his satellites, impelled by sudden fury, ordered the assassins to kill the Pontiff Maximus Scevola, who performed the rites,—and whom escaping, they had the incredible audacity to cite to the Comitium as a criminal; where having demanded of Fimbria the nature of his charge, he said that Scevola had not received on his body the blows decreed him.

"The name, and atrocity of Marius still remained as a fatal inheritance in his son; who, made Consul four years after the death of his father, was anxious to cut down the lives of the few good men that remained as rare ears forgotten in the gathering. But not being able to surpass his father in cruelty, he resolved to distinguish himself by perfidy; and accordingly having convoked the Senate, when the senators were seated in the hall, the greater part were, by the Marian butchers, accustomed to daily slaughters, put to death; among whom was at length included Scevola, who in the atrium of the temple of Vesta was slain.

"While Rome was polluted by these massacres, Silla fought in Asia against Mithridates—but suddenly turning his legions on us, he here appeared a dreadful destroyer. His bloody career was thus commenced: while presiding in the Senate, in the temple of Bellona, he ordered to be slain upwards of 6,000 Marian soldiers who had surrendered themselves prisoners, and whom he had inclosed in a contiguous part of the temple. The agonizing cries of the multitude pierced by the swords of the assassins, caused a sad and sudden silence in every senator. Pale countenances and suspicious eyes were the sole eloquence of their terror-struck minds. But Silla, with savage calmness, said, 'Proceed with business, it is only a few seditious people, chastised by my order.' Immediately after this butchery, the streets were seen streaming with its blood, and the ministers of Sillanian fury spread themselves in every part of the city, with a horrid thirst of more. In so great an uncertainty of life, the invention of proscription seemed clemency, for the fatal list in which so many illustrious lives were sold, left some hope of safety to those who were not comprised in it. First in that roll of death were the two Consuls of that fatal year—next the most distinguished senators and patricians, to the number of 5,000—and that the memory of such destruction might not perish, Silla ordered the names of these unfortunate victims to be inscribed in the public register. No distinction of vice and virtue, of good and bad, appeared in this dreadful massacre; and if the father, brother, or son, to the proscribed father, brother, or son, gave shelter, he was doomed to die with him; but if the proscribed was put to death by his relations, they were rewarded and commended, as was Cataline, who commenced his atrocious career by fratricide. Neither temples, nor household gods, not even the bed-chamber, could afford retreat or refuge from the snares diffused throughout all Italy. Husbands were stabbed in the embraces of their trembling wives, and children in the palpitating bosoms of their mothers. Nor were men only the objects of this proscription, women also were proscribed by Silla condemning even that unarmed sex, not emulous of his

power, among barbarians inviolate, and which in every other human breast, tends rather to extinguish than inflame, the spirit of cruelty.

ERRATA.—Page 217, col. 1, line 18, for spirit *read* spirits—page 218, col. 2, line 15, for prescriptions *read* proscriptions—page 219, col. 1, line 8 and 19, for Comitiæ *read* Comitia—ibid, line 14, for Agragrian *read* Agrarian.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

I AM a country gentleman, influenced like others, by the desire of visiting the metropolis occasionally, to behold its wonders, or to seek its advantages of improvement; and have long been rambling from place to place and revelling in a variety of pleasure from which I have felt unwilling to depart:—I soon found so many opportunities of acquiring intelligence, and so extensive a range of character, that I felt surprised that any rational being could seclude himself in the country and waste his life in barren solitude. The charms of nature were soon driven from my mind, and each day supplied new objects to attach me to such diversified exhibitions of society—I had no longer to derive pleasure from the expectations of periodical amusements, or from stated visits; on every side my senses were courted, and I soon concluded that maxim to be just, which attributes to variety, the happiness of life. You will easily imagine that the vehemence of my pleasure gradually abated, and that I discovered what is always learned, that we are elated to be depressed, and depressed to be elated. The great causes of calamity are familiar to us all, and particular accidents commonly intervene to complete and to vary the measure of human misery.

That of which I have, however, to complain, is a subject sufficiently known; but I am at a loss to conceive whether it has operated with similar severity upon others: it may not easily occur to minds more accustomed to the eccentricities of the metropolis, that that which commonly excites ridicule, should excite in me melancholy reflections.

Extravagancies are incidental to a nation grown rich by commerce. The lamentation of the moralist has, however, been derided by those who can perceive only utility to arise from the extension of luxury, and the consequent extension of folly. There are two kinds of folly, one as exposed to the eye, and the other whose nature cannot be known excepting by its effects; the former is capable of operating at all times upon the thinking part of mankind, of exciting either uneasiness or contempt. The latter is only known by enquiry and calculation. In the former is to be included that extreme foppery which is every where so strongly exhibited. It is astonishing to consider the extent and the extravagance to which this inclination has attained, and the countenance afforded by the higher orders of life to its prevalence.

I have never been known to indulge uncommon notions of sensibility, but willing as I am to restrain my indignation, to disregard such despicable objects of consideration, I cannot surmount the sensations which are always agitating my mind. The evil is so general, that contempt becomes no longer a local feeling. Wherever I turn, the grossest objects are presented to my sight; foppery drives me from all recreations but those which I can command at home.

I know that complaint is useless, that remonstrance can never operate publicly upon ignorance and indecency; but, while we leave to time, these objects of our contempt, our efforts may not be in vain; some generous youths may be preserved; higher objects may be nourished; and outward distinction represented only as the refuge of a despicable spirit. I have read, that whenever a man becomes a fop, the stamina of his mind has gone; if this is true, my first hopes of metropolitan intelligence were false, for whether the evil is unexampled or not in its extent, I find it impossible to associate in any company where its influence is not to be observed

I trust that some of your readers, and especially those who are parents, may be awakened to attention, for, however unworthy the appeal, I cannot deem it hopeless; individuals may be animated if the nation cannot be reformed, caution may be dispersed among those who are uncontaminated by custom, or who are not yet hardened in indifference.

I am, Sir,

Your constant reader,

17*th Sept.* 1818. J.B.S.

EXCURSION TO BRIGHTON,

DURING THE MONTH OF JULY 1818:

In Four Letters to a Friend in Wales.

BY JOHN EVANS, A.M.

LETTER III.

VICINITY OF BRIGHTON.

NATURE, enchanting NATURE, in whose form
And lineaments divine, I trace a hand
That errs not, and find raptures still renewed,
Is free to ALL men—*universal prize!*"
COWPER.

Islington, Oct. 2, 1818.

MY DEAR SIR,

BRIGHTON lying along the shore of the *British Channel*, its vicinity must present views of the ocean in an endless variety. And nothing is more interesting, than the contemplation of the mighty waters which, like a girdle encircle the earth! The SEA being *three* times the extent of land, it is a subject deserving of investigation. Its saltness—its contents—animate and inanimate, together with its alternate changes every twelve hours, have been the topic of profound speculation. Nor have philosophers ceased to interest themselves concerning these matters. The laws of nature are in constant operation, and their invariable energies are productive of that harmony which characterises this terraqueous globe.

BRIGHTON possesses lofty and rugged cliffs, which, seen from afar, become a conspicuous object in the landscape. Walking close to the "wide weltering" waves, the spot has a romantic appearance; and individuals are often seen here at the close of day pacing along at their leisure. Upon such an occasion, musings will spring up in the mind disposed to reflection:—

———At my feet *the waves*
Hanging suspended on the curl awhile,
Like a coy girl, till others pushed them on,
Did bow their pearly coronets to kiss
The polished pebbles of a scanty beach.
Beneath the rocks, where on a couch of shells
The drowsy booming of the languid wave,
Stole like a spell upon me and I slept,
Even as a *weary infant* sinks to rest,
Hush'd by his nurse's lullaby—the *soul*
The *soul* slept not—but imp'd her rapid wing
Like an unhooded falcon—for methought
The pale young-MOON shone beautiful above—
And now I gaz'd upon her ocean's track
Of quivering silver!—

Individuals strolling along the *sea-shore* often amuse themselves by the examination of SEA-WEED, which, however contemptible in its appearance, forms an entertaining portion of natural history. "The *aquatic algæ*, including the SEA-WEEDS, imbibe all their nourishment through their surface, the roots serving only to fasten them to the bottom; and many of them float about in the water without being attached to any solid body. They constitute a very large tribe. Of the *sea-weeds*, some are used for food, and all are of great importance to the farmers for manuring land. In the islands of Jura and Skye, the bladder-focus, or *sea-wrack*, often serves as winter food for the cattle, which regularly go down to the shores when the tide is out to eat it; even the deer have been observed to come from the mountains to feed upon this plant. Linnæus says, that the inhabitants of Gothland in Sweden boil this fucus in water, and feed their hogs with it, mixed with meal. In Scandinavia, the poor people thatch their cottages with it! But one of the most important purposes to which this sea-weed is applied, in common with many other species, is the preparation of *kelp*, which is a principal ingredient in the manufacture of SOAP. The size that some of the larger kind of *sea-weeds* attain, and the rapidity of their growth are truly wonderful. The *gigantic fucus* is said to extend often to the length of 1000 or 1500 feet; and it grows in such profusion, that the masses of it resemble islands! In the ATLANTIC, PACIFIC, and INDIAN OCEANS, there are vast tracts of *sea-weed*, one of which has been called by navigators the *Grassy sea*, from its great extent. The entire surface in such places, is literally covered with these plants; and ships, on their voyages, are several days in passing through them!"

From the *East* and the *West Cliffs*, the Sea is beheld to advantage. Pedestrians and equestrians, as well as carriages of every construction, are on a fine day passing without intermission. On the EAST CLIFF the appearance is somewhat tremendous. Through the restiveness of the animals, vehicles have been driven against the railing, and, tumbling over the precipice, dashed to pieces; Happily no lives were lost, but almost miraculous hath been their preservation.

Google

But we must attempt to describe the *Vicinity of Brighton.*

The first object entitled to notice is, the MINERAL WELL, at the distance of about a mile west of the town, and to be found in a sequestered situation. The walk to it across the fields is agreeable, having on the left a full view of the ocean! You pass through cornfields, at this season rapidly maturing for the sickle, and therefore a delicious object of contemplation! You come upon the WELL rather suddenly, but it is not in itself an unpleasing sight, and generally enlivened by company. A glass of the water is brought you by a female, for which you pay *six-pence*; this is the only tax upon your curiosity.

The *Spring* is covered by a neat building, and its chalybeate qualities are beneficial in cases of indigestion and of general debility. Invalids subscribe for the season. The water has the taste of the spring at Tunbridge Wells.

At the back of the WELL is a small wood of Druidical appearance, which imparts a solemnity to the spot.

Not far distant is a little piece of water, where *the angler* is seen occasionally inveigling the finny prey. Perch and roach, the usual fish found in such rural recesses, are taken here. My *pupils*, at least some of them, frequented this little pond with their rods; but they were soon mortified when warned off as private property. Upon the presentation of a *humble petition* from one of the young gentlemen (a native of Gibraltar) liberty was kindly granted by the proprietor to fish there in the evening. Sometimes there was tolerable sport, and of course our table was enriched by a piscatory repast for the subsequent day.

From the *Well* we cross down towards the sea, and walk back along the *beach* to Brighton. The land lying low, the *surges* of the OCEAN in the winter roll tumultuously towards the shore. After violent storms the beach is seen strown with melancholy vestiges of the tempest; but even these sad relics may be rendered conducive to moral improvement.

A broken *rudder* drifted o'er,
Had found its place upon the sand,
From where the VESSEL, now no more,
Was wrecked upon a foreign strand!

Fancy may rouse her busy train,
And paint the storm in horrid view;
Of the sad *widow's* fate complain,
As well as mourn the hapless crew!

So oft is told this tale of woe,
So oft the danger of the seas,
That if *the tears of pity* flow,
They're scattered by the lightest breeze!

But *who* observes the broken state,
Of what was once the VESSEL'S guide,
Must think too on the wretched fate,
To which *humanity's* allied!

Unseen in all the pompous course
Of the proud galley's prosperous sail,
Is the small *helm* that lends its force
In adverse, or in friendly gale!

And mark too in this *rudder's* lot,
That lies unown'd unheeded by,
The fate of services forgot,
And wasted in their rich supply!

Here may we trace the fallen power
Of HIM who propp'd the tottering state;
Till in an unpropitious hour,
He saw in frowns the monarch's hate!

The broken WARRIOR here we view,
With years and wounds and scars alone;
Bereft of all for service due,
Tho' bright his *day of glory* shone!

Or bent with years THE HOARY SAGE,
In penury may reach the tomb,
Whose precepts in life's early stage,
Dispelled the mist of error's gloom!

In every state of life we trace
Some broken relic in decay,
Though gifted once with every grace,
Now useless, scattered, thrown away!

D.

The little rural village of PRESTON is the next object claiming our attention—a pleasant walk of two short miles from Brighton. It is thought to contain near 40 houses, and about 200 inhabitants. In approaching it, you pass along a road overshadowed by the foliage of large and lofty trees, which imparts the pleasing sensation of your being immersed in the depths of the country! You enter the *village* by a toll gate, on which are inscribed the usual, though unnecessary, and to some ungracious, expressions of, *No Trust!* Good roads are so great a blessing, that few grumble paying ready money on such an occasion; for the traveller is ever bent on reaching the end of his journey. One Inn, the CROWN AND ANCHOR, greets you with its cheerful front, assuring you of *entertainment for man and beast* throughout the revolving seasons of the year, without a single exception. Here we rested one fine summer's evening, cyder and biscuit constituting our wholesome refreshment, with the sight of the *Sussex Paper*, yielding us both intelligence and amusement—

"This FOLIO of four pages—happy work,
Which not even *critics* criticise!"
COWPER.

PRESTON HOUSE is a stately structure the residence of W. Standford, Esq. In one of the rooms may be found a large well-executed portrait of *Anne Clive* the unfortunate consort of Henry the 8th; she having once, it is supposed, resided in this part of the country. Close by is the *Village Church*, a picturesque object in every landscape. The muse of Gray has stamped each spot of this kind with a rustic celebrity, encircled as the consecrated edifice always is, with the hallowed mansions of the DEAD! PRESTON may be pronounced altogether a secluded haunt for the bustling visitants of Brighton. Here they may pause and reflect; indulging not irrelevant nor unprofitable meditations. After wandering about and enjoying ourselves in the cool of the evening, we turned our steps homewards, reaching our abode in Brighton between the hours of eight and nine, just in time for the soothing music of an adjoiuing library.

Another ramble from Brighton is the RACE-GROUND on the summit of the Downs, at the distance of two miles. The ascent is steep through corn-fields, where the harvest smiled upon us with a bounteous profusion, On reaching the top, the prospect opens on every side with no ordinary degree of beauty and sublimity. From *Beachy Head* in the east to *Little Hampton* on the west, the OCEAN was stretched out with a glorious expansion, having on its undulating surface, vessels of every size and complection—

Here as I looked, full *many a sail*
Gave its white canvas to the gale,
And many a freighted VESSEL bore
Its treasure to the *British* shore!

The central part of BRIGHTON lies in the vale below, ascertained only by the glazed *cupola* of the royal stables, and by the pinnacles of the PAVILLION! The eastern and western extremities of the town spread out like the expanded wings of an eagle, indicative at once of its extent and population. A small public house yielded biscuits, fruit, ginger-beer, &c. for refreshment. The *Race-ground*, with its BUILDING, seen from every part of the horison, was at a little distance, but we did not extend our ramble to the spot. At one time, the *races* were held here in a superior style, and drew hither the gentry and nobility of the adjacent country. Having in my *Excursion to Windsor*, under the article *Egham*, detailed the history of horse-racing, nothing more need be said here on the subject. While reposing ourselves at our house of refreshment, a worthy friend who kindly accompanied us, stole into a corner and smoaked his *pipe*, though it was a warm summer's day! But not coinciding with royal James in his reprobation of "the accursed herb tobacco," nor approving of the recent exclusion of "the dirty weed" from the Chinese empire, my friend would be rather more inclined to adopt Dr. Syntax' soliloquy.

"Hail *Social Tube*, thou foe to care,
Companion of my easy chair!
While as the curling fumes arise,
They seem th' ascending sacrifice
That's offered by my gratitude,
To *the great Father* of the GOOD!"

Satisfied with the divine prospect, we soon glided down the long declivity into Brighton.

The remaining objects to be visited in the *vicinity* of BRIGHTON are at some distance, and therefore recourse must be had to *coaches*, *phaetons*, *chaises*, *horses* and *asses*, all of which are to be met with in abundance. Not to repeat the last vulgar appellation, it may be mentioned, that DONKIES, or *Jerusalem ponies*, seem here to be of a rather superior order, at least PAIRS of them are often seen harnessed to a *barouche* in miniature, and driven by a *postillion* with velvet cap and scarlet jacket, running along with freedom and rapidity! Ladies are not unfrequently seated in them, and appear to receive no inconsiderable enjoyment. The *single* donkey is obstinate, and will deliberately stop or lay down in the road to rest his wearied bones! This is a serious evil in dirty roads or during bad weather, when the rider wants to be well housed at the end of his peregriuation. But donkies joined together, whether from a principle of association or from the superior impulse of emulation, amble on apace, briskly carrying their assigned burden backwards and forwards with safety.

BUFFON remarks, "In his disposition the Ass is equally humble, patient, and tranquil, as the horse is proud, ardent, and impetuous. Chastisement and blows he endures with constancy, and, perhaps, with courage. He is

temperate both as to the quantity and quality of his food. He eats contentedly the hardest and most disagreeable herbage which the horse and other animals pass by and disdain. With regard to water, he is extremely nice; he drinks only from the clearest brooks he can find. In drinking he is equally moderate as in eating. He never sinks his nose in the water, being afraid, as has been alleged, of the shadow of his ears. As nobody takes the trouble of combing him, he often rolls on the grass among thistles or ferns. Without paying any regard to the load he carries, he lies down and rolls as often as he can, seemingly with a view to reproach the neglect of his master, for he never wallows, like *the horse*, in the mire or in water. He is even afraid of wetting his feet, and turns off the road to avoid a puddle. His legs are also drier and cleaner than those of the horse. He is susceptible of education!

The more distant objects of curiosity in the neighbourhood of Brighton are FIVE—*Rottingdean*, *Shoreham*, *Worthing*, the *Devil's Dyke*, and *Lord Chesterfield's Seat* and *Park*, on the road to Lewes. The first and two last we visited in the carriage of *an old and much-respected friend*, J. H——N, Esq. whose kindness in this and other respects, during our stay at Brighton, I here acknowledge with gratitude.

ROTTINGDEAN is a small neat village, distant four miles, to the east, from Brighton. The road winds along the east cliff, of tremendous aspect for its height above the ocean. The first part is guarded by a railing; but the latter portion of the road is open to the precipice—wide yawning for destruction! Accidents, however, seldom occur; and when they do happen, it is owing to certain circumstances, over which human skill has no controul.

We reach Rottingdean by a slight descent, and turning to the left we enter the village without the least difficulty. It stretches through a valley, and *the Church* stands at the top of it. We drove round it, cheeringly; an air of serenity pervaded the spot; which is a recommendation to invalids who cannot bear the bustle of Brighton. Here is a machine or two for *sea-bathing*, which being immediately under the cliffs, may be said to boast of a degree of privacy. Here are good houses and neat cottages, with lodgings of various descriptions. When I first visited the spot some years ago, I was smitten with its rural aspect and the retiredness of its situation. The contemplative individual may here bid adieu to the world, and suffer his time to pass away in oblivious security. The husbandmen with their teams were slowly retiring homewards—

As now *the sun* is trembling o'er the wave,
Mild EVENING comes, with her sweet hours of rest;
Sweet to the reeking ox, that patient slave;
Sweet to the Swain, with sultry hours oppress'd.
The cooling dews from heavenly climes descend,
Whilst the gray landscape fades before the eye,
Rocks, hills, and vales, in soft confusion blend,
As *Evening* throws her mantle round the sky. REED.

The road to Rottingdean leads you onward along the coast, to Newhaven, Seaford, Beachy Head, East; Bourne, Pevensey, Hastings, Winchelsea, Rye, Romney, Hythe, Folkstone, Dover, Deal, Ramsgate, and Margate; thus embracing a great portion of the southern extremities of Sussex and Kent. This road is rough, and the stages (with shame be it spoken) are not of the best condition. Hence accidents frequently occur, which endanger the lives of his Majesty's liege subjects.

During my stay at Brighton, the HASTINGS COACH broke down, and had it happened five minutes sooner, *the whole coach and passengers* would have been precipitated over the cliff into the ocean! A friend of mine, with his two nephews, who were outside, had a narrow escape; their bruises soon wore away, but the remembrance of their catastrophe will never be obliterated.

SHOREHAM is a very ancient town, lying about half way between *Worthing* and *Brighton*, at the distance of six miles. It goes under the names of *Old* and *New Shoreham*; but both have the appearance of equal antiquity. In the tortuous annals of electioneering it stands conspicuous for infamy. Most brazen-faced were the displays of bribery and corruption! It however, still sends two members to parliament. Its harbour is undergoing improvements. Immense sums have been expended; and it is hoped that the place will turn out at length of some advantage to the nation. It is the only recess of any extent for ships to enter between

Dover and Portsmouth—a circumstance, in bad weather, of inestimable utility. Here is a long wooden bridge, with a proportionable toll—but of real advantage to this part of the country. It superseded a ferry, which, however convenient to an individual, must take over a carriage and horses with difficulty. The *Pad Inn* is an acceptable repose for the pilgrim, who is traversing this part of the southern coast of the island.

Aldrington Church, between Brighton and Shoreham, is in ruins. Near it human bones are dug up, and urns, full of Roman coin, have been found in its vicinity.

Six miles onwards is the rural village of Worthing, of recent, but deserved celebrity; lying close to the sea, most of its houses enjoy delectable views of the ocean. The parish church being a mile distant, at Broadwater, the inhabitants of Worthing have built a handsome chapel of ease; and there is also a place of worship for the use of Protestant dissenters. Here are two good libraries, both pleasantly situated; the one kept by Mrs. Spooner, in a beautiful situation; the other, by Mr. Stafford, facing the ocean. *Warwick House*, a marine villa, the property of Edward Ogle, Esq. is generally occupied during the season by some noble family. Steyne Row, fronting the Steyne, is an excellent range of houses; and there are lodging-houses of every description. Here is a pretty little theatre, and a commodious market-place, well stored with provisions. Worthing is quiet and retired—though it is becoming less and less so, on account of its increasing dimensions. Its vicinity is shady and delightful. The chief rides are to Arundel, with its princely castle, belonging to the Duke of Norfolk; and to Little Hampton, not forgetting the *Miller's Tomb*; whence is a variegated view of the adjacent country. But having minutely expatiated on these topics in the first volume of my "*Picture of Worthing*," (second edition), I shall not say a word more on the subject. Worthing is a favourite *day's excursion* from Brighton.

The Devil's Dyke, situated north-west and at the distance of five miles from Brighton. From its vulgar name little can be ascertained of its actual form and position. We ascend the Downs by a stony road, where the jogs of the carriages alarm female timidity. There is, however, no real danger, and therefore such alarms are unnecessary; but we cannot reason with the passion of fear, and, left to itself, it gradually dies away. The ascent continues for most part of the way: when, gaining the summit, you perceive, on the right hand, an immense cavity, hollowed out by nature, and thus exciting our astonishment. This chasm, as the name intimates, has been ascribed to the grand author of evil, who (says tradition) beholding with envy *the numerous churches* of the Weald of Sussex, determined to form a channel which should admit the sea, and thus inundate the whole tract with its pious inhabitants! This plan, according to the author of the "*Beauties of England and Wales*," was disconcerted by an old woman, who, roused from her midnight slumbers through the noise which the progress of the work occasioned, peeped out of her chamber window, and had no difficulty in recognizing the infernal agent. She perceived, likewise, the object of his undertaking, and, with admirable presence of mind, held a burning candle from the casement. The mischievous spirit, mistaking the light for the rising sun, was so scared that he quitted his unfinished work and made a hasty retreat! History, unfortunately, has not recorded the name of the *shrewd matron* who rendered such a signal service to her country. Let not, however, *old women* be any longer despised—whilst *young ladies* will never fail, by their natural charms as well as various accomplishments, to maintain their dominion over the hearts and affections of their gallant countrymen. *The days* of Chivalry are not extinguished—the mutual claims of *the sexes* will be ever recognised—continuing to delight and uphold the world!*

But our surprise at this natural cavity has scarcely ceased, before our eye is, on the right hand, exhiliarated by the sight of *a most extended prospect* of the interior part of the county of Sussex. Far and wide does the visual faculty rove—from Chichester to Lewes—a range of fifty miles; whilst the little villages, with their rustic spires, enrich and diversify the landscape! It has a *phantasmagorian* appearance.

* See *Vision of Female Excellence*, in Juvenile Pieces, by J. Evans. 6th edit.

Suddenly presenting itself, in the moment, it overwhelms the spectator with admiration—

The *mountain's* top that seems to meet
The height of Heav'n's imperial seat;
The *rocks*, the valley's guardian pride,
Or boundaries of THE OCEAN'S tide,
That oft in grand confusion hurl'd,
Seem like the fragments of A WORLD—
While the low hill and vale between
Appear to variegate the scene!

Here we found a booth, with a variety of refreshment: beef and ham, cheese and butter, with the staff of life, porter, cyder, and confectionary, were to be had in perfection. The fire was lighted in a sort of cabin stove, on which the kettle soon boiled, and we had a cup of tea very comfortably on the occasion. An old *British tar* had the care of the premises, waiting upon his customers with alacrity. From May to November he occupies this bleak and solitary station, Sundays excepted. I told him his secluded situation on the summit of these Downs was not unlike that of *Buonaparte* on the rock of St. Helena. His reply was, he wished he had Buonaparte along with him, for it would prove a better speculation than that in which he was at present engaged. So apart from the habitation of man is this spot, that the provisions brought here on Saturday evening were once stolen and carried clear off by Monday morning! The number of visitor's is great; and the master of the house boasted that, among other nobility, the *Duke of York* had partook of his entertainment.

Our last object of curiosity in the vicinity of Brighton is LORD CHICHESTER'S SEAT and PARK. This is only four miles distant on the road to Lewes. It lies in a valley, into which you enter by a handsome gate, with appropriate lodges. You ride on for some time before the *mansion* presents itself to view. It is a neat building, of some extent, auguring the residence of nobility. Being a modern structure, it has nothing of the venerable grandeur of antiquity to recommend it. The grounds by which it is environed are charming. The spot abounds with trees of almost every description; we recognized *the stately oak*, of no mean dimensions. Groups of harmless sheep were scattered in various directions. Not far from this nobleman's mansion is a neat *village*, with its Lilliputian church peeping through the trees, and adding to the beauty of the prospect. Here the humble peasant joins with his august neighbour in offering up his praises and thanksgiving to the great Maker and Preserver of all!

The title of Earl of Chichester is illustrated by the Pelham family. During his father's life, the present nobleman was known by the name of Lord Pelham; and during that period he sustained the office of secretary of state; hence it was that, some years ago, waiting at *Buckingham House*, in conjunction with other dissenting ministers, to address his Majesty, I had an opportunity of witnessing his urbane manners and gratifying deportment. Virtue alone is true nobility.

I confess that I never view *Gentlemen's seats* in the country without contrasting them with their residence at town houses in the great city. Quitting at once the bustle and tumult of a town life, they plunge themselves into the calm pleasures of retirement. Their feelings on such an occasion are well expressed in the following brief epistle to a friend in town from a NOBLEMAN in the country, *the Earl of Orford*, dated 1743. Houghton, Norfolk:—

"This place affords no news—no subjects of amusement for such fine men as you. Men of pleasure and wit in town understand not the language, nor taste the charms of the *inanimate* world. My flatterers here are all mutes; the *oaks*, the *beeches*, and the *chestnuts*, contend which of them shall best please *the Lord of the Manor*. They cannot deceive—they will not lie. I, in sincerity, admire them, and have as many beauties round me to fill up all my hours of dangling, and no disgrace attends me from *sixty-seven* years of age! Within doors we come a little nearer to REAL LIFE, and admire, upon the almost speaking *canvass*, all the airs and graces which the proudest of the town ladies can boast!—With these I am satisfied, because they gratify me with all I want and all I wish, and expect nothing in return which I cannot give. If *these*, dear Charles, are any temptations, I heartily invite you to come and partake of them."

In visiting STANDEN HOUSE and its PARK we drove through the grounds up to the downs, taking a circuitous route, which brought us, at length, after a delightful ride, to our old station at Brighton, about six in the

evening, having surveyed a wide portion of the adjacent territory.

In thus rambling through the country we are smitten with its undulating variety. Agreeably to my motto from Cowper — NATURE is the *universal* prize! Nor can any reverse of condition deprive us of this refined and luxurious species of enjoyment:—

"MISFORTUNE'S hand may tear away my wealth,
Despoil my fields, and lay my gardens waste,
Yet not bereave me of lov'd *Nature's* charms,
The verdant meads, the yellow-waving corn,
The new-mown hay, the melody of birds,
The pomp of groves, the sweets of early morn,
The rural walk at eve, or the more calm
And solemn hour of night—she cannot shade
Spring's early blossoms—Summer's gay attire,
Or Autumn's richer hues—she cannot hide
The moon's mild radiance, or the brighter beams
Of yonder setting sun—she cannot veil
The spangled firmament thro' which the mind,
Upborn on Meditation's wing, will soar
Sublime to untold world's—to Nature's GOD—
She cannot rob me of my *hopes* of HEAVEN!"
SMITHERS.

The contemplation of the varieties of nature may be pronounced a pure and inexhaustible source of enjoyment.

Such are the rural objects in the *vicinity* of BRIGHTON; which, however diversified, cannot, excepting the last, boast of forest scenery: allowing for the want of umbrageous walks seldom met with by the sea side, the visitant must be gratified. Here is little of the dullness of level ground to fatigue the eye and deaden the heart. Leaving Brighton in almost any direction, you feel yourself upon an ascent, and the prospect widens around you! Evening and morning the leisure hour may be agreeably spent in rambling about and exploring the beauties of creation. Even the sight of the *common furze* is not without gratification. When LINNÆUS came to England in the year 1736, he was so much delighted with the *golden bloom* of the FURZE, which he saw for the first time on the commons near London, that it is said he fell on his knees in raptures at the sight.

The adjacent downs are, indeed, generally rugged and bare, but from their summit in almost every direction is presented the *panorama* of NATURE! And it may be added, that from the quantity of wild thyme and other aromatic shrubs, spontaneously growing about them, the air, particularly after a shower, is impregnated with odours, refreshingly grateful to the senses, and eminently salubrious to the constitution. But, after all, *the vicinity of Brighton*, not unlike the land of Palestine, must cause the inhabitants to lament the want of protection from the rays of a summer sun, and to feel the beauty of eastern imagery enriching and adorning the language of prophecy relative to the reign of the Messiah—*as an hiding place from the wind—and a cover from the tempest; as rivers of waters in a dry place; as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.*

One evening the rain poured down in torrents, and tremendous was the thunder and lightning.

The sun set red, the clouds were scudding wild,
And their black fragments into masses piled;
The *birds* of Ocean scream'd, and OCEAN gave
A hoarser murmur and a heavier wave!

The *Pavilion*, opposite our habitation, enveloped in the thick darkness of the night, disclosed itself to our sight, and like a *phantasmagorian spectre*, having dazzled the eye, as instantaneously disappeared! These reiterated exhibitions filled the mind with awe—whilst the atmosphere, being purified, the earth was refreshed, glowing, on the subsequent morning with renovated beauty.

I conclude with remarking that *aquatic excursions* may, of course, be enjoyed at Brighton in perfection. In this point the PRINCE REGENT himself has set an example. Embarking here with his associates, in a ROYAL YACHT, fitted up for the purpose, a cruize of some days has been effected, flitting to and fro with music and gay streamers, along the smooth and expanded surface of the British channel. The navigation of a *steam boat*, which urges its progress in spite of wind and tide, would be a still further source of amusement. The adventurous American having built a vessel of this description, means to cross and recross the Atlantic—that mighty mass of waters, dividing the old and new world—

"And, WELL-LOVED VESSEL! may'st thou glide
Calm onward, without breeze or tide,
With stedfast and unaltered motion
Along the bright and starry ocean—
For in thy bosom's inmost cells
Some self-impelling spirit dwells:
And *thy majestic form* is driven
Along the slumbering sea,
As on the peaceful soul of heaven
Unto Eternity!"

WILSON.

Nor among the recommendations of BRIGHTON and its *Vicinity* should it be forgotten, that at *nine* o'clock every evening our ears were saluted with the admirable air of *God save the King*—the long-suspended and reverberated tones of which issuing from the adjacent barracks, were rendered more delightful by the solemnity of closing day.

I am, dear Sir,
Your's respectfully,
J. EVANS.

P. S. My next will be — *Return Home*, through Lewes, &c.

RECOLLECTIONS
OF A
METROPOLITAN CURATE.

Chapter II.

(Continued from page 206.*)*

πολλα δ' ανδρώπους παρα γνωμαν ἱστ-
ἱμπαλιν μεν τέρψιος—

ΠΙΝΔ. ΟΛ. ΕΙΔ. IB.

"Oft our most sanguine views th' event deceives
And veils in sudden grief the smiling ray."

WEST.

IT was not without a full conviction of the truth conveyed in these words, and a sorrowful application of it to myself, under many circumstances of bitter experience, that I bade farewell to a flock, among whom I had for seven years exercised the pastoral functions of a country Curate. I shall never forget the impressions with which I ascended the pulpit of the village church for the last time. I had long been known among the parishioners before I became their spiritual instructor. My revered parents had resided among them for some years, and when they left the town for another residence, I was consigned to the care and tuition of the then Curate, who it was my lot to succeed in the curacy soon after I had taken orders. They knew me, therefore, from a boy; and I thought it the happiest event that I could desire, to return and live among those with whom my earliest associations had commenced. Those whom I once knew as children I found after the intermediate lapse of time taken up in my continuance at a public school and at college, advanced in equal growth with myself—a natural result which, notwithstanding its evident consequence, my absence had almost caused me to lose sight of. When, however, we again met, the renewal of our friendship made us more intimate than ever, and, from having been associated in the earliest days of our youth, our sentiments were blended by a congeniality which united us in mutual regard. No, never shall I forget the moment when I ascended the pulpit stairs to bid a long, a last farewell to the fathers and mothers, the brothers and sisters of my flock, with whom I had lived, I may say, as long as I had understood existence, in a reciprocal interchange of affectionate respect. I had served two neighbouring curacies at different times with that which I had considered my chief. When I looked around me, I beheld the major part of these congregations mingled with that of my principal cure, and I was convinced that I was about to make my final address to them. I will not assume to myself a self-possession which I did not feel—my heart was divided among them—all my most earnest feelings were already spread throughout the kind-hearted crowd. Here I saw the friend of my infancy; there the playmate of my boyish hours; in one pew sate the generous man whose heart and hand were ever open to my call—in another, the liberal patron of my beloved father, and by his side the familiar companion of my endeared mother: while in every part of the aisles I caught the glance of some one whom I had been in the habit of hailing with the cheerful accents and the cordial shake of unfeigned welcome whenever we had met, as they had arranged themselves with their neighbours on the sunny-side of the village church. O, what a thrill of painful certainty did I feel that now no more we should meet as pastor and flock, no more exchange those unfeigned greetings in which our hearts confessed the influence of unaffected gratification at being spared from Sunday to Sunday to re-assemble in the hallowed service of public worship. The die was cast; it was expedient that I should go away; they knew the cause, and sympathized with me in its adverse influence upon my peace. My heart sank within me,

my spirits failed, and all my energies were fled. But as my tongue faltered and my lip quivered in the prayer with which I preceded my sermon, a thought passed over my mind—"'tis the last duty of your ministry; make this moment profitable to your hearers; let your farewell be the address of the pastor, and convert their sensibilities to their spiritual edification—remember, if you meet no more on earth, you may in the courts of your God hereafter be assembled together in the pavilions of his glory." This transient motion of my mind at once re-assured me, and I rose from my knees invigorated in spirit and strengthened in my purpose. I considered myself as addressing them on the last limits of my being as one who was launching out from the peaceful haven of his first home to seek an untried passage through the ocean of eternity. My soul erected itself into confidence and hope—I felt how insignificant were all the changes of this life to that which would remove us to the next: this reflection restored firmness to my heart. The task of duty was accomplished. In that of affection, much remained to be done. I found the vestry full of kind friends; their adieus oppressed me, and the exertions which I had made almost amounting to a convulsive effort, had weakened my strength of mind. I could not support the second trial, I could only thank them with my tears for the generous attentions which they heaped upon me. As I passed through the church-yard, the poorer classes of the parish with their children placed themselves near the gate, and in words of cordial expression, implored God's blessing on my head. I was fain to hasten home, that I might shelter myself from the showers of good wishes which fell heavy on my heart, precious as was the balm with which they soothed the anguish of my wounded peace.

The morrow came, on which I was to turn my back upon all that had given interest to my pastoral life, and all that had given hope to my social. Alas! in one hour more the former would for ever cease to act; but the sad recollection would remain, that once I enjoyed the purest participations of the affection of my flock, and longer had enjoyed them, but for the withering blast of sudden destruction, which blighted all the flattering promise of the latter, and left me to lament in the most poignant convictions of the baseness of the human heart, the most afflictive privations that can weigh down the soul. At this instant my too faithful memory traces, in all the foul character of their flagrancy those eventful circumstances which has marked all my subsequent course through life with disappointment and misfortune. Away from me ye unhallowed intruders upon my broken repose! Why should I suffer you to crush with your pestifererous folds my more exalted trust? In those early exercises of my ministry which I call to mind with humble reference to the infirmity of my power, I would find consolation for those facts of misery which crowd upon my recollection, as having given to the cup of joy that once I fondly fancied would never be exhausted, a poisonous bitterness which has caused me to loathe the rememberance of the draught! *Procul O procul este*, and mingle not with those more sacred contemplations which present to my review the consolatory experience of my earliest ministration in the service of our venerable establishment.

A country Curate, whose professional path is unscathed by the blastings of temporal care, and whose chief pursuit is that which he has most solemnly pledged himself to God and man, to improve to the present and future happiness of those who are committed to his charge, is a condition highly deserving of his personal content, and earnest consideration.

He is reverenced by the young, esteemed by the old, and looked up to as the valuable friend of both.—His admonitions, both in and out of the pulpit, are regarded as the advice of a conscientious guardian of their happiest interests, and he is allowed to cultivate an influence over their conduct which they willingly acknowledge, and affectionately submit to. The wise and Judicious among his flock make his sentiments the standard of their own. The rich respect him, the poor venerate him, and both love him.

Numerous as are his duties, he will be indefatigable in the performance of them.—To confirm the elder, and encourage the younger, to instruct the ignorant, and reclaim the vicious part of his parishioners, will be his constant anxiety, and unwearied employment. The visit of friendship he will make the medium of conciliating the mind of his friend to the adoption of that Christian feeling which may restrain the wanderings of inconsiderateness, or correct

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the deviations of thoughtless indulgence in any habit that is incongruous with Christian life.—By the participation with the young in their harmless amusements, he will give a profitable turn to their ideas, which may convert them to an appropriation even of their gayest effusions, to some edifying purpose,—and, at all events, prevent their aberrations into an unwary forgetfulness of the character which they bear in the community of Christians to which they belong.—To the sick he will be a ready attendant, a compassionate adviser—to the dying he will be the guide and the comforter of the soul.

In these avocations of his pastoral care he will be indefatigable and undeviating, and his intervals of leisure will be applied to the salutary end of rendering himself more capable to fulfil them to the satisfaction of all who claim his attentions, and to the comfort of his own heart.—If he has the sole concern of his cure to himself, he will reflect that he is the intermediate support of his church's cause between the non-resident possessor of the living and his parishioners—and he will always remember that he has the most important interests of both in his hand—appointed by the former to discharge faithfully the obligations with which he is invested, he will be careful to preserve the latter in a due estimation of the benefits which he is commissioned to secure to them. In all things just and faithful, he will provide that his example shall always be consistent with his preceptive authority. It is impossible but that a Curate who thus fulfils the holy and social design of his calling, should be peaceful and happy in himself, and mainly conduce to the peace and happiness of all around him.

Is this a true portrait of what a country Curate ought to be? I believe it is, and also a description of what he may be in every instance of his character.—Is this the delineation of what twenty years back the majority of country Curates were found to be?—Let me not answer this question. If it is not so, I fear that to the defect may be largely attributed that growth of dissent which about such a period manifested itself in so many towns and villages throughout the kingdom, when meeting houses were seen starting up in every neighbourhood, and even the waste land abutting upon the public roads was appropriated to the erection of them. I remember well the first symptom of this wandering from the pale of the church, in the country in which my curacy was situated. Much was said about it; but I grieve to add, more was mentioned of the occasion. It was said that the Curate was more frequently seen in the field than in his parish—that the occupation of the huntsman was more his delight than that of the clergyman—that he was fonder of his shooting jacket than of his gown, and more careful of his stud and pointers than of his parishioners. I will not suppose that it was so extreme a case, but I will take upon me to assert that in whatever cure such instances occurred, it could not be wondered at if the ministry of one so occupied should be as little esteemed as he himself was lessened in the respect of those whom he might have easily preserved in the pale of the national church, by a stricter regard for the impressions of authority, and the reverence of character.

It was not, however, in the faults of others that I was to constitute my claims to the good opinion of my own flock. The evil report to which I allude was matter of deep regret to every friend of the established church—and more especially when it was seen that the reign of prejudice was begun, and a criterion was set up, which was employed on all sides of me as a standard of faithfulness and truth, which, overstrained as it was in its application by uncharitable caprice, consisted of too many just indices of correctness, not to be generally allowed and referred to.

In the good sense and kind candour of my charge I knew I could safely depend, and I found in them a constant resource of just opinion and liberal discrimination. We still co-operated in all measures calculated to preserve the inviolability of that union which had so long subsisted between us as minister and people. The leaven of dissent had not yet begun to work among us, and no fermentation of distinctions without difference rose in our community. So that when I left them, all was uniform and connected. As far as lay in my humble power, I had sought to meet their claim upon me, and to conform myself both personally and professionally to the example which I have just delineated; and whether I had succeeded or not, I was able to rejoice in all that affection, friendship, and respect, which it was likely to produce.

Be this however as it may, I can safely assert, that whatever were their satisfactions, I had no cause to complain. But alas! the sunshine of my hope became involved in clouds and darkness; and although I could have been content to have passed my life among them, an adverse coincidence of events denied me such a consummation of my wishes. Yet I have the happiness to recollect that our parting was mutually regretted,—and to this hour, imperfectly as I had fulfilled my task of duty, I have sometimes the unfeigned delight to be accosted by some one of my former cure with the same cordial greeting as that with which we were wont to meet when I was their curate, and they were my beloved flock. Nor would I barter this pleasing reflection of mutual remembrance of past days, for all the revenues of the church.

It was on the Friday evening previous to the day of my public farewell, that I had been sitting in the midst of a family in which I was always received as the friend and companion of them all and had been detailing my future plans; I felt more than usually depressed by the circumstances which came under our observation. This family was the one I had been known to the longest, and we had never experienced any intermission of our friendship. The feeling excited in my heart accompanied me to that home which pass a few hours would be an untenanted roof. Under the influence of a melancholy, that can be better felt than expressed, my pen traced the bitter current of my thoughts, in the following address to the estimable family whom I had left:—

Farewell.

" 'Tis not to part, to lisp the word, 'farewell'
With all the flippancy of fashion's tongue;
'Tis not to part, to bend our frolic step,
With light indifference, from those dear friends
We ne'er may see return to us again;
O, no! 'tis hateful to the feeling mind,
To view the simp'ring coxcomb's vacant smile,
When from his slender accent glides 'adieu.'
—'Tis not to part to dress a lying face
In all the formal pomp of unfelt woe,
To rant in tragic whine and curse the stars
Whose will despotic chains man down to fate.
Nor is the pain of parting known to those
Who, skill'd in cold dissembling complaisance,
Can squeeze the hand, divide the labour'd sigh,
Can breathe the wish unfelt, the vague desire,
And prostitute a tear to falsehood's vow.
—But Ah! to part from those with whom the soul
Is closely knit in kindred sympathy,
To turn our eyes from those, whom friendship plants
Within the hallow'd mansion of the heart;
—To say 'farewell,' perhaps for ever too!
To those whose social converse oft has cheer'd
The hour of sad despondency; whose wit
Has oft unbent the brow of dull reserve
And taught e'en sullen discontent, sometimes
To wear a smile:—to friends like these to bid
A long, a last adieu! Oh! 'tis a pang
That strikes most keenly through the breast sincere,
And paralyzes every hope of joy!
This then it is to part, to honest minds,
To such as suffer not profession's lip
To trifle with the laws of truth and gratitude."

There was not much poetry in these lines, for the sentiment that dictated them was not in itself congenial with the fiction of the imagination. The heart spoke without the aid of ornament—and this is a language of which it may be justly said, it is—"When unadorned, adorned the most."—All was prepared for my departure, and I set off with an inward sorrow that threw a sickly forboding over my journey to the metropolis.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR, *London, Oct. 20th*, 1818.

AS a member of the "*Society*" of "*Guardians for the Protection of Trade against Swindlers and Sharpers!*" it has just come to my knowledge, that the Proprietor of your respectable Magazine, has incurred the high displeasure of the Committee and Sub-Committee of that immaculate Institution, and is even threatened to be, nay, *horribile dictu!* perhaps already is,—expelled from the Society!—for the heinous crime of having presumed, (without permission of those high and mighty Potentates,) to make public, in the pages of your Miscellany, the information occasionally transmitted by printed circulars, to the various subscribers, of such persons, as are *improper* to be ballotted for, as Members, &c. &c.

Now, Sir, it has occurred to me, and all the parties I have consulted coincide with me in opinion, that instead of the puerile threat now levelled at Mr. Asperne, it would have been quite as consistent, and rather more grateful for the Committee to have voted him a piece of plate, for thus aiding its labours by giving a more extended circulation to its notices of suspicious characters, and lending his powerful besom of the European Magazine to assist in cleansing the *Augean Stable* of "Swindlers and Sharpers."

If the *real* object of the Society is the support of public credit and public trade, by the destruction of those locusts which prey upon both,—if the motives which influence the Committee's periodical proclamations of whom to shun, and whom to suspect, are only those which ought to guide and govern men of business,—and lastly, if those official announcements merely contain known, and proved, and attested facts,—then, upon these premises, I do assert, and without a fear of refutation, that Mr. Asperne deserves the Society's best thanks, for having been it's most powerful co-adjutor in the cause of public good, and for having given to its documents an extent of publicity which they could not otherwise have obtained.

The subscription to this Society is One Guinea per annum, and the number of members according to the list made up to May, 1818, amounts to *Eight Hundred and Thirty-three*; it may be hoped, therefore, that some of the members will be so obliging as to state, through the medium of your Miscellany, how this large sum is expended, as I have never received a statement of the funds and expenditure of the Society, nor did I ever learn that it was sent to any of the members, *as certainly it ought to be to all*, according to the usual procedure in all other Institutions supported like this by subscriptions.

Before I conclude, Sir, allow me to notice another Society partly on the same plan, but in every respect far superior, called the "Society for Prosecuting Felons, Swindlers," &c. instituted as far back as 1767, on the suggestions of the celebrated Sir John Fielding; this Society, who hold their meetings at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, on the third Friday in every month, at seven o'clock in the evening, possesses many advantages distinct from its rival, and only requires to be more known, to be generally supported; for in any case of robbery or fraud, posting and hand-bills are immediately circulated, offering a reward for the apprehension of the perpetrators, and all prosecutions are carried on and expenses paid out of the funds of the Society, as well as rewards given to such servants of Members as are the means of apprehending the robbers. But should you, or any of your readers, be desirous of obtaining further information respecting this latter Society, it can be obtained from the Secretary, Mr. Hunt, Bedford-row. In the mean time, I enclose the three last papers of the "Society of Guardians," &c. which shall be followed by the future circulars in succession.

I am, &c. Z.

Our best thanks are due to our Correspondent Z. for his obliging notice and his communication, as well for the accompanying enclosures.—In the line of conduct pursued by Mr. A. we are happy to state, that the reasons attributed to him by Z. have been his real, and only motives, for acting as he has done, and which, though the expulsion alluded to has taken place, will yet continue to regulate his future proceedings.—Editor.

RECIPES.
No. XXI.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Dr. J. C. Smith obtained 5,000*l.* from Parliament, for the following recipe:—R. 6 dr. powdered nitre, 6 dr. of oil of vitriol, mix them in a teacup by adding to the nitre one drachm of the oil at a time. The cup to be placed during the preparation on a hot hearth or plate of heated iron, and the mixture stirred with a tobacco pipe. The cup to be placed in different parts of the sick-room.

INGREDIENT OF THE CHELSEA GOUT-MEDICINE, THE GREAT EFFICACY OF WHICH HAS BEEN ASCERTAINED BY SEVERAL WHO HAVE USED IT.

Two pounds of honey clarified to one pound, flour of sulphur two ounces, cream of tartar one ounce, powder of guiacum one drachm, powder of rhubarb two drachms, powder of ginger half an ounce, one nutmeg reduced to powder. The above to be mixed together, and a tea spoonful of the medicine dissolved in a glass of warm water to be taken every night.

SCOTTISH DESCRIPTIONS,

FROM JEDBURGH TO THE HEBRIDES, AND RETURN TO CARLISLE: WITH SCOTTISH CUSTOMS, CHARACTER, AND MANNERS.

BY THOMAS STRINGER, M.D.

(*Continued from page* 212.)

IN my way to Aberdeen from Montrose, along the sea coast, which is peculiarly fertile in villages and pleasant scenes; the Frith of Tay upon the one side, and the inland prospect, with all its productions, on the other; I passed through

ST. CYRUS, BENHOLM, INVERBERVIE, AND STONEHAVEN.

Around the village of St. Cyrus the soil is clayey, watered by the North Esk river. Here several remarkable dens and cascades are calculated to repay a visit. Here the renowned castles of Laurieston and Murphy are to be seen; also the castle of the Kame of Mathers, anciently a place of great strength, now lying in ruins. Benholm Castle, a square tower, hath shared a better fate, and is still kept in good repair, although uninhabited. Inverbervie is a royal burgh, and the only one in the county of Kincardine. Stonehaven, a burgh of barony on the sea coast, is now the ordinary place where the courts are held. This place enjoys the advantage of a fine natural harbour. Here the coast is bold and rugged. In this neighbourhood is Dunnotter Castle, of great antiquity, and forming one of the most majestic ruins in Scotland. This castle is elevated upon a rock of several acres extent, level on the top, and is completely separated from the land, except by a small neck.

ABERDEEN.

We came somewhat late to Aberdeen, and found the inn so full, that we had some difficulty in obtaining admission. Under the name of Aberdeen are comprised two towns, standing about a mile distant from each other, but governed I think by the same magistrates: at the mouth of the river Don is the ancient episcopal city, in which are still to be seen the remains of the cathedral. It has the appearance of a town in decay, having been situated in times when commerce was yet unstudied, with very little attention to the commodities of the harbour. Consists of one street, the buildings of which are more remarkable for their air of antiquity than their elegance. The cathedral was founded in 1154, and having become ruinous, a new one was founded in 1357 by Bishop Alexander of Kinninmouth, and finished by Bishop Elphinstone, being eighty years in building. King's College is the principal ornament of Old Aberdeen; chapel in decay: there is a tolerable good library, a common hall, rooms for lectures, and a range of houses for the professors. It was erected by Bishop Elphinstone, and of which Hector Boece, or Boethius, who was a native of Dundee, educated at Paris, but in 1500 recalled by that bishop, was constituted first principal; he might be justly reverenced as one of the revivers of elegant learning. He wrote the history of Scotland, besides several other historical works. His style was elegant, and his genius bright; but its luxuriance often led him into the field of fable and exaggeration.

New Aberdeen is a handsome city; the streets spacious and well paved, and the houses in general large and lofty. It is built by the water-side, and has all the bustle of prosperous trade, and all the show of increasing opulence. The harbour at the mouth of the Dee is defended by a strong stone pier, twelve hundred feet in length, built of large stones of granite, at the expense of twenty thousand pounds. The Marischal College is in Broad-street, founded in 1593. The celebrated Dr. Beattie was a professor here. The hall is large, and well lighted. One of its ornaments is the picture of Arthur Johnson, who was principal of the college, and who holds among the Latin poets of Scotland the next place to the elegant Buchanan. In the library I was shown some curiosities; a Hebrew manuscript of exquisite penmanship, and a Latin translation of Aristotle's Politics by Leonardus Aretinus, written in a Roman character with nicety and beauty; which, as the art of printing has made them no longer necessary, are not now to be found. In both these colleges the methods of instruction are nearly the same; the lectures differing only by the accidental difference of diligence or ability in the professors. The students wear scarlet gowns, and the professors black; which is, I believe, the academical dress in all the Scotch universities, except that of Edinburgh, where the scholars are not distinguished by any particular

habit. In the King's College there is kept a public table, but the scholars of the Marischal College are boarded in the town. The expense of living is here somewhat more than at St. Andrew's, but very moderate. In Aberdeen there is an English chapel, well attended, and neat The market-place is a handsome oblong square; in it is the town-house, with a handsome spire; adjoining is the Tolbooth, a gloomy square building. The Infirmary is a good building, in which there are medical students, and a medical society. There is a fine bridge over the Dee built in 1530, and repaired in 1724. The New Bridge is a noble structure, one principal arch of a hundred and thirty feet span, width forty feet between the parapet walls; these, with some other public edifices, compose the public ornaments of this flourishing city. The resort of students to the universities, the manufactures of cottons, linens, and threads, fisheries, considerable tonnage of shipping built at and belonging to this port, with a considerable traffic of export to the ports of Germany and the Baltic, are the means by which employment, subsistence, and opulence, are furnished to the inhabitants of this city. With regard to population and trade, Aberdeen is reckoned the third town in Scotland. The suburbs have almost united the two towns. Population of both towns about thirty thousand.

We came in the afternoon to

SLANE'S CASTLE,

built upon the margin of the sea, so that the walls of one of the towers seems only a continuation of a perpendicular rock, the foot of which is beaten by the waves. To walk round the house seemed impracticable. From the windows the eye wanders over the sea that separates Scotland from Norway, and when the winds beat with violence must enjoy all the grandeur of the tempestuous ocean. I would not for my amusement wish for a storm; but as storms, whether wished for or not, will sometimes happen, I may say, without violation of humanity, that I should willingly look out upon them from Slane's Castle, the seat of the Earl of Errol.

Old Slane's Castle was demolished by James IV. in 1504, on account of the rebellion of Earl Huntly. Very little remains of the ancient castle of Slanes. At this place is a great cavern, called the Dropping Cave, remarkable for its petrifying quality. Anciently Slane's Castle was deemed impregnable, being nearly surrounded with water; and in the part where it is accessible, there is a deep ditch with a drawbridge.

Many lofty rocks are seen on this coast, where the sea-fowl make their dwelling, in which they rear their young. In several parts the sea breaks upon these cliffs with indignant fury.

DUN BUY,

which in Erse is said to signify the Yellow Rock, is a double protuberance of stone, open to the main sea on one side, and parted from the land by a very narrow channel on the other. It has its name and its colour from the dung of innumerable sea-fowls, which in the spring choose this place as convenient for incubation. One of the birds that frequent this rock has, as we were told, its body not larger than a duck's, and yet lays eggs as large as those of a goose. This bird is by the inhabitants named a coot. That which is called coot in England, is here a cooter. Upon these rocks there was nothing that could long detain attention, and we soon turned our eyes to the

BULLER, OR BOUILLOR, OF BUCHAN,

which no man can see with indifference, who has either sense of danger, or delight in rarity. It is a rock perpendicularly tubulated, united on one side with a high shore, and on the other rising steep to a great height above the main sea. The top is open, from which may be seen a dark gulf of water, which flows into the cavity, through a breach made in the lower part of the enclosing rock, which rushes with such violence that its foam resembles water boiling over. It lies east and west, and its depth is about one hundred and fifty feet. It has the appearance of a vast well bordered with a wall. The edge of the Buller is not wide, and to those that walk round appears very narrow. He that ventures to look downward sees, that if his feet should slip, he must fall from his dreadful elevation, upon stones on one side, or into the water on the other. We, however, went round, and were glad when the circuit was completed.

When we came down to the sea, we saw some boats and rowers, and resolved to explore the Buller at the bottom. We entered the arch which the water had made, and found ourselves in a place, which, though we

could not think ourselves in danger, we could scarcely survey without some recoil of the mind. The basin in which we floated was nearly circular, perhaps thirty yards in diameter. We were enclosed by a natural wall, rising steep on every side to a height which produced the idea of insurmountable confinement. The interception of all lateral light caused a dismal gloom. Round us was a perpendicular rock, above us the distant sky, and below an unknown profundity of water. If I had any malice against a walking spirit, instead of laying him in the Red Sea, I would condemn him to reside in the Buller of Buchan.

But terror without danger is only one of the sports of fancy, a voluntary agitation of the mind, that is permitted no longer than it pleases. We were soon at leisure to examine the place with minute inspection, and found many cavities which, as the watermen told us, went backward to a depth they had never explored. Their extent we had not time to try: they are said to serve different purposes. Ladies come here sometimes in the summer with collations, and smugglers make them store-houses for clandestine merchandize. It is hardly to be doubted but the pirates of ancient times often used them as magazines of arms, or repositories of plunder. To the little vessels used by the northern rowers, the Buller may have served as a shelter from storms, and perhaps as a retreat from enemies; the entrance might have been stopped, or guarded with little difficulty; and though the vessels that were stationed within would have been battered with stones showered on them from above; yet the crews would have lain safe in the caverns.

The following morning we continued our journey to the next remarkable place upon this road,

PETERHEAD,

thirty-three miles from Aberdeen, rising upon a peninsula on the most eastern promontory of Scotland, is a thriving well built town; the houses are neat; the churches and town-house handsome, with an elegant spire. Near the harbour is a mineral well, eminently medicinal, and in much repute. This town is much frequented in summer; the chalybeate springs, sea-bathing, with good houses and lodgings for strangers, a ball-room, under which are two salt water baths, warm baths; these and other advantages render Peterhead a fashionable resort as a watering-place. The trade of this place is considerable, arising from its manufactures of thread, woollen and cotton cloths, and its exports of butter and cheese, shipping employed in the fisheries and in trading to Germany and the ports of the Baltic. Population about four thousand.

After noticing this well built pleasing town, we proceeded through

ELLON,

a small village, finely situated on the Ythan, over which there is a handsome bridge, a salmon fishery, and the noble mansion of the Earl of Aberdeen is situated in the vicinity.

The next place,

OLD DEER,

is a mean village, but beautifully situated on the banks of the Ugie, ten miles from Peterhead. Near the village appear the ruins of the Abbey of Deer. It has been a very extensive building, but is now completely in ruins. There are several druidical circles in this parish. New Deer stands about two miles from this, is a small village of a more recent erection. In this parish stands the old Castle of Federat, once a place of great strength. There are here also several druidical circles, and several tumuli have been opened, containing urns enveloped in stone coffins. Five miles farther is,

STRICHEN,

a thriving village, possessing a considerable manufactory of linen. The seat of Mr. Frazer, the proprietor, is adjoining to the village, where there are some fine trees of sufficient size to have attracted the notice of Dr. Johnson. "I had travelled," says he, "two hundred miles, and had only seen one tree not younger than myself, but at Strichen I saw trees of full growth, and worthy of my notice."

After a pleasant ride of eight miles, we came to

BANFF,

which is an ancient town, the capital of Banffshire. It is considerable in size, has some handsome streets, and is pleasantly and romantically situated. An elegant church, excellent seminaries for education, and considerable manu-

factories of cottons, thread, and stockings. Nearly in the centre of the town stands Banff Castle, a plain modern jointure house of the Findlater family, with beautiful gardens and pleasure-grounds. Banff derives not a little of its beauty from its close neighbourhood to the park of Duff House, the seat of the Earl of Fife, into which the principal street opens. The house is a noble quadrangular structure of five stories, standing on a spacious lawn, and the waters of the river Deveron flowing round. Forest trees and shrubberies in the modern taste increase the beauty of the scene. At the foot of Duff House garden, there is an handsome bridge of seven arches thrown over the river. Twelve miles farther brought us to

CULLEN,

in which a flourishing manufacture of linens and stockings is carried on, with fisheries of crabs, lobsters, and white fish; the town is mean and dirty. The castle hill near Cullen is regarded as the site on which stood that ancient castle of Cullen which is famous in the early Scottish history. Finlater House, the hereditary seat of the Earl of Findlater, is more ancient than stately, but romantically situated on a rock fifty feet perpendicular above the small river of Cullen, over which there is a handsome bridge of one arch. This place is surrounded with plantations.

Journeying along eleven miles in a curved direction, we arrived at

FOCHABERS,

a handsome village, with respectable cottages, on the banks of the Spey. The magnificent castle of the Duke of Gordon stands on a low flat, and is surrounded with beautiful plantations; it exhibits a prodigious front of five hundred and sixty-eight feet from east to west, and has the appearance of an elegant modern structure. The tower of the ancient castle is still preserved in the southern front, above which it rises. From Fochabers to

ELGIN,

ten miles: the capital of Morayshire; is a very ancient burgh. Some of its buildings wear a venerable air; but they are not in general handsome. The church and the gaol are old and ugly buildings, and both encumber and disfigure the principal street, in the middle of which they stand. The celebrated ruins of the cathedral are the only attractions to a stranger; they are very fine, and highly interesting. This church, when entire, was a building of Gothic architecture inferior to few in Europe. The grand gate, the windows, the projecting tables, the pillars, cordons, &c. were adorned with foliage, grapes, and other carvings. The ruins of the cathedral of Elgin afforded us another proof of the waste of reformation. There is enough yet remaining to shew that it was magnificent. Its whole plot is easily traced. On the north side of the choir, the chapter-house, which is roofed with an arch of stone, remains entire; and on the south side, another mass of building, which we could not enter, is preserved by the care of the family of Gordon; but the body of the church is a mass of fragments. The church of Elgin had, in the intestine tumults of the barbarous ages, been laid waste by the irruption of a highland chief, whom the bishop had offended; but it was gradually restored to the state of which the traces may be now discerned, and was at last not destroyed by the tumultuous violence of Knox, but more shamefully suffered to dilapidate by deliberate robbery and frigid indifference. There is still extant in the books of the council, an order, of which I cannot remember the date, but which was doubtless issued after the Reformation, directing that the lead which covers the two cathedrals of Elgin, and Aberdeen, shall be taken away, and converted into money for the support of the army. A Scotch army was in those times very cheaply kept, yet the lead of two churches must have borne so small a proportion to any military expense, that is is hard not to believe the reason alleged to be merely popular, and the money intended for some private purse. The order, however, was obeyed; the two churches were stripped, and the lead was shipped to be sold in Holland. I hope every reader will rejoice that this cargo of sacrilege was lost at sea.

Let us not, however, make too much haste to despise our neighbours. Our own cathedrals are mouldering by unregarded dilapidation. It seems to be part of the despicable philosophy of the time to disregard and despise monuments of sacred magnificence, and we are in danger of doing that delibe-

rately, which the Scots did not do but in the unsettled state of an imperfect constitution.

The length of this cathedral is 264 feet, and its breadth 85 feet. The mausoleum of the noble house of Gordon is within its walls. Elgin seems to be a place of little trade, and thinly inhabited. The episcopal cities of Scotland fell with their churches, though some of them have since recovered by a situation convenient for commerce. Thus Glasgow, though it has no longer an archbishop, has risen beyond its original state by the opulence of its traders; and Aberdeen, though its ancient stock had decayed, flourishes by a new shoot in another place. In the chief street of Elgin, the houses jut over the lower story, like the old buildings of timber in London, but with greater prominence, so that there is sometimes a walk for a considerable length under a cloister, or portico, which is now indeed frequently broken, because the new houses have another form, but seems to have been uniformly continued in the old city. We went forward the same day to

FORES, OR FORRES,

the town to which Macbeth was travelling when he met the Weird Sisters in his way. This to an Englishman is classic ground. Our imaginations were heated, and our thoughts recalled to their old amusements. We had now a prelude to the Highlands. We began to leave fertility and culture behind us, and saw for a great length of road nothing but heath. At Fores we found good accommodation, but nothing worthy of particular remark. It stands on a gentle rising bank near the bay of Findhorn, a very ancient burgh, gloomy and dirty. Its inhabitants, about three thousand, are supported chiefly by manufactures of yarn, linen, and thread. Next morning we entered upon the road on which Macbeth heard the fatal prediction; but we travelled on, not interrupted by promises of kingdoms, and came to

NAIRN,

about eleven miles from Fores, a royal burgh, and capital of Nairnshire; is small, but tolerably neat, and agreeably situated on a rising bank. With the exception of the agreeable and picturesque, there is nothing to detain the traveller at Nairn. At Nairn we may fix the verge of the Highlands; for here I first saw peat fires, and first heard the Erse language. We had no motive to stay longer than to breakfast, and went forward to visit

CALDER CASTLE,

from which Macbeth drew his second title. It has been formerly a place of strength. The drawbridge is still to be seen, but the moat is dry. The tower is very ancient. Its walls are of great thickness, arched on the top with stone, and surrounded with battlements. The rest of the house is later, though far from modern. Calder is a considerable village. In the extensive wood of Calder are seen some ancient oaks. In the house of Calder is shewn the bed in which it is said that Macbeth murdered Duncan.

We were favoured by a gentleman who lives in the castle, with a letter to one of the officers at

FORT GEORGE,

which being the most regular fortification in the island, well deserves the attention of a traveller. Fort George is a strong and regular fortification, standing on the point of a peninsula embracing the Murray Frith, therefore calculated completely to guard the entrance to Inverness harbour. It lies twelve miles north from that town, is defended by four bastions and eighty cannons, and affords accommodation for three thousand men.

The celebrated moor of Culloden, where the battle was fought in 1746, which decided the hopes of the expatriated family of the Stewarts, lies a few miles south-east of Inverness. All the perilous adventures of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester were renewed in the fugitive history of the young Pretender after the battle of Culloden. For some days he wandered in the country; sometimes without food or attendant, he sought refuge in caves and cottages; sometimes he lay in a forest, with one or two companions of his distress, continually pursued by the troops of the conqueror, who offered a reward of thirty thousand pounds for taking him dead or alive. In the course of his wanderings, he had occasion to trust his life to the fidelity of above fifty individuals, who, to their eternal honour, refused to enrich themselves by a violation of the rights of hospitality.

(To be continued.)

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SKETCHES.

No. II.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IT might naturally be expected, on a second introduction to the respectable society over which you preside, that I should present you with an antidote to the vices of the character I have already drawn, and, instead of selecting an individual so unworthy your regard, a more favourable subject would be found for the pencil, as well as a more interesting portrait for your gallery of taste.

Easy as this would be, for with so many around me whose conduct is marked by politeness and decision, yet were I to indulge in delineations so pleasing, with the feelings they justly demand, I fear he would be rendered still more odious, which is unnecessary.

Let, however, no apprehensions be entertained by those to whose kindly influence the lords of the creation most cheerfully yield—*they* shall receive the attention *they* demand—for them I entertain the most fervid esteem; and if one word can be found in their extensive vocabulary more expressive than the rest, let them make the exchange — A distant hour may afford me the happiness of presenting to them some "Sketches" of female excellency, while the impartiality of a Re-Viewer will demand, that should some "*crabbed little Lady*" cross his path, or break upon his solitude, the same powers that display the one, should be employed in exhibiting the other.

Mr. Pliable is a man, whose father, having realized a considerable fortune by some timely speculations, retired from the fatigues of active life with every thing that could cheer and soften his repose. In the education of his son, he was liberal and indulgent—liberal in his expenditure, and indulgent to his faults. Anxious to behold him the object of admiration, he stimulated him to industry, though the smallest excuse was sufficient to relieve him from *too much application.* Under this term was included every thing which an aspiring mind would gladly have attained, and which indolence too frequently made him relinquish. As he passed through one of the most eminent schools in the vicinity of the metropolis, the smile he carried on his brows, and the silver of his purse, mutually relieved him from the drudgery and toil of study. Always the same *interesting* creature, there was no difficulty in the most obscure translations, or the most doubtful problems: *those* aids threw a radiance over every subject; and if he felt himself unequal to the task, assistance was always at hand, and with it the assurance of temporary success. His University career was suddenly intercepted by the death of his parent; and his return to the "play-place of his early days" terminated his mental exertions. Still he was not altogether deficient: he had possessed opportunities of acquiring and of exercising knowledge enough to free him from the imputation of ignorance, though not sufficient to entitle him to the third degree of literary distinction. Under no restraint, he was soon to be recognized in almost every popular assembly; his piercing eye, his prominent nose, and his mouth, on which complacency herself presides, require no other physiognomical description. His dress has been always marked by its gentility, and his gait has assumed every mark of fashionable alteration. With him, the erect position, the stiffened neck, and the whale-boned body, are quite as familiar, as the flexibility which propriety as well as ease command him sometimes to assume. His company depends upon the disposition of his mind at the first invitation, and is not distinguished by respect for early associations, or by the due estimation of intelligence and worth. With him it is quite immaterial whether the literature of the ancients be preferred, or whether in the library of his friend the author of Leonidas has not the precedence to Homer. If, indeed, he should enter the study of one of the literati, then he can descant upon the productions of ancient or modern refinement with enthusiasm, and be delighted by every observation that is made. Thus accommodated to every situation, with a facility of expression which knows few interruptions, and with a most pleasing *elasticity* of manners, he has found his way to the friendship of the young, to the affections of the inexperienced, and to the fond regards of the old.

He is not, however, *always* for-

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tunate: the peculiarity of his disposition, as may naturally be expected, leads him into occasional embarrassment. Admitted one evening into a private circle, he entered freely into the conversation, which, after exhausting the various topics of the day, at length turned upon an individual who had confided to him the secret of an early attachment, upon a promise of fidelity. To this person the attention of the company was accidentally directed; and it was casually stated, that his marriage was expected with a lady of great expectations. Forgetting the restraint under which he would have been laid by a few moments reflection, he opposed the reports from his *personal* knowledge, mentioned the real object of affection, and described the prejudices of an "old crusty guardian" as the only bar to the union. These he asserted were unfounded and ridiculous; and after expatiating upon them with much fluency and warmth, he closed with an epithet of no honourable application. A pause ensued—nor was it broken till a gentleman of peculiar gravity of countenance, and of antiquated appearance, acknowledged the lady to be his *Ward*, and his astonishment at the treatment he received. Honourable as the proceeding had been from its commencement, it now wore the garb in which it had been dressed by incautiousness and precipitation, instead of the garment of truth; while the disdainful expressions of heedlessness and pliancy produced not only for themselves a merited castigation, but carried with them very unfavourable sentiments to a man, who fancied himself competent to judge of another by his books and companions. It would not be difficult to mention many other instances of failure and disappointment from the prevailing error of this individual. A few months since, he purchased, at a large expense, a collection of paintings; and as he, with all the pride of possession, introduced a party of friends to the admiration of his taste, a well-known connoisseur detected the imposition, declaring that there were but few of real value, and that his Rembrandts and his Guidos were but copies of those masters, by some second or third rate painter in the estimation of the world. Chagrined at having expended so much upon pictures of little worth, he commenced an action against the dealer, and, thanks to his stars, obtained a verdict, and a part of the money he had unsuspectingly paid. Still these were not sufficient to correct his unfortunate pliability. An acquaintance, suddenly formed in the saloon of one of the theatres, invited him to the house of a "Friend"—he acceded; and though he felt some surprise, as he did not expect a midnight divertissement, yet the "goodness of his disposition" prompted him to go. A street in the vicinity of Piccadilly was the spot they were to reach; and as a number of "friends" were expected, they were unusually punctual. Mr. Pliable entered the room, which was brilliantly illuminated; and after a few introductions, and observations, he was requested to join in the amusements of the rest. Too refined to be impolite, it was only necessary to solicit the favour, to obtain his consent; and with the feelings already described, he sat down to the pleasures and anxieties of "Play." Success, which usually attends a first effort, began to dawn, and he was already exulting in his good fortune, when, a larger stake having been made at his own request, he found all he had previously gained gone in a moment. Desirous of retrieving his character, and his purse, he hazarded both; and was only interrupted in his course, by a report hastily circulated, that the police were at the door; in an instant the tables were thrown down, and an entrance temporarily prevented—all was confusion—retreat seemed impossible, till one more active than the rest threw up the window, and leaped out—descending safely, his example was instantly followed, and Mr. Pliable among them was so fortunate to escape, without obtaining the appellation of either "*Greek*" or "*Pigeon*." This circumstance checked for a time such irregularities; he was more cautious in the choice of his companions, and for a few days he found there was some difference between an occasional companion, and the decided subject of esteem and regard. Here I might enlarge, and present you with "follies" springing from the same source—but I forbear—Mr. Pliable still lives—and I will not enter the path of the biographer—to him, it will be left to penetrate his retirement, to mark his conduct through life, and to pronounce upon his character—future days may display these to the world—but till then the veil had better not be withdrawn.—Still, Sir,

failings like these should not pass before us without instruction; the moral they bring with them should be remembered, because it is calculated to stem the progress of an evil to which many are liable, who never detected it in themselves; for while, like the column of Eddystone, it casts for a season a radiance around it, it also warns us of dangers to be avoided. In the formation of character, constant attention is necessary; youth is the period at which the mind is moulded and formed; and should an improper impression be inside, it may never be erased. I leave it to be decided, whether the evil to which I have alluded originated in this way; but I may be allowed to add, that it is a rock against which many a tender bark has struck—and perished. I would not check the rising smile, I would not array the open and ingenuous countenance with all the shrewdness and severity of age—far be it from me—but I would guard that smile from perversion, and that ingenuousness from abuse. Like a tender plant, I would cherish the first feelings of benevolence, and feel more pleasure in the opening flower; but I would watch incessantly lest some weed should impede its maturity, or some insect drink at its veins. Nor should those for whom I have professed a disinterested regard be forgotten. The man who at all times smiles in their presence, should never be the object of their choice. No—He should resemble a fine day in spring, when the sun rises in majesty, casts his light and energy over the surface of the world, and then retires in the sombre tints of evening—we do not admire the beams which wither the fruits of the earth, but those in which all nature seems to rejoice. He who talks upon the same subjects at all times with the same facility, is the butterfly which may inspire, but does not live to enkindle, new joy—he is not desirable as a husband, a friend, or a companion, who *bends* to every circumstance, and thinks, by a sacrifice of principle and of independence, to win our regards, but he whose firmness and cheerfulness are always in harmony, who never felt the depressions of meanness, or the dangers of undue exaltation.

I remain, Sir,

Your's,

Sept. 6, 1818. A RE-VIEWER.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR, *Oct.* 1818.

I OBSERVE in the European Magazine for August, page 92, a statement, that the late Right Hon. George Rose "was brought up, until his 18th year, by *his uncle*, Dr. Rose, who for many years conducted a very large seminary, of considerable repute, at Chiswick;"—and I beg leave to inform you that this sentence contains two errors: the late Treasurer of the Navy *not* being the nephew of Dr. Rose, and *not* having been educated at that gentleman's school at Chiswick.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. A RELATIVE.

CURIOUS ARITHMETICAL QUESTION.

THREE men walking together, and talking of their appetites, spied, in an adjacent field, 5 oxen, 7 sheep, and 11 lambs, grazing; the first remarked, that he could eat $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ox in a month; the second replied, that he could eat $\frac{1}{4}$ of a sheep in a week; and the third said, that he would be bound to eat $\frac{1}{4}$ of a lamb in three days.—Now supposing 1 ox equal to three sheep, and 2 sheep to three lambs, in what time would these three gormandizers clear the whole meadow, if they all set at it together?

A solution is required by the principles of common arithmetic, without the assistance of algebra. J. R. YOUNG.

To the Editor of the European Magazine

SIR, *Kent-road, Sept.* 7, 1818.

AT page 112 of your Magazine for August, is a Mathematical Query, whose object is to find whereabouts a given cone must be cut, so that the segments may be equal, the section being parallel to the base. Permit me, Sir, to offer the following

SOLUTION:

Because the section is parallel to the base, the original cone, and the segment cut off the top, will be similar; but similar solids are as the cubes of their homologous sides (Euclid, book 12, prop. 8), and in the present case, the solids are as 1 to 2, therefore $1 : 2 :: 17^3 (= 4913) : x^3$ (x being put = the longest side of the smaller cone), and $x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{17^3}{2}} = 13{\cdot}494 = 5\frac{1}{2}$ feet nearly, the distance of the vertex from the point of section, measured along the longest side.—Q.E.I.

I remain, Sir, your's respectfully,

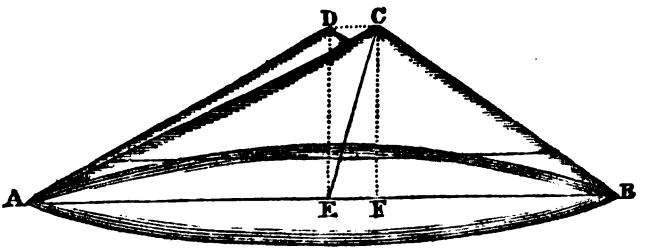
J. R. YOUNG.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

THE following Solution of the Mathematical Query, contained in the 112th page of your Magazine for August, I hope your Correspondent will find correct and satisfactory.

Rotherhithe, Sept. 15th, 1818. J. P——t——.



Let ACB be the cone proposed; of which let the side AC = 17 feet, BC = 13 feet, and the ∠ CAB = 26°—I first proceed to find the area of the base; which, by the following process, = 527.87332.

As CB	13 feet	= 1.113943	As s. ∠ CAB	26°	= 9.641842
To s. ∠ CAB	26°	= 9.641842	To BC	13 feet	= 1.113943
So AC	17 feet	= 1.230449	So s. ∠ ACB	119° 2′	= 9.941679
		10.872291			11.055622
To s. ∠ CBA	34° 58′	9.758348	To AB	25.925 feet	= 1.413780
∠ CAB	26 —				
	60 58				
∠ ACB	119 2				

Now the area of the base = $AB^2 \times .7854 = \overline{25.925}^2 \times .7854 = 527.87332$.—But the solidity of the oblique cone ACB is = to the solidity of an erect cone of the same base and perpendicular—Draw DC parallel to AB, and let ADB be the erect cone on the base AB; the altitude of which (DE or CF), I thus find = 7.452 feet.

As s. ∠ F	90°	= 10. .....
To AC	17 feet	= 1.230449
So s. ∠ CAF	26°	= 9.641842
		10.872291
To CF or DE	7.452 feet	= .872291

To find the solidity of this cone, we must multiply the area of the base by ⅓ of the perpendicular altitude; *i.e.* $527.87332 \times \left(\frac{7.452}{3}\right) 2.484 = 1311.23732$.

Now since the cone is to be divided into two equal parts, and since all similar solids are to each other as the cubes of their like parts, As 2 : 1 :: $\left(\overline{7.452}^3\right) = 413.82682 : 206.91341$, the cube of the perpendicular height of the cone, the solidity of which is = ½ the whole cone ABC—The cube root of which is 5.91 feet; the perpendicular distance from the apex of the cone, at which it must be cut, by a plane, parallel to the base, into two equal parts.

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A SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF

JOHN REEVES, Esq.

FOUNDER AND PROMOTER OF ASSOCIATIONS FOR PRESERVING LIBERTY AND PROPERTY AGAINST REPUBLICANS AND LEVELLERS.

(Continued from page 225.)

"IT has been already shewn, that the metaphor was philosophically false, as *all* the functions of sovereignty could not subsist without the power of making laws; and the author had distinctly stated, that the King could not make laws without the advice and consent of the two Houses of Parliament. But the abstract position, that the King has not the power of making laws, is as unconstitutional, as the assertion that he can make them without such advice and consent. In a very recent instance, the Attorney-general had publicly declared, in a court of justice,* "'The power of the state, by which I mean *the power of making laws*, and of enforcing the execution of them when made, IS VESTED IN THE KING.'" There would have been just as much reason for detaching this passage from the Attorney-general's speech, and making it the ground of a criminal prosecution, as there was for adopting the same mode with the author of the pamphlet in question. It would have been an act of great injustice so to do, for the Attorney-general, having stated the broad constitutional principle (the denial of which, be it observed, is liable to the penalty of premunire, by the statute of Anne, c. 7. sect. 2.), proceeded to shew how the King exercised his legislative power, —in the same way in which the author of the tract proceeded to explain *how* the Kingly power goes on, when the Parliament is either prorogued or dissolved. Mr. Pitt, however, dissented from this construction: and conceiving the real meaning of the passage to convey a doctrine incompatible with the existence of the British Constitution, voted for the motion. —But Mr. Sheridan deemed it prudent to expunge from his motion that part of it which charged the pamphlet with being a libel on the revolution. Indeed, it is inconceivable how such a charge could have been preferred in the first instance, or how it could have been tolerated, for a moment, by the House, who, having heard the pamphlet read (and who ought also to have read it themselves), must have heard that the reformation and revolution 'were memorable transactions, conducted in a way that was purely English; that the actors in them proceeded with their remedy as far as the disease went, and no farther; and that they never suffered themselves to lose sight of this main rule, that what they did was to preserve the ancient government, and not to destroy it;' they must also have heard the revolution mentioned 'as a precedent regarded with reverence, and with gratitude, towards those who made it.' When the motion was so amended, it was adopted by the House; a Committee of Inquiry was then appointed to discover the author; after sitting some time, and exercising inquisitorial powers on matters not connected with the subject referred to their consideration, and collecting a great deal of illegal evidence, they made a report, on the 14th of December, through the medium of Mr. Sheridan, who embraced the occasion, for tracing the rise, progress, and proceedings, of the Loyal Associations, in 1792, which he misrepresented without shame, and condemned without justice. After great professions of regard for the freedom of the press, and with equal feelings of respect, no doubt, for the trial by jury, Mr. Sheridan proposed, that the House, becoming at once *party*, *prosecutor*, and *judge*, should resolve, 'That one of the said pamphlets be burned by the hands of the common hangman, in New Palace Yard, at one o'clock on Monday the 21st instant; that another of the said pamphlets be also burned, on Tuesday the 22d instant, at the Royal Exchange, by the common hangman; and that the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex *be directed* to attend, and see the same carried into execution.'

"He must have been a most inattentive observer indeed, who has not discovered that the greatest declaimers against tyranny are themselves the greatest tyrants, whenever an opportunity is afforded them for exercising their power. In the present case, Mr. Sheridan exhibited a notable instance of the truth of this position. He thought himself in full possession of the power of directing the authority of the House of Commons; and he proposed to employ it, in order to crush a most meritorious individual

* In his address to the jury, on the trial of Hardy for high treason.

with its weight, whose condemnation he had procured without the smallest attention to that principle of justice, which requires that no man shall be judged without being previously heard in his own defence. He proposed that Mr. Reeves should be ordered to attend at the bar of the House, not to defend himself against a sentence already passed, but to hear that *party*, *prosecutor*, and *judge*, repeat his sentence, with such comments as would be appropriate to the act; or, in other words, to receive a reprimand from the Speaker. He did not think it necessary that the party accused should be allowed to defend his cause: not to expose the unwarrantable manœuvres of his accusers, in order to pervert facts, to disguise the truth, and to fix on him intentions foreign from his heart; not to impeach their motives, as every person accused has a right to do; nor to demonstrate his own innocence, either by arguments or evidence, which is a constitutional privilege of which no British subject can be deprived without the most flagrant violation of law and justice; but as he had condemned without hearing, he would proceed to the last office of a judge, and punish also;—for whether, as he insinuated, it was only his intention to get Mr. Reeves's name struck out of the commission, as a magistrate, or whether, as was at first most reasonably supposed,* he meant to deprive him of his official situations, as a penalty for his exertions in 1792, it amounted to the assumption of a judicial power to inflict punishment without trial; for a man cannot be *tried*, without being present, and without being allowed to speak, or to adduce evidence, in his own defence. He assigned, as a reason for objecting to a prosecution, his wish to *set an example of lenity and mercy*. Mr. Reeves must have a strangely-constructed mind, if he did not consider this assertion as the addition of *insult to injury*. At all events, every subsequent declaration from this quarter, expressive of regard for the liberty of the press, or of respect for the trial by jury, could not fail to be considered as—*Verba et voces, præterea nihil.*

"Mr. Dundas, who had been absent during the former debates, expressed his opinion of this motion, in the most decided and manly terms. He condemned that complication of power which the House were advised to assume. He conceived censure to be more becoming the character of the House than *punishment*. He noticed the swarms of libels which had lately deluged the town; many of which were, in the highest degree, contumacious, and levelled directly at the proceedings of the two Houses of Parliament, though the discerning eyes of Opposition had not taken them into view. In one of the papers the following paragraph had appeared;—'Last night, the bill for repealing the British Constitution passed the House of Commons.' Suppose Mr. Reeves were to attend that House, how was he to make his defence to evidence which had been already taken *ex parte* upon the subject? How did it accord with the principles of justice, that a man should be brought before a popular assembly, who must, in justice to their own proceedings already had, be allowed to be inflamed against him in some degree? How could he have that impartial audience, which justice required before his case should be decided upon? The question really was —whether the Commons would, in a case in which they themselves were parties, proceed to decide by their own power, or would refer the matter to a trial, by another judicature?—The resolution which passed on a former night, had pronounced the book to be a malicious and seditious libel: no one, then, could deny, that it was a fit subject for legal inquiry, and that another jurisdiction would, more properly, more soberly, and more temperately, take up the matter than the House. Mr. Dundas observed, that there was not a single topic of accustomed attack, which Mr. Sheridan had not contrived to force into his speech. Mr. Reeves, the Association, Ministers, Judges, Justices, all these were the sports of his invective that night. He need not have taken the trouble to own, that, not the pamphlet, not the supposed author, merely as author, but that Mr. Reeves, the head of the Loyal Associations, was the object of his aversion. There was no one who had the least doubt that Mr. Sheridan's reason,

* Indeed, Mr. Sheridan expressly said, 'he submitted to the Ministers themselves, whether this should not be followed up by an address to his Majesty, to remove him from any place of trust."—Woodfall's Reports, December 14th, p. 502.

for bringing this charge against Mr. Reeves, was, that he had set those associations on foot. It was superfluous for him, therefore, to confess, that the associations were the true objects of his attack. Every body would give him full credit for the fact, without the proof of his own confession. Having made many more pointed and pertinent observations on the subject, Mr. Dundas moved, as an amendment—"That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, beseeching his Majesty to direct his Attorney-general to prosecute Mr. John Reeves, as author or publisher of the pamphlet, called 'Thoughts on the English Government;' and the printers of the said pamphlet."

"In seconding the motion, Lord Sheffield avowed the most honourable and independent sentiments. He thought it a loss of time to notice the extraordinary expressions, or episodes, introduced by Mr. Sheridan into his speech; yet he could not but condemn the shameful proposition, of condemning a man before he was proved to be guilty. In opposition to the opinions which had been advanced, his Lordship conceived the House of Commons to be the worst place for passing sentence on the author of an objectionable pamphlet; and he was apprehensive, that his reasons for expressing that opinion would not prove very flattering to either side of the House. He observed one set of men, instead of prosecuting a libel on the Constitution, intent on prosecuting a man whom they considered as having counteracted their views; and on the other side, he perceived a disposition to shrink from, and withhold, the common protection due to a man, whom it was evidently intended to oppress, although they did not consider him as guilty.—There was but too much truth in these observations. Mr. Jekyll, however, and Mr. Fox, the former by the most despicable quibbles, and the most shallow sophistry, supported the original motion, for depriving Mr. Reeves of a trial by jury. But the House overruled the inconsistent arguments of the Whig Party, and, ultimately, adopted Mr. Dundas's amendment, omitting only the proposed prosecution of the printer.

"Thus was it decided, by the House of Commons, that a *metaphorical expression* was a fit subject for a criminal prosecution!!! Mr. Reeves was, in consequence, brought to trial, on the twentieth of May following, at Guildhall, when the verdict of the jury negatived the assertion of the House, by finding him *not guilty*.

"This discussion forms a kind of epoch in the history of these times, as it served to display the sentiments of Opposition, on the Loyal Associations; and to shew their disposition to persecute all who opposed their sentiments, and counteracted their views, even at the expense of their own consistency, and by the sacrifice of many of the principles which they had so frequently avowed. By exhibiting, too, the acknowledgment of a party motive, as the ground-work of a criminal process, it supplies a strong confirmation of the opinion of those, who think judicial powers should never be vested in a popular assembly. The recorded declaration of the House, opposed as it was by the sentence of a jury, serves still further to strengthen that opinion. The decision of Parliament by no means satisfied the country. The subject was discussed in various tracts, written with considerable ability, in which the principles of Mr. Reeves, and the condemned metaphor, were openly justified. While not one of the Whigs dared take their stand in the field of argument, unprotected by the shield of prejudice, and the armour of Parliament.

"Posterity will with difficulty believe, that the Opposition attempted to justify their prosecution of Mr. Reeves, by the proceedings instituted by the Government against persons guilty of treasonable designs to subvert the Constitution. It will not be supposed, that it could possibly have escaped their attention, that the professed object of the persons to whom they alluded, was to overturn the existing order of things, whereas it was the declared object of Mr. Reeves to *preserve it*. While *they* addressed themselves to all the bad passions of the people, with a view to produce a revolution by the means of rebellion, *he* appealed to their *quiet good sense*, pointing out the excellencies of the existing Constitution, shewing them what reason they had for content and satisfaction, and deprecating every idea of a change. Their measures could only lead to the *destruction* of that Constitution. But, however illogical *his* arguments, however false *his* positions, no mischief could possibly accrue from

them, because they went to establish the wisdom and necessity of adherence to the present system, and to expose the folly and danger of innovation. To use his own words:—'All I recommend, and express a wish for, through the whole pamphlet, is, *that the Constitution may remain as it is now by law established.*"

After what has been extracted from the biographer of Mr. Pitt, the principal among the Ministerial prosecutors of Mr. Reeves, it seems proper to add what has since been said on the same subject by the biographer of Mr. Sheridan, who was the principal prosecutor of Mr. Reeves on the Opposition side of the House. The following is Dr. Watkins's opinion on this transaction:—

"While this business occupied the attention of Parliament, another arose incidentally out of it, of a very extraordinary description, involving the Opposition in the charge of tyranny and persecution, which they were so forward in bringing against Administration. If there be any one subject more than another which Englishmen have a right to examine with perfect freedom, and to publish their opinions thereon, provided they do it dispassionately, and without any malevolent intention, it is the origin of government, and the principles of legislation. On this privilege there can hardly exist a difference of sentiment; and of all men, those calling themselves Whigs are the last who should venture to infringe the right, or attempt to punish any person for the exercise of it, even when he advances extravagant doctrines, and such as may lead to dangerous conclusions. Yet in violation of the boasted principles of the party, and the practice which had been uniformly defended by them, in regard to political disquisition, a complaint was formally made by Mr. Sturt on the publication of a pamphlet entituled "Thoughts on the English Government," which, though anonymous, was known to be the production of Mr. John Reeves, the founder of the Loyal Associations, and as such peculiarly obnoxious to the Opposition. In this performance the author treated the subject historically; and in that view he considered the monarchy as the root out of which the other branches of the Constitution originally sprung.

"Now, whatever may be thought of the metaphor, the fact is certain, that the peerage emanated from the Crown; and it neither requires the labour of the antiquary, nor the skill of the lawyer, to prove that the sovereignty was entire in England, for all the functions of government, before any thing like the election of representatives to Parliament had existence; and that even when it had, those knights and burgesses were summoned by the writ of the King to such place and at such times as suited his pleasure. How the constitution has been gradually improved is another question; but he who shall pretend to treat the subject as an historical inquiry, must take it as he finds it, and beginning at the fountain head, proceed downwards to the period when it arrived at its present state of comparative perfection. The author of the pamphlet so pursued the investigation; and yet his performance was stigmatized as being a rank libel upon that Constitution, the history of which it professed to trace, and the progressive vigour of which it elaborately defended. When, however, the party thought that this publication would enable them to gain a triumph over Government, by blowing up the Loyal Associations, they commenced a furious attack on Mr. Reeves and his pamphlet, as having no other object than that of undermining the Constitution. Mr. Sturt, who began the operations, was considered as too violent and insignificant to have the direction of the business, which was then entrusted to the management of Mr. Sheridan; and on the twenty-sixth of November he made a motion that the pamphlet in question was a malicious, scandalous, and seditious libel, highly reflecting on the glorious Revolution, containing matters tending to create jealousies and divisions among his Majesty's subjects, to alienate their affections from our present happy form of government, as established in Kings, Lords, and Commons, and to subvert the true principles of our free Constitution; and that the said pamphlet is a high breach of the privileges of this House.

"It is unnecessary to make any abstract of the speeches which were delivered on this extraordinary occasion; and the admirers of the Opposition will have no reason to complain of an omission which throws into shade

what nothing could justify. The crime of Mr. Reeves was not that of writing and printing a discourse upon government, but of having instituted those societies, which, in a season of imminent danger, had essentially contributed to save the Constitution. On this account alone did Mr. Sheridan and his political friends endeavour to bring down upon him the vengeance of the House, by moving that one of the books should be burnt by the hangman in New Palace Yard, and another at the Royal Exchange; but this was not the worst, for the motion went in express terms to call the author to the bar of the House, and for an application to his Majesty to remove him from any place of trust that he might then hold. This extraordinary demand, which went to punish an author without enquiry, and to pronounce his book a libel without any trial, came from the very quarter which had on all occasions most strenuously advocated the liberty of the press, even when that liberty had exceeded the bounds of all decorum. Mr. Erskine, who had not long before defended the publication of Paine's Rights of Man with his wonted eloquence, and in the speech which he delivered on that trial contended ably for the privilege of investigating the origin of government, and the abuses of it, to the greatest extent, now supported a motion, which, if it had been carried, would have made all political enquiry dangerous to those who should enter upon it, without being previously assured of the protection of party. The House of Commons, however, was happily saved from the disgrace of assuming the power of an Inquisition, or Star Chamber; and the alleged libel, on the motion of Mr. Dundas, was remitted to the Court of King's Bench, on the prosecution of the Crown, where the author was acquitted, in spite of the prediction of Mr. Erskine, who said that the jury impannelled to try the cause would feel themselves involved as parties no less than the House of Commons who ordered the prosecution; which intimation was calculated for no other purpose than that of creating prejudice against the man who was to be put upon his trial. If any thing could add to the extreme absurdity and injustice of this transaction, it was that of calling the vindictive and summary mode of punishment, originally proposed, an example of lenity and mercy, though this was nothing less than fixing a public brand upon an author, without giving him an opportunity of defending himself, and depriving him of his bread, by a vote of the House of Commons, for no other offence than that of writing parabolically upon so grave a subject as the origin of government. Mr. Sheridan might well justify the proceeding which he recommended by the anomalous case of Dr. Sacheverel, whose impeachment for two foolish sermons, which nobody would otherwise have read, stands an everlasting monument of national folly, and the madness of party."

Thus it appears, that the biographers of Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Sheridan, whose design it was to set the actions of those two public men in the most advantageous light, felt themselves bound to disapprove what they had joined in doing, on this occasion, for stigmatizing Mr. Reeves, and his publication.

The same author has also spoken in approbation of the time and manner of instituting the Loyal Association, as appears by the following extract from his Memoirs of Mr. Sheridan.

"Such was the heavy and portentous appearance of things at the close of this year, when a small body of private gentlemen, totally unconnected with Government, became alarmed at the magnitude of the danger, and astonished at the apathy with which it seemed to be contemplated, though every day gave convincing proof that the pestilence was working its baneful course to the destruction of those principles of sacred duty which alone constitute the vital security of a state.

"To preserve public and private happiness, by counteracting the contagion, which was then preying like a canker upon the ligaments of society, an Association was formed, at the instance of Mr. John Reeves, an eminent Counsellor, and well known by his various publications on the laws of his country and other subjects. This society, which met at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, was quickly enlarged by subscribers in the metropolis, and gave an example that was followed shortly after in the establishment of similar institutions throughout the kingdom. The simple object of these Loyal Associations was merely to correct the evil produced by seditious

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publications; and the means adopted for this purpose consisted solely in employing the press for the circulation of truth, with the same activity that it had of late been prostituted in the propagation of falsehood. As talents of various descriptions were thus brought into combined exertion, and the funds supplied were judiciously directed in the printing of numerous editions of cheap tracts, the good effects of the scheme soon became apparent, by the decided turn which the public sentiment took against the adoption of revolutionary doctrines, and the horror generally excited against the crimes to which they invariably lead. It was not in the nature of things, that an association formed on such grounds, and acting with so much energy, could pass without experiencing much abuse, and having its real character misrepresented. They who were engaged in pulling down what this society thought it their bounden duty to defend, were enraged at the vigilance employed in countermining the work of sedition; and no language was deemed too contumelious for the institution and its members. Yet it was passing strange and unaccountable, that public men, who boasted their zeal for individual liberty, for the right of discussing political subjects, and for the unlimited freedom of the press, should, at such a period, pour obloquy upon a particular class of persons, whose only offence lay in assuming that privilege which their calumniators claimed for themselves. While the Friends of the People, the Constitutional Society, and other bodies of a like character, were eulogized on account of their principles, and recommended as models deserving of imitation for disseminating with great zeal one set of political opinions, the Loyal Association was reprobated and held up as an object of execration, and even prosecution, for presuming to combat those opinions, and endeavouring to shew their pernicious tendency. Now, whatever may be thought of the productions of this institution, whether the witty were dull in point, or the serious were deficient in argument, it cannot be said that, like its rivals, the society was indefinite in its objects, covering with the grave mantle of reform designs, of which no idea could be formed from the specious professions with which they were disguised. At a meeting, however, of the Whig Club, on the fourth of December, the Loyal Association was strongly censured by Mr. Fox, in an elaborate exposition of his political principles; and he took the earliest opportunity after the opening of Parliament to bestow the most marked contempt upon the society and its chairman. Mr. Fox concluded his speech at the club by proposing the health of Mr. Sheridan."

The trial was at Guildhall, on 20th May 1796. There was a verdict of acquittal; but there was added to this an expression of disapprobation as to the pamphlet. This arose from the determination of one juryman, who would not consent to the verdict of acquittal, unless it was accompanied with such a censure. This juryman was known to be hostile to the defendant; and it was by a mistake, at the striking of the jury, that his name was left on the pannel.

This circumstance (together with another) has been mentioned in print—It is in the Sexagenarian, where there is a sketch of the defendant's character.

"One incident occurred on the occasion of this memorable trial, which is related in our notes, and which, if the subject of this article should survive to peruse these Recollections, he will probably not forget.

"Our Sexagenarian called upon him one morning, previous to the trial, when he had before him a list of the persons who were summoned on the jury. He accordingly asked our friend if he knew any thing of the private characters, or political opinions, of any of these individuals. On examining the names, the writer of these notes fixed on one, to which, for reasons that he stated at length, he recommended him to desire his counsel to object.

"This, however, he either forgot, or was perhaps too indifferent as to the event, or did not think the cause of objection on the part of the Sexagenarian valid. The result was, that this person was allowed to sit on the jury; but it afterwards appeared, that the only obstacle to an immediate dismissal of the charge, arose from the persevering and determined obstinacy of this individual, against whose prejudices he had been timely, but vainly, forewarned.

"How much he disregarded, and indeed despised, this attempt to lessen his value in the estimation of the public, was sufficiently evident, indeed, some-

what ludicrously manifested. He never encountered his great opponent, with whom he had some previous acquaintance, without forcing himself upon his notice, by exclaiming, 'How do you do, Mr. ***?'* A salutation which the other would gladly have avoided and excused."

It is remarkable, that on the day of the trial, 20th May 1796, came out the proclamation for dissolving the Parliament: thus co-incident was the verification of the expression of "lopping off," and the acquittal of any libellous intention in the using of it.

Before the trial at Guildhall, the matter of the charge was discussed in some publications, that entered fully into the subject. There is a pamphlet by Mr. George Chalmers, which he intitled "A Vindication of the Privilege of the People, in respect to the Constitutional Right of Free Discussion; with a Retrospect to various Proceedings relative to the Violations of that Right." Another by the Rev. John Brand, intitled, "A Defence of the Pamphlet ascribed to John Reeves, Esq. and intitled 'Thoughts on the English Government,' addressed to the Members of the Loyal Associations against Republicans and Levellers." Another by Mr. Joseph Moser (late a Police Magistrate), intitled, "An Examination of the Pamphlet entitled 'Thoughts on the English Government, addressed to the Quiet Good Sense of the People of England.'" Another by Mr. Cawthorne, intitled, "A Letter to the King in Justification of a Pamphlet entitled 'Thoughts on the English Government,' with an Appendix in Answer to Mr. Fox's Declaration of the Whig Club."

Nothing was published from the pen of the writer of the pamphlet till the year 1799, when there came out a Second Letter, containing an ample defence of every thing that had been attacked in the First Letter.† In the same year came out a Third Letter, which is principally employed in replying to a publication from Mr. Wooddeson, late Vinerian Professor of Law at Oxford, which was the only pamphlet published against the First Letter. In January 1800, there came out a Fourth Letter; and there the author stopped, thinking he had sufficiently maintained the ground he took in his First Letter, by fully answering every thing that had been said against it.

(To be continued.)

* Mr. Sheridan.

† In this second pamphlet, adverting to the condemned metaphor, Mr. Reeves observes—"The functions here meant were those which the King can *by law* exercise, and not such as he cannot; what the King can, and not what he cannot do; according to that axiom of our law respecting the regal government, *Rex nihil potest, nisi quod jure potest.* But the meaning is explained fully, by the example of *a recess of Parliament.* 'In our times it does so during every recess of Parliament.' This is so plain an example to controul, and expound, the whole of the metaphor, that I will not add one more syllable upon it." The matter, however, is rendered still more plain, by exhibiting—

"*The passage without the metaphor.*

"In fine, the government of England is a Monarchy; — the Monarchy is the *Caput, principium, et finis*, of the High Court of Parliament, or *Legislative Council* of the realm, the Lords and Commons, that, at the same time, *reflect dignity on the King, and afford protection to the subject*; but these are still only *a Council*, and derive their origin and *authority from the Monarch*: they may be *dissolved*, and the *King* is a *King* still, *deprived*, indeed, *of this part of his dignity*, but not *losing his state*, like them, *who become private individuals.* The *executive* government may go on in all its functions without Lords or Commons; it has, heretofore, done so for years together; and, in our time, it does so, during every recess of Parliament; but, without the King, his Parliament is no more. The King, therefore, alone it *is*, who necessarily subsists without change or diminution; and from him alone we *unceasingly* derive the protection of law and government."

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

No. XLVII.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS PASSED IN THE 58TH YEAR OF GEORGE III.

[The letters at the end of each paragraph denote as follows; viz. E. England (and Wales, if the subject extends so far); S. Scotland; I. Ireland; G. B. Great Britain, or England and Scotland; G. B. and I. Great Britain and Ireland; E. and I. England and Ireland: U. K. the Whole of the United Kingdom.]

Cap.

ACTIONS (Frivolous) of assault and battery, for preventing— U. K. 30

Cap.
Aliens, continuing 56 Geo. 3. for establishing regulations respecting arriving or resident in this kingdom, in certain cases—U. K. 96
Aliens, preventing the naturalization of, or their becoming denizens, except in certain cases—G. B. 27
America (South), allowing the importation of certain articles into the continent of—U. K. 27
Annuities, for raising 3,000,000*l.* by the transfer of certain 3 per cent. annuities at the rate of 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent.; and for granting annuities to discharge certain Exchequer Bills—U. K. 23
Appropriation of Supplies—U. K. ... 101
Aqua Vitæ, charging duties on licenses for retailing—S. 13
Army, Mutiny Act for, or 55 Geo. 3. rectified—U. K. 10
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A CATALOGUE

Of the improved short-horned cattle belonging to Mr. Robert Colling, of Barnton, near Darlington, in the County of Durham, which were sold by Auction, on Tuesday, September 29, 1818, with the prices at which they were sold, and the names of the Purchasers—There were Sixty one Lots.—The following brought the highest prices:—

Cows.—Wildaic (put to Lancaster), 6 years old, by George, out of Wildair; Charles Duncombe, Esq. Duncombe Park, 176 gs.—Empress (put to Lancaster), 5 years old, by Barmton, out of Lady Grace; C. Campion, Esq. near Doncaster, 21 guineas.—Young Moss Rose (put to Lancaster), 5 years old, by Wellington, out of Moss Rose; Charles Duncombe, Esq. Duncombe Park, 190 guineas.—Venus (put to Lancaster), 5 years old, by Wellington, dam by George; Messrs. Simpson and Smith, 195 guineas.—Rosette (put to Lancaster), 4 years old, by Wellington, out of Red Rose; Lord Althorp, 300 guineas —Nonpareil (put to Lancaster), 5 years old, by Wellington, out of Juno; Lord Althorp, 370 guineas. —Ruby (put to Lancaster), 2 years old, by Wellington, out of Red Rose; Mr. Robson, 331 guineas.

Heifers, from six to twelve months old.—Sweetbriar (put to Lancaster), by North Star, out of Nonpareil; Mr. Maynard, 145 guineas.—Lady Ann (put to Lancaster), by Wellington, dam by George; Mr. Barns, Cleatham, 100 guineas.—Cleopatra (put to Lancaster), dam by George; Mr. Barnes, 133 guineas.—A heifer, by Barmpton, out of Empress; Mr. Campion, 100 guineas. —Ditto, by Barmpton, out of Rosette; Mr. Robson, 123 guineas.—Ditto, by Barmpton, out of Trinket; Messrs. Simpson and Smith, 110 guineas.

Bulls.—Midas, 10 years old, by Phenomenon, out of Red Rose; Mr. Wiley, 270 guineas.—Major, 5 years old, by Wellington, dam by Phenomenon; Mr. Brooks, 185 guineas.—Lancaster, 4 years old, by Wellington, out of Moss Rose; Messrs. Simpson and Smith, 621 guineas.

Bull Calves.—Diamond, 1 year old, by Lancaster, out of Venus; Mr. Donaldson, Harbourn-house, near Durham, 102 guineas.—Albion, rising 1 year old, by Lancaster, dam by Wellington, Mr. Shaw, 140 guineas.—Harold, rising 1 year old, by Wellington, out of Wildair; Mr. Whitaker, 201 guineas.—Pilot, rising 1 year old, by either Major or Wellington (being put to both), out of Red Rose; Mr. Both, 270 guineas.

First day's sale of cattle	£7,852 19 0
Second day's sale of sheep	1,643 5 0
Total	£9,496 4 0

One ram was sold to Mr. Mason for 150 guineas.

A very large assemblage of nobility and gentry, from all parts of the country, were collected—there was a stand of thirty gentlemen's carriages at the place of sale.

The total amount of Mr. Charles Colling's sale in 1810, was 8,642*l.* but the amount of the present sale is 9,496*l.* 4*s.*

The following is a pleasing comparison of the number of Bankrupts in the three months of May, June, and July, for the three last years; viz.

1816	545
1817	427
1818	217

NEW PARLIAMENT.

By a careful examination of the returns of Members to the House of Commons, as published in the *Gazette*, we find, that the number of new Members amounts to *one hundred and ninety-three*, forming nearly a third of the House.—At the election in 1812, there were 121 new Members.

BARK.

By numerous experiments recently made, it is indubitably proved, that larch bark answers every purpose in tanning as well as oak bark.

BLIGHT IN APPLE TREES.

The American farmers are said to prevent the blight in apple-trees, and secure plentiful crops, by the simple process of rubbing tar well into the bark about four or six inches wide round each tree, and a foot from the ground.

HEIGHT OF SKIDDAW.

The mountain of Skiddaw has been ascertained by Mr. Greatorex to be 1012 yards 3½ inches in height.

THE REVENUE.

Abstract of the Arrears of War Duty on Malt and Property, in the Years and Quarters ended 10th of October, 1817 and 1818, showing the Increase or Decrease on each Head thereof.

	Years ended 10th Oct.			
	1817.	1818.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs	8,932,592	10,548,183	1,615,591	
Excise	18,828,821	22,156,082	2,327,261	
Stamps	6,232,213	6,427,270	195,057	
Post Office	1,349,000	1,339,000	.....	10,000
Assessed Taxes	6,001,996	6,173,833	171,837	
Land Taxes	1,197,848	1,154,920	.....	42,928
Miscellaneous	297,655	490,020	192,365	
	43,840,125	48,289,308	4,502,111	52,928
	Deduct decrease		52,928	
	Increase upon the year		4,449,183	

	Quarters ended 10th Oct.			
	1817.	1818.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.	
Customs	3,121,950	3,669,754	547,804	
Excise	4,889,836	5,866,804	976,968	
Stamps	1,688,663	1,672,165	.....	16,498
Post Office	354,000	360,000	6,000	
Assessed Taxes	782,602	787,426	4,824	
Land Taxes	190,502	181,801	.....	8,701
Miscellaneous	76,799	49,150	.....	27,649
	11,104,352	12,587,100	1,535,596	52,848
	Deduct decrease		52,848	
	Increase upon the quar.		1,482,748	

CONSOLIDATED FUND.

The accounts of the Consolidated Fund to the 5th July, 1818, are already before the Public.

From the 5th July to the 20th September, 1818, it has produced £7,430,000
From the 5th July to the 20th September, 1817, it produced only .. 6,080,000

Making an increase of 1,350,000

Of this sum, we are told, 350,000*l.* is on the duties of Customs, and 850,000*l.* on the duties of Excise.

The first proving the continued and increasing prosperity of our Foreign Trade, and the latter the increase of Domestic Consumption.

From this growing prosperity of the Consolidated Fund, we hope the surplus, after paying all charges, will form a prominent feature in the Ways and Means of the year 1818.

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The following account of the quantity of crime in Scotland, England, and Ireland, as exhibited by the Criminal Kalendars laid before Parliament, is taken from a statement made by Joseph Hume, Esq.;—

In Ireland,	of 4,500,000 souls, there were	2,644	or 1 in every	1,702
In England,	of 9,499,400	4,777*		1,988
In Wales,	of 607.380	72		8,436
In Scotland,	of 1,804,864	89		20,279

Committed for trial yearly.

The average number of commitments, and of the medium population, are taken for seven years in England and Wales, and for six years in Scotland, both ending with 1811; and the average of six years in Ireland, ending with 1810 inclusive.

The average number of those who were sentenced to death, and executed yearly, during the same period, was,

	Sentenced.		*Executed.*		
In Ireland.....	85	or 1 in every	52.940 souls, and 48	or 1 in every	93,750
In England and Wales	375½		26,917 ..... 56		178,496
In Scotland, ...	7½		257,837 ..... 3½		515.676

THE LONDON REVIEW, AND LITERARY JOURNAL, *FOR OCTOBER*, 1818.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

A Journey from India to England, through Persia, Georgia, Russia, and Prussia, in 1817. By Lieutenant-colonel Johnson.

LIEUTENANT JOHNSON pursued a route similar to that which had been taken by Mr. Morier, with whose opinions he generally coincides, and to whose observations he has often supplied an unpremeditated, but striking and apposite, illustration. In examining the ruins of Shapour, Colonel Johnson was more fortunate than his predecessor, since he penetrated to the cave in which it was deposited, and actually ascertained the existence of the celebrated colossal statue, of which he has furnished an elegant drawing. Colonel Johnson had some intercourse with the accomplished Prince Abbas Mirza, but appears not to entertain a very high opinion of his military improvements. This Work presents a very agreeable deviation from Morier's track, in the Colonel's irruption into the country of the untameable Don Cossacks, and his visit to the distinguished Platoff, the account of whose magnificent hospitality to British readers must afford peculiar gratification. We shall present the following pleasing, though obviously inadequate, specimen of a work, from the perusal of which it would, we conceive, be impossible not to derive information, and a most *unenviable* singularity not to receive entertainment.

* Mr. Colquhoun calculates that there are 4,395 offenders committed every year for trial at General and Quarter Sessions in England and Wales, and 3000 commitments by magistrates out of session, and not sent to superior courts, which, with the 4,777 at the assizes above noted, will form a total of 12,172 offenders committed yearly, in a population of 10,106,780 souls, or about 1 in every 830 souls!!!—What a melancholy picture of the state of society in England.

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"August 1st.—At five in the evening, one of Count Platoff's carriages and four, in which was his secretary, came to take us to his country-seat to dine with him. This residence we found to be situated three miles distant, on the acclivity of a hill rising from the Uksye river, which now proves to be only another channel or back-water from the Don at Old Tsherkask. On our arrival, we were introduced to the fine old Count, who expressed his utmost pleasure on seeing so many English at his house; and during a long conversation, carried on in French, on our part, through the secretary, who interpreted to him in Russ, dwelt all the time on the very great honours and attention which he had received from the English while in England, and testified in strong terms his friendship for that nation. In the course of this interview, liqueurs were brought, of two kinds, red and white, which were offered to us in small glasses, according to the universal custom in Russia, and were handed round to the rest of the company, consisting of general officers covered with stars and crosses of merit, old veterans with white hair and mustachios. We sat at this time in an open varanda, which encompassed the Count's private apartments. Dinner being announced, the Count adjourned to the octagon room, in which it was served up. Of the party, besides Mr. Strachey, Captain Salter, and myself, there were two general officers, the commandant of the garrison, the secretary, the two aides-de-camp, two other officers, the post-master, and another gentleman.

"The Hetman seemed to take pleasure in copying the English, even in their custom of dining late in the evening, and in the mode in which the repast was served up. At the ends of the table there were soups, fish, and meat; and in the middle were made dishes, sweetmeats covered with coloured salads. Every thing was served in plate. The Count himself did the honours of his own table; first undergoing the fatigue of helping every one to soup, sometimes even in the silver plates which were too hot to hold without pain. After the soups, the different dishes of meat, &c. were brought round to each guest, ready cut up, after the Russian usage. After partaking of various things before us, the hospitable veteran remarked to me, that I had the portrait of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent on my wine glass, and that to his health I could not refuse to drink a little of the wine of the Don, which he assured me was wholesome, and would do me much more good than water. Although I had not for nearly twenty years been in the custom of taking any wine, I replied, that on this occasion I would do all in my power to obey his wishes, and filled my glass. Fortunately, the wine, which to my taste was delicious, was very light, and much resembled champagne in its sparkling effervescence. Having once begun, it was not possible for me to excuse myself, and I drank several glasses to different toasts, among which was one to the Emperor of Russia, from a glass which stood before the Count, which he handed to me, having his Majesty's portrait. His British Majesty's health I also joined in. Our own healths, individually, were also toasted, and those of the general officers and of all the company. We lastly proposed to drink the Count's health, with long life to him; to which I added a hope, that he would see the Cossack families who had lost their men in the cause of their country, augmented to double the numbers they possessed before the war. After all, and on breaking up, the Count gave us one from himself, which was, 'The whole of the British nation, his friends, and the sincere friends of Russia.'"

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of London, at the Visitation in July and August, 1818. by William, Lord Bishop of London. London, 1818. pp. 32. 8vo.

A Charge from a Diocesan to the Clergy of his See must necessarily be regarded as an important document in ecclesiastical affairs. It generally comprehends some peculiar regulation of church polity, essentially blended with present events; some pastoral admonition or dictation upon prevailing doctrines; or some instruction and exhortation upon duties arising out of corresponding circumstances which affect the welfare or apply to the conduct of the ministry, either in their individual interests, or in their corporate relations.

Such an exercise of episcopal autho-

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rity must always carry with it an influence that may justly be expected to command the attention of those who are the objects of it; but more especially so when the subject matter of it is suggested by any results of the times, which actually bear, or threaten to produce, an adverse tendency to trespass upon or act in subversion of the laws and dependencies, whether temporal or spiritual, of the Established Church:—and as the metropolis of a country is to be considered as the primary source of public sentiment, that gives a tone to the opinions and a spring to the feelings of the whole nation; so, whatever instrument of authority makes its appearance in this medium, as a rule of government or standard of action, will, of course, be received and estimated as designed to convey a general criterion of right judgment and just decision with respect to all established principles, and every point of controversy and dissent by which they are called in question, or sought to be invalidated. A Charge, therefore, from a Metropolitan Bishop, will naturally be accepted as invested with a precedence of import over every other public address of a similar nature;—and hence it will excite a more lively degree of interest and attention, not only among those to whom it is immediately addressed, but also throughout the whole ecclesiastical body of the kingdom.

That before us has been delivered at a period of momentous consideration, when much is to be apprehended from the opponents of our Sion, and consequently more to be required of its ministers and advocates than in times of less obliquity of rivalship and subtlety of opposition: among these advocates we are proud to rank ourselves; and our avowal proceeds from a cordial attachment to the venerable system, which has been built up, both in its polity and ordinances, upon the firmest foundation of divine prescript and gospel truth—an attachment which partakes not of the ambiguous ardor of prejudice, but is constituted in the firmest conviction of the pre-eminence of this system, both in authority and pureness, over every other established religion in the world. In proportion to the sincerity of this regard, must be our anxiety for the preservation of its hallowed object—and the affectionate feeling which actuates us will naturally extend itself to those who manifest themselves the faithful protectors and undaunted defenders of its genuine claims to spiritual excellence; to the impartial consideration and consequent esteem of every one who has mind enough to estimate them aright, and honesty enough to admit that what he values justly he ought to uphold constantly, unevasively, and with honourable stedfastness.

Foremost among these stands the revered Bishop of London—for revered he must be by all who reverence unfeigned piety, genuine humility, sound learning, fervent zeal, and unsophisticated charity. Of these qualifications of his heart and understanding the Charge before us is an indisputable evidence; and we rejoice in the opportunity which its publication affords us, of announcing it to our readers as eminently entitled to their attention, on account of its intrinsic merits, and the general importance of its contents.

His Lordship, in the opening of his Charge, bears liberal testimony to the pious consistency, the profound learning, and the high respectability of his Clergy; and this he does in those terms of conscious satisfaction which evince the affectionate Pastor and earnest friend of that Church of which he is so distinguished an ornament. The experience of five years is the ground of evidence on which he asserts the justice of the following generous declaration—"That a body more truly respectable for learning and piety than the Clergy of this Diocese, and less in need of allowance for human infirmity and error, cannot easily be found"

After paying this honourable tribute to those who, we scruple not to admit, are in every degree deserving of so dignified a mention, the Bishop takes a cursory, but impressive, view of the condition and conduct of the Church throughout the greater part of the last century, and bringing his remarks up to the present period, observes, that "it is their lot to have fallen on days of innovation and trouble; in which the political character of the age has produced an alteration in the circumstances of the country, and an agitation on the public mind, affecting the church as well as the state, which, under the guidance of wisdom and probity, may tend to the increase of true religion and virtue, but if left to

the direction of chance or folly, will terminate in ruin and confusion."—We fully coincide in this decision, because it is a conclusion which every one must unavoidably adopt, who looks beyond the mere superficies of society, and balances the secret influence of the adversaries of our church against the ostensible pretexts which they put forth for the promotion of their views, and the spread of their peculiar tenets.—Not, indeed, that we would insinuate aught against the claim of conscience or the freedom of profession; but, we fear not to declare, that, when *any* religious tenets are insisted upon more as points of political feeling than as opinions of conscientious dissent, we feel ourselves fully warranted in denouncing that feeling as "pregnant with mischief" against the constituted order of things, both in church and state.

His Lordship having marked the sources from which he conceives the different currents of opposition to the Church of England to have flowed, thus proceeds:—

"Under these circumstances, I am almost embarrassed by the multitude of subjects which seem to solicit our notice; and should perhaps altogether refrain from adverting to topics particularly relating to the concerns of our order, or the internal regulations of the church, if I were not impressed with the conviction that every measure which tends to improve the condition, or increase the influence, of the clergy, to place their discipline on a more respectable footing, or facilitate the discharge of their duties, is of material benefit to the community, by promoting the attainment of those ends, which were contemplated by the wisdom of our ancestors, when they confided the interests of religion to the care of a National Church.

"Under this persuasion, I shall briefly touch, in the first place, on the great legislative measure of recent enactment, entitled, "*An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Spiritual Persons, &c.*;" and shall thence proceed to the consideration of other matters, which concern the members of the church in general, no less than its ministers in particular."

This Act of the Legislature the Right Reverend Author considers as "embodying the scattered provisions of former acts in regard to the duties of residence, and the mutual relations of incumbents and curates, and intended to supply the defects, to remove the inconsistencies, and invigorate the operation of existing laws."—Such a result is doubtless a consummation devoutly to be wished; and so long as the nice discrimination and patient inquiry which his Lordship is well known to exercise in the application of the various clauses of this act to the cases that are referred to his adjudication, form the tenor of every diocesan's decision, we can have no apprehension of this legislative measure being either misapplied or perverted.

The following observation, with which, in his accustomed considerateness, the Bishop closes this part of his Charge, does the highest honour to his heart as a Christian and a man.

"Wretched indeed would be the state of the diocese, in which the clergyman's performance of his duties was measured by the letter of the statute. The great majority of the clerical body have a surer guide in their own bosom: in attending to immutable duties, they are safe under the directions of conscience; and in matters of order and discipline, the obligations of canonical allegiance ensure, more efficaciously than penalties, their compliance with the injunctions of authority."

After thus dismissing this important question, his Lordship enters into a very eloquent description of the causes that have produced the late abominations of a blasphemous and infidel spirit, which has aimed at casting down in the very foundations of all religious character and devotional feeling, the general mass of the population of this country. The wide range of evil that such iniquitous conduct must necessarily take, cannot but fill every reflecting mind with the most unqualified abhorrence of the motives which have suggested it. The excellent remarks contained in the Charge upon this evil prevalence, are too just to be omitted.

"That these 'overflowings of ungodliness' should have been tolerated by the meanest of the people, is matter of astonishment and regret. But the temporary display of atrocity is so far productive of benefit, as it must unseal the eyes of the blind, and, in spite of every prejudice, convince the incredulous of the dangers which threaten our peace. Dismayed by the indigna-

tion of the public, the serpent has shrunk into his den, where in darkness he ruminates his plans, and improves his capacities of mischief. But if our ears are no longer assailed with the hiss of defiance or menace, we must not too readily infer an abatement of malignity or venom. The machinations which openly threatened destruction are still continued in secrecy. Of the detestable blasphemies which of late were proclaimed with the sound of the trumpet we hear no more, but publications of the most pernicious tendency are still in circulation, adapted to the taste and capacities of all descriptions of men, from the superficial Sciolist, who derives from partial knowledge enough of confidence to be led into danger, enough of acuteness to be entangled with the flimsiest sophistry, to the grossly vulgar and illiterate, whose appetite requires the stimulus of treason and blasphemy in their rankest forms."

There is so much truth in this and in what follows, that he must have lived in utter seclusion from metropolitan intercourse, who does not instantly recognize it in his own daily contemplation of the proof.

"The obvious purpose of these proceedings is the extinction of morality, and the extirpation of religion in the country. But, since it has always been found that plans of enormous iniquity, when distinctly avowed, are regarded with horror, and defeated by the zeal of their advocates, the agents of evil, while they carry on the main work of corruption in secret, direct their efforts with somewhat less of reserve to another point, through which they must necessarily pass to their ulterior objects,—the demolition of the National Church. In this enterprize, they are actively aided or feebly resisted by men with whom they have little in common, in principles, temper, or design; by some among the dissenters, whom the prejudices of education or their own speculations have taught that establishments are subversive of Christian liberty, and hostile to the advancement of truth; and by a few, perhaps, even among the members of our own church, dissatisfied with our ecclesiastical system, because in its present administration it is unfavourable to their particular notions and favourite views. If these observations are just, our dangers will appear to originate in impiety rancorous and inveterate, in hostility to the religion of the state, and in a morbid irregularity of pious affection, which is distinguished from genuine piety, by tendency to faction, contempt of authority, or deviation from sobriety and reason. From the latter years of Queen Elizabeth these causes have always been working with an activity sufficient to shew the necessity of perpetual vigilance in the protection of pure religion and order. The agitation, in ordinary times, like the occasional murmurs of subterranean fire, seems rather a warning of possible calamity, than a symptom of immediate danger. But the reality of the danger has been proved by dreadful experience; the mightiest kingdoms have felt in their turn the burst of explosion, reducing to atoms the existing establishments, and shaking the frame of society to its foundations. In our own country religious enthusiasm, though not, perhaps, the primary mover, was the ostensible cause and immediate instrument of convulsion. In a neighbouring country the demon of mis-rule appeared in his natural colours, and in the more terrrible form of impiety, produced all the excesses of evil which men who have renounced their allegiance to God can inflict, or men who have disclaimed his protection can suffer."

But his Lordship does not allow himself to think that he has done his duty by merely describing the diagnostics of the malady; he goes farther, and prescribes the remedy—and we are too well acquainted with the earnestness of our national clergy not to feel a confidence in their readiness to fulfil the duty which he has enjoined, and in their talents to accomplish the labour which it comprehends.

"With these examples in view, we now behold the same causes in joint operation; and, with too much of confidence in the virtue and sense of the country to be alarmed for the ultimate result, we perceive the necessity of applying with vigour and promptness the means of precaution and defence. Attacks on morals and piety can only be repelled with effect by the weapons of righteousness and truth. If the adversary endeavours to eradicate the principles of virtues, and to subvert the bulwarks of religion, our best security will be found in redoubled exertions to make the people unfeignedly Christian in

doctrine, sentiment, and practice. And this is *our* appropriate business, the task enjoined upon *us*, by God and our country, as the authorized dispensers of truth, the guardians of the national faith; appointed by the State to watch over its spiritual interests, and commissioned by the Saviour of mankind to preserve the purity of Divine Revelation, and conduct our brethren through the mazes of life to the realms of eternal glory. We are thus responsible to God and to man for any detriment which may fall on religion, through our neglect of duty, or mal-administration of our charge. It will neither avail us to say that our efforts would have been fruitless in the prevention of evil,—for it is our's to act with fidelity, and leave the event to God;—nor shall we be exempt from the imputation of guilt, though the evils to be apprehended from our delinquency should be averted through the mercy of heaven, by the intervention of other causes. There is, however, humanly speaking, little reason to doubt that the issue of the struggle against the powers of darkness must, under Providence, mainly depend on the exertions of the clergy. Such, at least, is the persuasion of our adversaries, who systematically act on the principle of decrying the use of our ministration and our conduct as ministers, and depressing our influence in society; and such appears to be the conviction of the Legislature, and the impression on the mind of the public, if we may collect their opinion from the measures which have been lately adopted by the wisdom of Government, and the zeal of individuals, for extending the means of public worship, and providing instruction for the children of the poor, according to the doctrines and discipline of the established church."

This estimable diocesan, evidently anxious to leave nothing unsaid or undone which the substance of his charge, in his conscientious view of its objects, might include, proceeds to notice the late enactment of parliamentary authority respecting the building of new churches, for the purpose of supplying sufficient accommodation for public worship; in this part of his episcopal address, he describes the causes and the necessity for the measure, with that truth and earnestness which fully comport with his well-tempered zeal and pastoral faithfulness. We sincerely wish that we had room for extracting all his sentiments upon this head, but we must content ourselves with directing the attention of our readers to that part of the Charge, (p. 17, 18, 19,) which contains his very sensible remarks upon this measure, enforced by him as most conducive to the renovation of that pure influence of regular worship which the want of parochial churches has much tended to diminish, by "compelling those who would have continued within the pale of the church to seek the advantages of public instruction and prayer, in less perfection and purity, in the religious assemblies of dissenters."

In the conclusion of his admirable Charge, the Bishop enters upon a very judicious exposition of the beneficial tendency of the national plan of education, as recently sanctioned by Government, and adopted by the clergy of the kingdom. After describing its salutary efficacy, he makes some observations upon the popular objection to the plan on the part of the dissenting communities. What he says on this head is too just and too expedient to be omitted—

"The only objection to these principles, as applied to national education, is drawn from their tendency to deprive the children of dissenters of their share in that instruction, which it would be confessedly desirable to extend to all. The inconvenience, (for such, though greatly exaggerated, I allow it to be) I sincerely lament, and wish any remedy could be found, which did not involve a dereliction of duty to our Heavenly Master, or a violation of justice to the professors of that pure faith which is taught in our Established Church. To the expedients hitherto proposed for the removal of the difficulty, I entertain decided objections—'Since we cannot agree on the mode, let us altogether abandon the substance: let letters and cyphers be taught in our schools, and religion be left, as the task of the Sabbath, to the care of the parent or the pastor.'—It is my duty to lift up my voice against so injurious a compromise, which defeats the most beneficial purposes of instruction. Instruction of other descriptions is indifferently, according to its use, a curse or a blessing: but religion is eternally and immutably good; and by religion we mean Christianity pure and undefiled, as it is taught in the primitive creeds, and in the catechism of our Established

Church. The political absurdity of countenancing a plan of instruction for the mass of the people, which avowedly excludes the national profession of faith, is abundantly clear; and infatuation must have fallen on the friends of the church, if they are taken in so gross a snare. But, if religion is any thing beyond a contrivance of state, or a creature of philosophical speculation; if it is a revelation from the Author of Truth, a rule disclosed by his mercy and wisdom for the direction of man through the twilight of this lower world, to conduct him in this life to the attainment of holiness, and to the perfection of happiness in the next;—what apology shall be found for a *minister* of the church, if he lends his concurrence to any scheme of education which leaves the nurselings of his flock in ignorance of the creed, which he has solemnly promised to teach, and indifferent to its superior excellence? The purity of the faith is a matter of vital importance in the estimation of every honest Christian. Indifference to forms is undoubtedly reasonable, if revelation has nothing to teach but the precepts of morality and the deductions of natural reason: and this, in consistency, should be the principle of those who exclude catechisms and creeds from their schools, supplying their place by selections from Scripture, in which are omitted all doctrines offensive to differing sects, or, in other words, peculiar to Christianity. The natural tendency of this vain and illusory scheme, on the one hand to unsettle the belief of the people in the fundamental truths of Christianity, on the other to create endless diversities, of error and falsehood, of dissension and schism, might easily be shewn. But, without adverting to consequences, we have only to follow the suggestions of duty; and, by honest application of the ample and efficient means which Providence has placed in our hands, to instil into the bosoms of the young the elements of that primitive faith, which is embodied in the formularies of our church, and explained with authority by her ministers."

If, after what has been said, and the ample quotations which have been made from this address, any farther proof were necessary of the liberality and Christian consideration of the Bishop of London, we might extract his sentiments upon the distribution of the Holy Bible among all descriptions of Christians. To this provision of pious concern he gives his unqualified assent, and follows it up with the most impressive recommendation; at the same time, however, he states, with irrefragable consistency of argument, the just pretensions of the Authorised Institutions of our Church to prefereuce in the facilities which they offer for carrying on the great work of Christian zeal and spiritual instruction.

"In the promotion of these and similar works of charity, I hold it almost indispensable in every clergyman to assist in the proportion of his ability, yet with scrupulous regard to the decencies of his function, and without prejudice to his duties of more particular and immediate obligation: and, with this salutary caution in view, I should advise him, for greater security, to form his connection with those Societies which avowedly enjoy the protection and confidence of the Established Church. Is he anxious for the diffusion of scriptural truth? *The Society for promoting Christian knowledge* will supply him to any extent with Bibles and Testaments, in simple translation, or illustrated with comments, and with an endless variety of useful publications abridged or extracted from Scripture, or composed by able divines for the advancement of practical piety or sound doctrine. Is he zealous for the conversion of Pagans? The missions of this Society have been established for more than a century with distinguished reputation in India: and if we look beyond the Atlantic, the existence of a Protestant Episcopal Church on the continent of North America,—I might almost say, the existence of any regular Christian worship among the aboriginal savages, or the Protestant colonists, within the wide range of the British dominions in that vast country,—may, without exaggeration, be attributed to *The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel*. This Society has also turned its views to the East, and is preparing to act with effect under the advice and direction of the Bishop of Calcutta, in the diffusion of Christianity over the regions of Southern Asia. In short, whatever is your immediate aim,—the promotion of Christian knowledge at home, or the propagation of the Gospel in foreign lands,—you will find, in the one or the other of these Sister-Societies, an auxiliary for your pious beneficence, effective and sure, though

without ostentatious pretensions, or ambition of popular applause. In the mean time, you will have the satisfaction of acting in concert with Churchmen, the friends of authority and order, in the spirit of soberness and truth; and will perceive with conscious pleasure, that, in extending the influence of these Institutions, and augmenting their abilities of exertion, you contribute lustre and dignity to the Church, which directs and encourages their labours."

With a short reference (expressed in all that kind heartedness so worthy of him that makes it) to the Establishment for the Education and Maintenance of the Orphan Daughters and Sons of the Clergy of England and Wales, his Lordship concludes this his *Second* Charge,—second, however, to none that, in the course of the last thirty years, has been delivered by any Bishop in these Realms. And we now lay down our pen with reluctance, regretting the narrow limits to which we are confined by the usual space allotted to this department of our Miscellany. As members of the Church of England, we cannot but return the Right Reverend Author our cordial thanks, for the gratification experienced by us in the perusal of a Charge, to the superior merits of which we now add our sincere and impartial testimony. In Motive, it is purely Christian; in Duty, it is faithful; in Sentiment, just; in Style, polished and perspicuous; and, in Argument, most impressive; in short, it is what a Charge from a Metropolitan Bishop ought to be, and what, from such a man, we might well expect it to be.—H. G. W.

Considerations on the Sea. By the Rev. James Rudge, M.A. F.R.S. Domestic Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. Foolscap 8vo. pp. 69.

When pastoral industry and unfeigned piety distinguish the efforts of any Minister of our Established Church, we feel that he makes out a strong claim to our reverential regard. This feeling, we rejoice in every opportunity to acknowledge and express, in the most respectful mention of the individual, as an unqualified tribute of esteem.

The Reverend Author of this Discourse has long shewn himself to be a labourer in the vineyard, undismayed by the toils of service, and always prompted to exertion by the consciousness of duty. His motto seems to be, "Instant in season and out of season;" and in the exercises of his hallowed function, as a Preacher and a Parish Priest, he uniformly proves himself to be actuated by the highest sense of the solemn responsibility, under which he anxiously strives to acquit himself of his sacred obligations.

Through the medium of the press, Mr. Rudge has given permanency to many of his addresses from the pulpit, and has evinced a considerable degree of talent as a Writer. There is an affectionate earnestness in his style, which cannot fail to strengthen that impression which his preaching had previously made; and, in truth, we cannot but feel that he thus takes the most efficacious method of rendering this impression lasting, as well as profitable, in the best acceptation of the term.

In the Discourse before us, there are many very judicious allusions to the sublime subject of it; and, throughout all the sentiments, a spirituality of feeling is conveyed which provides the Christian mind with much salutary contemplation. When, indeed, we first took up this publication, the title and the text naturally called to our recollection that beautiful Sermon of Bishop Horne's "the Sea is His, and He made it." We were struck with the similarity of thought, but were quite satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Rudge has improved upon his great original, by the enlargement which he has given to the spiritual inferences; and we presume to think that it is no little praise to any Ecclesiastical Writer of the present day, to assert that he has, in any degree, given extension to the pious ideas of so able and conscientious a divine as Dr. Horne. And should this observation appear, in this instance, to detract from the originality of Mr. Rudge's composition, so well do we know this Reverend Gentleman's sincerity, that we are quite sure the qualification which we have given to our remark will be far from displeasing him; but, on the contrary, will convince him, that if Dr. Horne has done his duty, he himself has not been wanting in the accomplishment of his own.

In his Preface, Mr. R. informs us that these Considerations on the Sea were written at Hastings, and with little or no alteration were preached in the

Parish Church of Limehouse, in which he has officiated for the last ten years, as an introductory Sermon, after a long separation from his parishioners. This separation, we learn from himself, was rendered necessary in consequence of an unremitted attention to the duties of a most anxious and laborious situation, which had materially impaired his health. We are fully aware of the cause; we take leave, however, to add, what Mr. R. has, with his characteristic humility, suppressed, that he was not contented with performing his duty by a mere perfunctory discharge of it, but he imposed upon himself those additional toils which his energies of conscience suggested, and without the fulfilment of which he would have felt dissatisfied with himself. It is a laudable standard, and worthy of himself; yet we cannot help interposing the admonition, between his present recovery and his future pursuits, that he owes a duty to himself and his family, which no self-devotion can justify him in losing sight of; nay, that he cannot better fulfil his duty towards his flock, nor more essentially consult their filial consideration of him, than by making his pious exertions commensurate with his health; we need not carry this advice farther, although perhaps the hand that suggests this might add a few hints that would circumscribe his well-meant efforts within the limits of his immediate charge. We do not hesitate to confess, at the same time, that he has increased our esteem for him, by his unwearied assiduity; still we would have him reflect, that the blessing of health is too valuable a gift to be neglected; and whether the neglect arise from too great application to what he chooses to prescribe to himself as a task of duty, or from any careless estimation of the mercy, which we know is not likely to be the case with him, the consequence must be the same, and he must eventually be subjected to sufferings, which all who know him would painfully regret. This is language which we admit to be somewhat unusual in reviewers, but we do not see the justice of excluding such an one from participating in the interest which all must take in the well being of a good man, and an exemplary Minister of our Church. "*Salus bonorum, civitatis salus.*

We must now return to our more peculiar department; and, in justification of the opinion which we have expressed of this Discourse, we present our readers with the following extracts:—

"Let it be remembered, that He, who is our Saviour, is also our God; and that by his almighty agency this world of ours was created—that it was by his power the earth was formed—by his wisdom* the world was established—and that by his understanding the heaven was stretched out: and if any should ask, who called for the waters of the sea, and poured them out upon the face of the earth, the answer, in the language of the Prophet Amos, is—The Lord—the Lord Jesus—is his name! Or, should you wish to have the doctrine reinforced by the authority of an Evangelist, or the opinion of an Apostle, hear their united testimony:—'In the beginning was the Word; the Word was God; and without him was not any thing made, that was made.'†—'By him,'—St. Paul speaks of the same Almighty Being—'By him were all things created that are in heaven, and that are in earth;'—and 'in him all the fulness,' —the power and majesty—'of the Godhead dwells!'—What a force and energy does this consideration lend to the subject upon which I am employing so largely your thoughts and meditations; and, oh! what an interest,—what a majesty does it throw around its every view, when we reflect, that it is to our Lord and only Saviour, Jesus Christ, that we have rendered the homage of our wonder and adoration; and that, if we have hitherto viewed the workmanship of his hands in the mighty deep, with the eye and with the feelings of a philosopher, we must now contemplate them with the mind and with the transport of a Christian; and should blend, with our every admiration of these, the visible operations of his hand, our love and our gratitude for that wondrous display of power and beneficence, of

* "It has been well and beautifully expressed by Dr. S. Clarke, in his admirable Sermon on the Wisdom of God, that from the brightest star in the firmament of heaven to the meanest pebble upon the face of the earth, there is no part of matter, great or small, wherein the wisdom of the Creator does not *more* clearly and undeniably appear, than the skill of an architect is manifested by a building, or the judgment of an artificer by the completeness of his work."

† John i. 12. Col. i. 15. 2 Cor. iv. 4. and Heb. iii. 6.

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which we are the living monuments, and of which we are to trace the exhibition in the rich and costly scheme of redemption by JESUS CHRIST; by which, as it were, a new world was formed, and a new and beauteous system was created out of the ruin and confusion in which the whole of the moral world had been involved by the disobedience of Adam, and the sin and apostacy of its inhabitants. So rapid had been the march, and so frightful the magnitude of this ruin and confusion, that now every thing seemed to have retrograded to the state in which it originally appeared at the first creation of the world—without form—void and darkness on the intellect of every child of Adam. In this situation, in which all were dead in trespasses and sins, and in which there was an appalling darkness veiling the mental vision of every man, it required the same creative mind, the same mighty energy, but—and, oh! I speak it with all the devotion and all the gratitude which the sentiment should inspire—a far more extraordinary and intenser feeling and exertion of benevolence than at the first creation, to undertake and accomplish. But this benevolence did our dear LORD possess in a degree, and to an extent, which baffles the powers of human thought or language to conceive or describe Such were the mighty force and operation of this divine principle, however, that he was prompted to embark in his great and perilous undertaking,—for which indeed the world had been prepared by a long train of cumbersome rites and sacrifices, all bearing on one point, and prospective of one person—from which no prospect of future suffering—no fear of present reproach—no ignominy of the accursed cross, could divert a mind which, from first to last, was intent only on the happiness of dispensing happiness and blessedness to countless myriads of a lost and ruined world. In order that he might restore to the moral earth its every image and its every feature of its original goodness and perfection, he had to sacrifice much; but willing was the sacrifice, because love was the duty. The constant expression of his lip, and the unvaried tenor of his life, corresponded in beautiful harmony one with the other; and whether at the prospect, or in the extremity of his sufferings,—whether in the garden of Gethsemane, or on the accursed tree of Calvary,—we recognise no other language from the lips of the holy JESUS, but 'I delight to do thy will, O my GOD!—Father! not mine, but thy will be done!' And to shew that such had ever been the feeling of his heart, a reference is made to the Sacred Scriptures' in which it is said, 'Then said I—Lo! I come; in the volume of the book it is written of me—Lo! I come to do thy will, O GOD!'* In furtherance thereof, he left the mansions of his glory, the throne of his power, and the seat of his government; and, disrobing himself of all the external attributes of the King of Kings, and the Lord of Lords, he came to this rebellious province of his empire, proclaiming peace, and promising pardon to all who would throw down the arms of their rebellion, would return to their allegiance, and be the dutiful subjects of his benign and merciful government!"

There is much excellent instruction in the foregoing passage, such as the faithfulness of the servant of GOD may well be expected to give to his fellow Christians; and from what follows, we are certain the same conclusion will be drawn:—

"When you have thus experienced the wondrous efficacy of this pure river of water of life, precious as the jasper, and clear as the crystal, proceeding out of the throne of GOD, and of the LAMB;†—and have, moreover, tasted that the LORD JESUS has been gracious to you—that, when you applied to him in prayer, he it was who delivered you out of your distress—who, when you were sick, was the Physician that comforted and relieved you—who, when you were wasting away on the bed of languishing, and were drawing near 'to the gates of death," administered to you the efficacious medicine which removed your pains, and recovered your health—who, when the 'waves and billows of the deep' endangered your vessel, was your refuge from the storm, and the rock of your salvation—think of that return which love and gratitude should constrain you to make to him, who has thus manifested himself to be your SAVIOUR and your GOD. You never, indeed, will be able to repay the debt under which the mercies and interposition of Heaven have laid you. The best life, the holiest services, the most dutiful allegiance, can never

* Psalm xl. 7. Heb. x. 7. † Rev. xxii. 1.

he any adequate remuneration for what your SAVIOUR has done—has suffered for you. The holiest and the best of men, in the hour of death, and in the day of judgment, must admit that they are but 'unprofitable servants.' But he will never break the bruised reed, nor quench the smoking flax; and we have this wherewith to comfort us,—such is the triumph and such the joy of religion,—that if we come in faith and penitence to him, and continue stedfast in the discharge of our several Christian duties—if we feel remorse for sin, and therefore our need of a SAVIOUR—if we deny ourselves in all the works of the flesh—if we take up our cross, and, in the bearing of it, Patience have her perfect work, and we thus follow our blessed SAVIOUR, he will give us the aid and consolations of the SPIRIT, and will 'never leave nor forsake us;' but in that great day, when we shall all be summoned to his bar, to receive the final award of the things done in our bodies, he will lead us to those living fountains of water, which refresh the garden of Eden, and flow in the midst of the Paradise of GOD, at which the tears of penitents will be wiped away, and the joys of angels will be complete!

"I beseech you then, beloved, by the mercies of GOD in CHRIST JESUS, rear your Ebenezer, and write on the living tablet of your hearts, in characters too legible ever to be effaced by the devastation of time,—'Hitherto hath the LORD helped us!' And let the living—the living praise him, AS I DO THIS DAY; and let all, who have tasted how good and gracious the LORD his GOD has been, in giving to him his being,—or in preserving to him his health,—or in recovering him from sickness,—or in delivering his soul from the pit of corruption, and in casting his sins, through the mercies of his SAVIOUR, 'behind his back,' NOW UNITE WITH ME in the song of Moses and the Lamb, and with those blessed spirits who had gotten the victory, and who, as in the apocalyptical vision, stood on the sea of glass, having the harps of GOD, and saying, 'Great and marvellous are thy works, LORD GOD ALMIGHTY! just and true are thy ways, thou King of Saints! Who shall not fear thee, O LORD! and glorify thy name? For thou only art holy; thy judgments are made manifest, and we NOW come and worship before thee,' ascribing, as in love and gratitude bound, all salvation, and praise, and glory, and adoration, for ever and ever." Amen.

The Progress of Human Life. Shakspeare's Seven Ages of Man, illustrated by a Series of Extracts in Prose and Poetry, for the Use of Schools and Families, with a View to the Improvement of the Rising Generation. By John Evans, A.M. 8vo. pp. 251.

THOUGH the path which Mr. Evans has marked out for himself in the garden of literature is not of the highest order, it is, nevertheless, a very useful and important one; reflecting great credit upon his character as a man, and his abilities as an author. Indefatigable in his exertions, and unwearied in the endeavour to promote the advancement of virtue, he has added another to his extensive list of publications designed for the moral and intellectual improvement of youth; a task which, as we lately observed, he has proved himself fully adequate to on several occasions.

To illustrate the *seven ages of man*, as delineated by our *immortal* SHAKSPEARE, is the design of the present publication; and if the honor of appearing in print with the illustrious poet is not sufficient for the author, he may with justice assume to himself the credit of having treated his subject with considerable ability. But for the extreme appropriateness of the numerous extracts, we might be disposed to quarrel with them for occupying the place of his original matter; though as his professed design is to illustrate his subject by assistance of this nature, we cannot see how he could well dispense with them. In his hands they have certainly become an entertaining collection judiciously arranged, and in almost every respect extremely appropriate.

A brief memoir of Shakspeare precedes the work; and after a few moral observations, we are led to contemplate the interesting period of INFANCY. "It is," says the author "*Man* in embryo; it is the germ from which springs, under a proper education, the intelligent, the respectable, and the useful member of the community. How are the corporeal functions enlarged and invigorated! How are the intellectual energies augmented and expanded! NEWTON, hanging on his mother's

least, exhibited the ordinary spectacle of pitiable imbecility; and yet this *illustrious infant* was destined to ascertain the laws of nature, to measure the circumference of the earth, and to disclose the secrets of the universe. But what renders an *infant* still more interesting is, that what is rising up into *man*, may be transformed into the CHRISTIAN, indulging the hopes, and cherishing the exalted prospects of immortality."

Some beautiful extracts from Pope, Beattie, Fawcett, and others, are subjoined, and are all happily illustrative of the innocent endearments of the infant state. But—

"Infancy, feeble and helpless, cannot be pronounced of long duration. With the usual assiduous care bestowed upon it by maternal affection, both body and mind are insensibly enlarged, pushing onwards towards maturity;" and when the articulation of words is mastered, "infancy, with all its charms of helpless innocence ceases, and here begins the interesting period of childhood."

Amusing extracts from Shenstone and Cowper characterise this period of life; but the following anecdote of Dr. Beattie's method of teaching his eldest son, is too interesting to escape notice. He had reached his sixth year, knew the alphabet, and could read a little; when, as he had received no particular information respecting the AUTHOR of his being, his father took the following method, as related by himself:—"In the corner of the garden, without informing any person of the circumstance, I wrote in the mould with my finger, the *three initial letters* of his name, and sowing garden cresses in the furrows, covered up the seed, and smoothed the ground. Ten days after he came running to me, and with astonishment in his countenance told me, that his *name* was growing in the garden. I smiled at the report, and seemed to disregard it; but he insisted on my going to see what had happened. 'Yes,' said I, 'carelessly, on coming to the place, I see it is so, but there is nothing in this worth notice—it is *mere chance*;' and I went away. He followed me, and taking hold of my coat said, with some earnestness, 'it could not be *mere chance*: for that somebody must have contrived matters so as to produce it. I pretend not to give his words or my own, I have forgotten both; but I give the substance of what passed between us in such language as we both understood. 'So you think,' I said, 'that what appears so regular as the letters of your *name* cannot be by *chance*.' 'Yes,' said he, with firmness, 'I think so.' 'Look at yourself,' I replied, 'consider your hands and fingers, your legs and feet, and other limbs, are they not regular in appearance, and useful to you. He said 'they were,' 'Come you then hither by chance' said I. 'No,' he answered, 'that cannot be—something must have made me.' 'And who is that something,' I asked? He said 'he did not know.' I took particular notice that he did not say as Rousseau fancies a child in like circumstances might say,—that his parents made him. I had now gained the point I aimed at. I saw that his reason taught him (though he could not so express it), that what begins to be *must* have a cause; and that what is formed with regularity, must have an intelligent cause. I therefore told him the name of the *Great Being* who made him and all the world, concerning whose adorable nature I gave him such information as I thought he could in some measure comprehend. The lesson affected him greatly; and he never forgot it, or the circumstance that introduced it."

We cannot say that we agree in the decided testimony of the historian *Gibbon* against the joys of childhood, while we peruse with delight the observations of Sir Richard Steele, when he says, "the cheapness of *puerile* delights, the guiltless joy they leave upon the mind, the blooming hopes that lift up the soul in the ascent of life, the pleasure that attends the gradual opening of the imagination and the dawn of reason, made me think most men found that stage the most agreeable part of their journey."

From the school-boy we pass on to the lover, who

Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad
Made to his mistress' eye-brows.

Here we are again abundantly supplied with illustrations from Milton, Dryden, Langhorne, &c. A picture of rural courtship is happily introduced from Dryden.

He preferred me
Above the maidens of my age and rank:
Still shunn'd their company, and still sought mine.

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I was not won by gifts, yet still *he* gave;
And all *his* gifts, though small, yet spoke his LOVE!
He pick'd these earliest strawberries in the woods!
He taught a prating stare to speak my name;
And when he found a nest of nightingales
Or callow linnets, he would show 'em *me*,
And let *me* take 'em out.

Advice to lovers is seldom acceptable, or the admirable remarks of *Dr. Aikin*, in a *letter to his son*, are replete with wise reflections on *the choice of a wife*. To such as are on the point of settling for life, we would seriously recommend the perusal of them.

The *Irregular Ode* introduced under this part of the subject, as it was written under the *inspiration* of *first love*, should not be subject to criticism, or we would express our satisfaction that the author has realized his anticipation of connubial felicity so far, as to prevent him from courting the muses a second time.

Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel, succeeds the soldier, whose actions are best illustrated by quotations from Shakspeare himself. Under this head also, we are presented with the beautiful poem of "*The Soldier's Return*," by that sweet child of nature, BURNS. Our limits forbid its extract, or we would gratify our readers with its perusal.

From the soldier to the justice, down to old age, and finally to second childishness, we are conducted in the same lively and agreeable manner. We are prevented, from the length of this notice, to indulge in further extracts, though we cannot help remarking, in particular, Mrs. Hamilton's dialogue between *herself* and *Old Age*, as being a humourous little piece; and, as Mr. Evans justly remarks, "fraught with the pure and unadulterated spirit of Christian Philosophy:" numerous gleanings are gathered from many of our best poets; and the whole is strung together in a manner highly creditable to the ingenious author.

We cannot lay down this interesting volume without recommending it to our reader's attention. Its hearty support in the cause of virtue, and the admirable lessons it conveys to the mind, render it highly useful to the young student; while the variety of its contents, and the superiority of its extracts, will repay the attention of those at a more advanced age, who may think their dignity compromised by reading a work chiefly calculated for the improvement of the rising generation.

THE PAMPHLETEER. *No. XXIV.*

THIS Number of the Pamphleteer contains nine pamphlets, of which four are original—we present the following analysis of their contents to our readers.

ARTICLE I. *Some Inquiries respecting the Punishment of Death for Crimes without Violence. By Basil Montagu, Esq.*

If any evidence were wanting to convince us that the punishment of death should ever be sparingly exercised, and proportioned to the enormity of the offence, this small but ingenious dissertation would supply it. When, on the authority of a great legal writer, it appears, that there are not fewer than one hundred and sixty offences, which by Act of Parliament have been declared to be felonies without benefit of clergy, it becomes the duty of every humane and intelligent person to endeavour to procure an amelioration of the law, and vindicate the propriety of punishing minor delinquencies with moderation. Owing to the reluctance of enforcing the execution of penalties, which appear, in many instances, to have been enacted in the true spirit of the Athenian lawgiver, the chances afforded to a daring offender, of escape, are so numerous, that he is incited in some measure to relieve his necessities and gratify his vices, by a conviction that he may venture on both with impunity. Juries, though they view without pity the death of a murderer, and are even solicitous to bring him to the scaffold, can never be prevailed upon to regard the lighter offences of theft with the same just severity—their indignation is disarmed by the excessive rigour of the punishment; and they are glad, at the expense even of their oaths, to acquit the guilty, rather than inflict upon them, by a verdict, consequences which they feel would be harsh, and more than harsh, cruel in the extreme.

II. *Remarks on a Course of Education, designed to prepare the Youthful Mind for a Career of Honour, Patriotism, and Philanthropy. By Thomas Myers, A.M.*

Education, in the opinion of this gentleman, should be conducted on the principle of improving the heart, as

well as the head—He insists, therefore, on the paramount necessity of becoming acquainted with the scriptures, and of placing all intellectual improvement on the basis of religion. Classical attainments he considers the first step in the progress of human knowledge; to be followed by mathematical studies, and an acquaintance with history, politics, astronomy, and the more elegant parts of education. The author, in recommending these different studies, points out, with some ingenuity, the advantages to be received from each.

III. *Observations on Lord Bathurst's Speech, in the House of Peers, relative to Bonaparte's Imprisonment, March* 18, 1817.

Any thing connected with the fate of this illustrious captive must necessarily awaken interest, and excite the utmost attention. The observations on this Speech were sent sealed to Sir Hudson Lowe, to the address of Lord Liverpool, and may be supposed to proceed from the pen of Napoleon himself, as they much resemble his style of composition, are sanctioned by his authority, and placed at his desire before the eyes of the sovereign and people of England. He is dissatisfied with his detention at St. Helena; the name imposed upon him, of General Bonaparte; the prohibition from going abroad, upon the Rock of St. Helena, otherwise than accompanied by an officer; and the obligation of writing none but open letters; and of receiving none but open letters, which have passed under the eye of the minister. These four restrictions, he contends, are contrary to the law of nations. It is impossible to enter here into the minute details and various complaints exhibited by the late Emperor. The pamphlet alone can sufficiently explain them. Letters are subjoined, written by Napoleon, Count Bertrand, General Count de Montholon, and Sir Hudson Lowe: all of which derive an interest, not more from the rank of the personages by whom they were written, than from the nature, importance, and originality of the subject itself.

IV. *Letters on the English Constitution. By G. Dyer, A.B.*

This gentleman has already given us an opportunity of forming some estimate of his talents and information as a political writer, by two Essays on the Constitution of his Country. In these letters he treats of its defects, and proposes to obviate them, by methods which are recommended at least by novelty, if they are not of any great practical utility. He contends, that the Constitution, as it is now framed, is uncertain in operation, and no security for a good administration of government; that it is a mere movement of the wheel of fortune, in the event of which public misery has as great a chance to turn up as public happiness.

Anxious to return to the original principles, and of remedying the defects of the Constitution, he advises the clergy to inculcate doctrines of civil and political liberty, as they were taught by the Barons in the reign of King John; the nobility to desist from their interference with the independence of elections; and the Regent to read a suitable discourse, which he has prepared for him, and which will be found at the conclusion of the pamphlet.

V. *On the General Establishment of Register Offices for the Registry of Deeds and Wills, and the Collection of the Ad Valorem Duties on Conveyances and Mortgages; with a View of the Security of Tythes, and the Protection of Purchasers against False Stamps.*—(Original.)

The advantages to be derived from institutions of this nature, in various parts of the kingdom, are obvious. It would augment materially, as Mr. Garland justly observes, the value of estates, by removing difficulties as to title, and prior mortgages. It would supply evidence in a court of justice, when title-deeds have been destroyed by fire; and prevent fraud. It is suggested too, that it would be a mean for the collection and improvement of a large portion of the stamp revenue.

VI. *The Third Organon attempted; or, Elements of Logic and Subjective Philosophy. By G. Field, Esq. Author of Tritogenea, &c.*—(Original.)

The first part of the Organon appeared in a former Number of the Pamphleteer (XVII.), under the title of Tritogenea, and treated on that part of logic which the writer terms Philosophical, or subjective. The second, which he calls Logical, or subjective, is the subject of the present treatise. The third, and concluding part of the system, entitled Philological, or representative, has not yet made its appearance. When complete, it is intended to form the basis of all ratiocination, on a method not yet tried by logicians.

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VII. *To the Editor of the British Review, in Answer to his Remarks on the Pamphlet of the Rev. W. Edmeades, respecting the Consequences of commuting the Tithes. By L. Tadmon, Esq.*—(Original.)

One objection against the present system of tithe arises from its inequality: the common farmer has a tenth of his whole produce taken from him every year: while his richer neighbour scarcely pays any thing to the clergy. The writer of this article urges the necessity of an entire change of policy; as conducive to the interests of the clergy, not less than to those of the husbandman. These important advantages he conceives may be attained by a relinquishment of tithe; and the introduction of a tax instead of it.

VIII. *Observations on the Libels published against Le Vicomte de Chateaubriand. Translated from the French of J. B. M. Lemoine, exclusively for the Pamphleteer. By Sir John Philippart.*

To these observations is prefixed an advertisement by Sir John Philippart, who participates fully in the indignation expressed by M. Lemoine, and is equally inclined to refute the calumnies circulated at the expense of the Viscount. The political services rendered by M. de C. to the Royal Family of France are here enumerated; and the good he has done by his writings in favour of religion.

IX. *On the Approaching Crisis; or, On the Impracticability and Injustice of resuming Cash Payments at the Bank, in July* 1818. *By the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart.*

Much of ingenuity is displayed by this able financier, to shew how important are the benefits of an issue of paper, under proper limitations, and how much danger is to be apprehended from a resumption of cash payments. This country, he affirms, was never so powerful in its resources, as during a war attended with infinite expenses, and supported entirely by the credit of a paper currency.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY-LANE.

SEPT. 26. This evening a new serious melo-drama called "*Sigismar the Switzer*," was performed for the first time. Our readers know what a melo-drama is. It is a great mass of absurdities jumbled together; whether with order, as in some instances, or without order, as in the present instance, is very immaterial. There are forests and rocks, and precipices, and prisons; and a stalking-talking hero in great tribulation; and a heroine, or faithful servant (the former most approved,) through whose odd manœuvres he escapes all other misfortunes to be married at last; and there are soldiers, banditti, peasants, &c. as wanted for battles, accidents, and processions, chorusses, and dances. Of *Sigismar* we shall say little more—if either the public, or the audiences of Drury-lane Theatre, can be entertained with such a matter, it is no matter to us. The heroine may sing lullaby to the hero's guards, and the guard, remembering the day when they were *leetel shilds*, may fall asleep, and so suffer their prisoner to escape for the remainder of the season, for aught we care—indeed we would recommend the *run*, for it may save us some hours, of which, in all likelihood, we shall be cozened to look upon some other dramatic attempts of equal merit.

SEPT. 28. This evening Mr. Kean made his first appearance this season, in the character of *Richard III.* His reception was, as might be fairly expected, most enthusiastic. He looked extremely well, and performed the part with as much spirit as he had ever exhibited on any former occasion. The frequency of his exertions in this undertaking renders it quite unnecessary for us to enter into any detail; but we feel gratified at the opportunity afforded us of noticing the very full attendance by which his return to his professional duties in the metropolis was hailed, and the additional premise which that return holds out of the success of the experiment lately adopted at this Theatre.

SEPT. 30. This evening Mr. Munden returned to his station as *Sir Abel Handy*, in *Speed the Plough*. He is as rich in grimace as ever, and we never expect to see an actor so full of it who will afford us so much pleasure.

Oct. 1. This evening Mr. Kean made his second appearance this season in the part of *Othello*. He was greeted in his entrance with the usual demonstrations of favour. His success in this character is too well known and appreciated, to justify one word of comment. Mr. Cleary, who, for the first time, undertook the character of *Iago*, displayed considerable talent; but with Cook's delineation of this truly arduous part strong in our recollection, we cannot think Mr. Cleary more than ordinarily successful; he, however, seems to possess abilities, that with due cultivation, will one day place him much beyond mediocrity. He is evidently much improved. Mrs. West, in *Desdemona*, appeared to more advantage than when she first assumed the part. She is a young lady of great promise, and we hail her as a very considerable acquisition to the drama.

Oct. 3. The opera of the *Duenna* was represented, for the purpose of introducing Madame Bellgar to a London audience. The part selected for her was that of *Don Carlos*, a singular choice, if the sex of the character is considered, but well calculated for a first essay, on account of its slight connection with the story, leaving the performer little to attend to besides the songs, which are in a very simple easy style of composition. This lady is by birth an Englishwoman. Her voice is soft and agreeable, and her lower notes are of an excellent quality, but her upper notes are imperfect, and not always at her command, neither does her compass appear to be very extensive. Her style, as far as we are able to form a judgment, is very pure and delicate. Her action is after the foreign manner, extremely redundant, but by no means deficient in grace. In speaking, Madame Bellgar betrays by her accent, her long residence abroad, but not in a degree at all unpleasant. She is, we should think, a great acquisition to this Theatre.

Oct. 6. This evening the *Suspicious Husband* was performed, in which Mr. Harley and Mrs. Mardyn resumed the characters of *Jack Meggot* and *Jacintha*. They were received with warm applause, and the other parts, sustained as they were by Stanley, Knight, Barnard, Powell, Mrs. Glover, and Mrs. Alsop, afforded much entertainment to a numerous audience.—*Love Laughs at Locksmiths* was then performed for the first time at this Theatre. The principal comic characters, *Rich* and *Solomon Lob*, were well played by Harley and Knight, and *Vigil* and *Captain Beldair* were very respectably sustained by Gattie and Barnard. *Tetterton* introduced another *debutant* to the London Stage, in the person of a Mr. Williams. This sketch only affords an actor an opportunity of proving himself capable of imitating the debility of age. In this Mr. Williams succeeded, and the character in his hands, was as prominent as it could well be made, and, of course, he met with what he merited—a favourable reception.

Oct. 9. The comedy of "*A New Way to Pay Old Debts*" was performed, in which Kean acted the part of *Sir Giles Overreach* in his best style, and with great applause. Stanley took the character of *Wellborn*. Occasionally, his manner of speaking was too precise and affected, but, upon the whole, he sustained it with appropriate animation, and the effort gave universal satisfaction. Munden's *Marrall* was the source of hearty laughter; and Oxberry depicted, with much whim and humour, the hungry agonies of *Justice Greedy*.

The farce of "*The Weathercock*" followed; in which a new performer was brought forward in *Tristram Fickle*. This Gentleman, we understand, comes from the Coburg Theatre, where he had acquired considerable celebrity. He proved himself possessed of sufficient vivacity to give effect to all the extravagancies it was his duty to represent, and though we may have witnessed a greater display of versatility in the part, we never saw the transition from the Quaker to the *Beau* more adroitly managed, and this occurring as it did, at the close of the piece, was decisive of success, and united the whole house in a tumult of approbation.

Oct. 13. The excellent comedy of the "*Provoked Husband*" was performed this evening, for the purpose of introducing Mrs. W. West in the part of *Lady Townley*. This lady has already made so favourable an impression in the characters she has sustained in tragedy, that considerable interest was attached to witnessing her in comedy. Much were expected, and we believe none were disappointed. An interesting countenance, a fine figure, and harmonious voice, are great qualifications in

an actress. Mrs. W. West possesses these to an eminent degree, and adds to them grace, ease, sprightliness, elegance, and feeling. In the playful scene with her husband she was very successful, and in the last scene she left the audience delighted with her performance; and we think that few, if any, can surpass her in the higher walks of comedy. Mr. David Fisher was, for the first time, the *Lord Townly* of the night, and went through the part very respectably. Mr. Williams, who for the first time, appeared as *Sir Francis Wronghead*, and Mr. Cowell, as *Squire Richard*, were each very well received, and the whole piece went off with much good humour and success.

Oct. 14. The comedy of "*The Fashionable Lover*" was performed this evening. It is one of those productions which may, perhaps, have some interest in the closet, principally on account of the benevolent sentiments and sensible observations upon life and character which sometimes occur, but, as an acting piece, it is (to say the least of it) but indifferently adapted to produce effect, and we cannot speak in the warmest terms of the general cast of the characters, though some of them were well sustained. Among them we would mention as the most distinguished —Mr. H. Johnston's *Colin Macleod*, Mr. H. Kemble's *Tyrrel*, Mrs. West's *Augustus Aubrey*, and Mrs. Orger's *Miss Bridgemore*. The lady last mentioned has much to do in order to overcome the odious and repulsive aspect of the character itself, and she succeeded as far as could fairly be expected. The farce of "*My Spouse and I*," followed, in which a Mr. Yarnold made his first appearance as *Ned*. He met with a very favourable reception, and was encored in one of his songs. We consider him as a performer of promise, and think that he must prove an useful adjunct to the company.

Oct. 15. This evening the tragedy of "*Macbeth*" was performed; when Mrs. West assumed the part of *Lady Macbeth*. Such an attempt on the part of so young an actress, we did not expect would prove eminently successful, and we cannot say the result afforded us an agreeable disappointment. In many instances her conception of the part was very good; her action was also unexceptionable. But still it was not, and could not be, *Lady Macbeth* that stood before us. After what we have seen, it was impossible for Mrs. West to do more than give what appeared to us a correct, but feeble, outline of *Lady Macbeth*. The other characters were well-supported, and the tragedy went off with great satisfaction.

Oct. 17. The opera of "*Lionel and Clarissa*" was represented, and a new performer, Mr. C. Fisher, was brought out in *Lionel*. His figure and general appearance are in his favour, and he possesses a voice of considerable power and flexibility, which, though not remarkably rich in tone, enabled him to execute the principle songs which fall to the share of the representative of *Lionel* with good effect. Miss Witham, in *Clarissa*, supported and strengthened the claims she had previously advanced to public approbation; and Miss Cubit was equally fortunate in *Diana*.

Oct. 20. This evening the "*Recruiting Officer*" was performed for the first time these three years. The cast comprehended much of the strength of the company. *Plume* and *Brazen* found animated representatives in Stanley and Harley; Munden and Knight were highly amusing in the two rustics; and the female characters derived no small interest from the exertions of Mrs. Mardyn, Mrs. Alsop, and Mrs. Orger.

PERFORMANCES.

1818.
Sept. 26. Venice Preserved—Sigismar the Switzer.
28. Richard the Third—Ditto.
30. Speed the Plough—Ditto.
Oct. 1. Othello—Ditto.
3. Duenna—Falls of Clyde.
5. Ditto—Children in the Wood.
6. Suspicious Husband—Love Laughs at Locksmiths.
8. Iron Chest—Midnight Hour.
10. New Way to Pay Old Debts—Amoroso—Weathercock.
12. Hamlet—Love Laughs at Locksmiths.
13. Provoked Husband—Turnpike Gate.
14. Fashionable Lover—My Spouse and I.
15. Macbeth—Past Ten O'Clock.
17. Lionel and Clarissa—Sleeping Draught.
19. Othello—Rival Soldiers—Love's Quarrels.
20. Recruiting Officer—Falls of Clyde.
21. Lionel and Clarissa—Tale of Mystery.
22. Distressed Mother—Innkeeper's Daughter.
24. Ditto.—Review.
26. Ditto—Amoroso—Who's Who?

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COVENT GARDEN.

Oct. 8. This evening, *Guy Mannering* was performed, in which a lady of the name of Crowder, appeared for the first time on the stage, in the character of *Lucy Bertram*. The attempt, we need not say, was arduous; nor can we say that it was very successful. Her voice is not commanding, but her chief deficiency appeared to be the want of scientific acquirement. When this lady has cultivated her taste to more advantage than we can at present give her credit for, it is probable that she will become useful to the company with which she has connected herself. She was encored in the popular song of *Rest the Babe*, and received, throughout the whole performance, the highest encouragement from the audience. Her conception of the character itself was correct; and we were, upon the whole, favorably impressed, by her manner of delivering the dialogue.

Oct 9. This evening Mr. Farren supported his previous reputation by his performance of *Sir Anthony Absolute*, in the comedy of *The Rivals*. He seemed never to forget that *Sir Anthony* was a gentleman; and whilst he gave the peculiar humour of the character, broad as it is, he contrived to throw into it that tinge and colour, which preserved not only its life but its manners. In the character of *Captain Absolute*, Mr. Charles Kemble was in every respect an equal second to the *Sir Anthony* of Mr. Farren. The obstinacy and positiveness of the father were well contrasted by the ease, carelessness and bantering manner of the son.

Mr. Young, in *Faulkland*, was as good as the part would admit.

Mrs. Faucit, who, in this last season, appears to have made an uncommon start, indeed a progress which we have very seldom witnessed, acted with great excellence the part of *Julia*. Miss Brunton was a little deficient in the spirit of *Lydia Languish*, and had, indeed, too much of the air of a finished gentlewoman, for the character of a novel-reading girl. The *Sir Lucius O'Trigger* of Jones did not satisfy us. We must say the same of the *Acres* of Liston. But it is, perhaps, only because we cannot yet divest ourselves of the memory of Bannister, in *Acres*, and Johnstone, in *Sir Lucius*.

Mrs. Davenport in *Mrs. Malaprop*, was extremely entertaining; and Farley in *Fag* was, as he always is, an excellent addition to the propriety of the piece.

Oct. 12. This evening, Miss O'Neil appeared, for the first time this season, in *Belvidera*, she was received with lively and continued demonstrations of the public kindness from all parts of the house. Her health seems greatly improved since the close of last season. She performed the character with tremendous force. Her last scene was fearfully true, particularlarly during the recital of the death of *Jaffier*. The frantic vagueness of her attention to the recital—the wildness of her look—the quivering of her lip whilst the messenger was speaking, and the scream of horror when the light broke in upon her mind, carried tragic terror to its highest pitch. The dying scene which followed was, too, terribly faithful. Her whole performance produced the most profound effect, and was applauded through every scene. Mr. Young sustained the character of *Pierre* with his usual excellence. Mr. C. Kemble acted *Jaffier* with the greatest force, feeling, and truth. His *Jaffier* is the *Jaffier* of the poet. The other characters were well sustained, and the whole went off with *eclat*.

Oct. 13. A comic opera called *The Barber of Seville*, was performed for the first time. This piece, though introduced in a new form, is not original. It was first brought forward in France, and afterwards adopted in Italy. At a subsequent period, it was produced on our own stage by the elder Colman, and the only novelty it could boast in the evening was, we believe, an alteration from three acts into *two*, with some changes in the dialogue; the preservation of part of the music of Paesiello and Rossini, as performed at the Opera House. The introduction of some new music by Mr. Bishop, and of a few new songs by Mr. Terrey. The circumstance, however, which attracted the numerous audience that assembled, was the first appearance of Mrs. Dickens, after a long absence from our stage. She was hailed with the hearty welcome which might be expected from her well-earned reputation; and she acquitted herself in such a manner, as not only afforded the utmost satisfaction, but encreased the enthusiasm which her return created. Her voice seemed to us to have suffered nothing

since the time we had last heard her; and her science was, if any thing, increased, and she acquitted herself with considerable talent throughout.

The comedy of *The Miser* followed, in which Mr. Farren performed the part of *Lovegold* for the first time. He dressed and looked, conceived and personated the miser to the life. He selected the part for prominent display with a judicious eye; and he never attempted to make a point without succeeding; and the whole performance went off with great applause.

Oct. 14. This evening, Miss O'Neil appeared as *Mrs. Haller*, in *The Stranger*. This is, perhaps, the most truly affecting, and certainly the most faultless of all her performances.

Oct. 20. A new serious drama, in three acts, was performed for the first time, entitled, "*Proof Presumptive*, or *The Abbey of San Marco.*".

This piece is taken from the French, and has already been made familiar to an English audience by Mr. Dibdin, at the Circus, where it has been acted, with some variations, under the title of "*The Invisible Witness*, or, *the Chapel in the Wood.*"

The fable is in the favourite French style. It commences with an act of atrocity, which a variety of circumstances seem to prove has been committed by those who are innocent. A murder is perpetrated near the Abbey of St. Marco. Just at this time *Ernestine* seeks the ruins to meet *Vinancio*, to whom she is secretly married. Her child accompanies her, and she witnesses the act, and has the affliction to know her brother *Alberto* is the accomplice of the assassin. *Romani*, the murderer, finding she is in possession of his secret, demands her hand in marriage, hoping thus to bind her to eternal silence. Her father consents, but she annihilates the hopes of *Romani*, by avowing her marriage. He then threatens to put her child to death if she betrays him. Her husband is suspected of the murder, and, during his examination, *Romani*, seeming to fondle her child, continually threatens by his gestures to destroy it if she discloses what she knows. In the end, the child is snatched from him—the truth is discovered—*Alberto* dies of anguish and remorse, and *Romani* is reserved for public justice.

The dialogue is frequently very animated, though never remarkably brilliant; and the incidents, if improbable, are not so much so as to prevent a lively interest being excited by the developement of the story. Upon the whole, it went off well. It was much applauded in its progress, and general approbation, which was disturbed by a very few dissentient voices, prevailed at its close.

The actors were very successful.

We are very happy to congratulate the public upon the return of Miss Somerville to town, and upon her engagement at Covent-garden Theatre. She made her first appearance on Wednesday evening, Oct. 21, in the character of *Bianca*, in the tragedy of *Fazio*. Miss Somerville is an actress in the line of Miss O'Neil, and second only to her. She has, however, yet to learn to moderate declamation; and in the tender parts neither to lose her voice, which is sweet and musical, nor wholly to conceal her face, which those who have seen it once, cannot but desire to see again.

PERFORMANCES.

1818.
Sept. 28. School for Scandal — Burgomaster of Saardam.
30. Clandestine Marriage—Sleep Walker—Burgomaster.
Oct. 1. Way to Keep Him—Killing no Murder.
2. Guy Mannering—Sleep Walker—Bombastes Furioso.
5. Way to Keep Him—Harlequin Gulliver.
7. Clandestine Marriage—Love, Law, and Physick.
9. Rivals—Miller and his Men.

1818.
12. Venice Preserved—Blue Beard.
13. Barber of Seville—Miser—Sleep Walker.
14. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
15. Stranger—Barber of Seville.
16. Rivals—Barber of Seville.
19. Romeo and Juliet—Barber of Seville.
20. Proof Presumptive—Wedding Day.
22. Fazio—Barber of Seville.
23. Rivals—Proof Presumptive.
24. Isabella—Barber of Seville.

ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.

Oct. 5th. This theatre closed for the season with a series of very entertaining performances, and a house as full as it could hold, for the benefit of Miss Kelly. The pieces represented were, *Artaxerxes*, *The Rendezvous*, and *The Rival Soldiers*; in which Miss Carew, Miss Kelly, and Mr. Harley,

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gave a varied and delightful treat of music and merriment, and the following farewell address was spoken by him at the close of the performance.

"*Ladies and Gentlemen,*

"As I have frequently the happiness to make you laugh, I scarcely know how to present myself on so *melancholy* an occasion as that of bidding you farewell. The Proprietor, however, having deputed me to perform the *funeral obsequies* of the season, you will, I trust, excuse me, if I should not acquit myself on so *solemn* a business with the usual and becoming gravity.

"The Proprietor, Ladies and Gentlemen, has redeemed the promise he made at the close of the last season. He has exerted every effort to merit a continuance of your favor, and has been amply repaid by a season of unprecedented prosperity, notwithstanding the serious drawback which the strength of the company has sustained, by the long and severe illness of Miss Kelly, who is now so happily restored to us.

"In less than *four months*, no fewer than *thirteen* new pieces and revivals have been brought out; and it is no small boast in the present state of theatricals, to say, that the novelties produced, have without a single exception, been sanctioned by *your entire approbation.*

"Thus encouraged, the Proprietor desires me to assure you of his continued efforts to conciliate your favour; and though the unexpected limitation of his English Opera Licence to four months only, has shackled his means of providing you amusement, he trusts, that this theatre may still be kept in your friendly recollection; and that without infringing on the supposed rights of patent monopolies, he may occasionally be enabled to invite you here with such performances and exhibitions *as the law allows.*

"The Proprietor, Ladies and Gentlemen, tenders you, through me, his warmest acknowledgments; and in my own name, and the names of all the performers, whom you have so kindly honoured with 'LOTS' of applause, I beg to offer you 'LOTS' of *thanks* and 'LOTS' of *good wishes*, till we meet again."

PERFORMANCES.

1818.
Sept. 26. Rendezvous—Blind Boy—Amateurs and Actors.
28. Ah! what a Pity!!!—Rendezvous—Amateurs and Actors.
29. Ditto—Amateurs and Actors—Rendezvous.
30. Jealous on all Sides—Rendezvous—Amateurs and Actors.

1818.
Oct. 1. Devil's Bridge—Ditto.
2. Lionel and Clarissa—Boarding House.
3. Bull's Head—Rosina—Amateurs and Actors.
5. Artaxerxes—Rendezvous—Rival Soldiers.

ROYAL CIRCUS, AND SURREY THEATRE.

OCT. 19. This evening terminated another prosperous season of this *illegitimate* Theatre, with *legitimate* performances; when, at the conclusion of the second piece, Mr. Dibdin came forward, and thus addressed the audience:—

"*Ladies and Gentlemen,*

"After a season of thirty weeks, in which almost as many new pieces have been stamped with the sterling seal of your approval, I have again the honour to offer my respectful acknowledgments for the favor of your countenance and support during a period of competition, when the unexampled number of from 12 to 14 established places of entertainment have at once courted your protection.

"One evening of performance only intervenes between this and our opening at Christmas; the remaining interval shall be, as heretofore, most studiously and industriously occupied in preparations for your future amusement and increased accomodation.

"My worthy friends behind the curtain,—and no Manager could ever boast of kinder assistants at his back than I have,—desire me, Ladies and Gentlemen, to express their gratitude for your generous attention to their benefits, the effect of which has never been exceeded in this, or any other establishment. The brilliant prospect before me this evening, is as highly gratifying to me as it is honorable to a person I value as a worthy private friend, and a meritorious public individual. We all join, while taking a respectful leave, in wishing you health and prosperity, and that every good you have bestowed in the Surrey Theatre, may be doubled on yourselves."

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POETRY.

THE ARCTIC MOON.

WHEN Briorn* sat on the land of ice,
Where the cloudy Storm-God hovers,
Ere the four stars looked from northern skies,
Or the sons of the West were rovers,
The voice of his Sire he remembered not,
Nor the greeting by brothers spoken;
His home and his kindred were forgot,
But he knew his first love's token—
And the sound of his lost Therida's name
On his ear like the breath of the south-wind came.

For we who live in the bright full moon†
In her rainbow hover'd near him,
And we kept in her crystal halls a boon
In the lonely hour to cheer him:
Then about his pillow of snow we stole,
And we gave to the eye of his dreaming soul
A mirror that shew'd the fair array
Of the loveliest hours that had pass'd away.

In the folds of our silver light we keep
The joy that is lost too fleetly,
And we bring it again to bless the sleep
Of him who serves us meetly:
We watch his bed, for we send forth all
The souls of men from our crystal hall,
And the music that dreaming mortals hear
Is the distant choir of their native sphere.

We watch the maiden's funeral rite,
Ere the snowy cheek is shrouded,
To take again the spirit of light
That lived in her clay unclouded:
And we waft it away to our realms unseen,
Under icy arches broad and sheen,
Where a thousand gardens of lilies grace
The frozen Pole's eternal base.

Woe to the ear that has heedless heard
Our midnight song of warning!
And to him who wounds the azure bird
We send in the cloud of morning!
He shall see his gallant vessel near
The boat of the ocean-spider,
Its mast shall seem but a May-fly's spear,
And its cable the down of eider;
But when in the slumber of peace he lies,
That boat to a rock of ice shall rise;
When the gale is mute, and the hour is dark,
It shall hold in its chasm his rifted bark.

Till the mighty Serpent* has unfurl'd
The emerald folds that clasp the world.

But he who blesses our holy light
With a pray'r to them that guide it,
Shall steer his bark thro' the mists of night,
Though a whirlpool yawns beside it.
We will build for him our rainbow-bridge,
From the torrent's gulph to the mountain's ridge;
His bark shall pass where the sea-snake's fin
Is not slender enough its way to win;
And our light of love to the darkest pole
Shall follow and bless our kindred soul. V.

* This adventurer, when found at Spitzbergen by his countrymen, had forgotten his native language, and remembered nothing of his family till his wife's ring was shewn to him.

† The Arctic Moon often remains a fortnight unchanged.

* The Green Serpent of Midgard is supposed to encircle the world.

FROM THE PORTUGUESE.

LOVE roving o'er a flowery mead,
Had laid aside his bow and reed,
When as the god, with amorous play,
Exhausted on the margin lay,
The young Marilia, arch and wild
(Full well she knew the vagrant child),
From covert close had eyed his sport,
And as the wily maiden thought,
That backing in the tranquil day
He dreamed the listless hours away,
With soft approach the turf she trod,
His quiver stole, and left the god.
Now did the neighbouring Fauns appear,
And at the theft, with wanton jeer,
Quitting the grottoes rude retreat,
Triumphantly their joy repeat.
Cupid awakened at the sound
Of laughter, wildly echoing round,
Soon as his unarmed state he knew,
He thus addressed the jesting crew.
"If in *my* hands ye dread the smart
Inflicted by the venom'd dart,
Full sadly ye the force will feel
With which *she* arms my deadly steel."

ON THE DEATH OF THE LATE CELEBRATED MISS POPE.

DEATH'S fatal shaft, uprais'd 'gainst all mankind,
At length has Pope's remains to dust consign'd.
Her mortal part in mould'ring state may lie,
Her virtuous spirit must ascend on high!
But Mem'ry still will keep alive a name
Endear'd by merit, and enroll'd by fame!
And *She*, who erst kept *thousands in a roar*,
Now claims a tear, where smiles *prevail'd* before.

Want of room compels us to defer the GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE *till our next.*

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE *Secretary* to the SOCIETY of GUARDIANS for the PROTECTION of TRADE, has stated by a Circular to its Members thereof, that the persons undernamed; viz.—

JAMES SOUTHCOMBE, Egham;

—— STURGESS, No. 8, Northampton-street, Clerkenwell.

JOHN COX, corner of Seward-street, Brick-lane, Old-street.

THOMAS HALLIFAX, No. 2, Wellclose-square.

—— TUCKER, late of No. 17, Crutched-friars, and since of No. 45, Skinner-street; and

JOSEPH RICH, No. 3, Little St. Mary Axe; are reported to that Society as improper to be proposed to be ballotted for as members thereof.

The Secretary also apprizes the members that MONTAGUE LEVOI, often mentioned, now resides at No. 35, Wallbrook.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

"*Windsor Castle, Oct.* 3.

"His Majesty continues in a very tranquil state of mind, and in good bodily health, but without any diminution of his disorder,

"*H. Halford,*
"*M. Baillie,*
"*W. Baillie,*
"*J. Willis,*
"*R. Willis.*"

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.

The following Bulletins respecting the health of the Queen have been issued during the month:—

Kew Palace, Sept. 27.

"The Queen has had some sleep in the night, but her Majesty still labours under the same symptoms of disease.

(Signed) "*H. Halford,*
"*F. Milman.*"

Sept. 28. "The Queen feels herself somewhat refreshed this morning, her Majesty having slept well in the night."
(*Signed as above.*)

Sept. 29. "The Queen has not slept quite so well the last night as in the two preceding ones. The symptoms of her Majesty's complaint are much the same as yesterday."
(*Signed as above.*)

Sept. 30. "The Queen has slept well in the night; and her Majesty is a little better this morning." (*Signed as above.*)

Oct. 1. "The Queen has had several hours sleep in the night; but it does not appear to have produced any material change of the symptoms of her Majesty's disease." (*Signed as above.*)

Oct. 2. "The Queen has again had several hours sleep, but it does not appear to have produced any sensible effect in the state of her Majesty's complaint."
(*Signed as above.*)

Oct. 3. The Queen has had several hours sleep, but the symptoms of her Majesty's disease do not appear to have been relieved by it." (*Signed as above.*)

Oct. 4. "The Queen continues in the same state. Her Majesty has had some refreshing sleep in the night."
(*Signed as above.*)

Oct. 5. "The Queen has had several hours sleep. Her Majesty continues much the same to-day as yesterday."
(*Signed as above.*)

Oct. 6. "The symptoms of the Queen's complaint continue much the same, though her Majesty has had several hours sleep in the night." (*Signed as above.*)

Oct. 7. The Queen has had another good night, and her Majesty appears this morning to be refreshed by her sleep.."
(*Signed as above.*)

Oct. 8. "The Queen has had a good night. Her Majesty remains in the same state as yesterday." (*Signed as above.*)

Oct. 9. The Queen has again rested well, and feels herself refreshed and comfortable this morning." (*Signed as above.*)

Oct. 10. "The Queen has had several hours sleep, by which her Majesty's strength appears to be in some degree recruited."
(*Signed as above.*)

Oct. 11. "The Queen was less comfortable yesterday afternoon, but her Majesty has recovered her ease by another good night's rest." (*Signed as above.*)

Oct. 12. "The Queen has not had a good night, and her Majesty feels a want of that refreshment which she has lately derived from sleep." (*Signed as above.*)

Oct. 13. "The Queen has passed a better night than could have been expected, from the uneasiness under which her Majesty laboured yesterday." (*Signed as above.*)

Oct. 14. "The Queen passed the whole of yesterday in comparative ease and comfort, and slept well last night."
(*Signed as above.*)

Oct. 15. "The Queen continues in the same state in which her Majesty was yesterday." (*Signed as above.*)

Oct. 16. "The Queen has passed the whole of yesterday in a state of greater ease than she has experienced during a few of the preceding days. Her Majesty has had a good night, and appears refreshed by her sleep." (*Signed as above.*)

Oct. 17. "The Queen continued in a state of ease throughout yesterday, but her Majesty has passed a less comfortable night. The symptoms of her Majesty's disorder remain the same as for some time past."
(*Signed as above.*)

Oct. 18. "The Queen has had some hours sleep, but her Majesty's disease is not diminished." (*Signed as above.*)

Oct. 19. "The Queen has had sleep in the night, at intervals; but her Majesty's disease remains the same as yesterday."
(*Signed as above.*)

Oct. 20. "The Queen has had a very indifferent night. Her Majesty, in her weak state, feels the want of that refreshment which she has generally derived from sleep." (*Signed as above.*)

Oct. 21. "There has been no improvement in her Majesty's complaint since our last report." (*Signed as above.*)

Oct. 22. "There is no alteration in her Majesty's symptoms since yesterday. The Queen has had an indifferent night." (*Signed as above.*)

Oct. 23. "The Queen has had a better night. The symptoms of her Majesty's disease remain unaltered." (*Signed as above.*)

Oct. 24. "The Queen's complaint remains the same. Her Majesty had some good sleep in the night." (*Signed as above.*)

Oct. 25. "The Queen has had a good night. Her Majesty continues the same as yesterday." (*Signed as above.*)

TREATY FOR THE EVACUATION OF FRANCE.

In the name of the Holy and Indivisible Trinity!

Their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, having repaired to Aix-la-Chapelle, and their Majesties the King of France and Navarre, and the King of the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having sent thither their Plenipotentiaries, the Ministry of the five Courts having assembled in conference, and the French Plenipotentiary having made known, that in consequence of the state of France and the faithful execution of the Treaty of Nov. 20, 1815, his Most Christian Majesty was desirous that the military occupation stipulated by the fifth Article of the said Treaty, should cease as soon as possible, the Ministry of the Courts of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, (the names of the Powers you will see are placed in the alphabetical order), after having, in concert with the said Plenipotentiary of France, maturely examined every thing that could have an influence on such an important decision, declared that their Sovereigns would admit the principle of the evacuation of the French territory at the end of the third year of the occupation, and wishing to consolidate their resolution in a formal Convention, and to secure at the same time the definitive execution of the said Treaty of November 20, 1815, their Majesties named (here follow the names of the Ministry), who have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. 1. The troops composing the Army of Occupation shall be withdrawn from the French territory by the 30th of November next, or sooner if possible.

Art. 2. The strong places and fortresses which the said troops now occupy, shall be surrendered to Commissioners named for that purpose by his Most Christian Majesty, in the state in which they were at the time of the occupation, conformably to the 9th article of the Convention concluded in execution of the fifth article of the Treaty of Nov. 20, 1815.

Art. 3. The sum destined to provide for the pay, the equipment, and the clothing of the troops of the Army of Occupation, shall be paid, in all cases, till the 30th of November next, on the same footing on which it has existed since the 1st of Dec. 1817.

Art. 4. All the pecuniary arrangements between France and the Allied Powers having been regulated and settled, the sum remaining to be paid by France to complete the execution of the 4th article of the Treaty of Nov. 1815, is definitively fixed at 265 millions of francs.

Art. 5. Of this sum, the amount of 100 millions of effective value shall be paid by an inscription of *rentes* on the great book of the Public Debt of France, bearing interest from the 22d of September, 1818. The said inscriptions shall be received at the rate of the funds on the 5th Oct. 1818.

Art. 6. The remaining 165 millions shall be paid by nine monthly instalments, commencing with the 6th of January next, (Note—I formerly by mistake named the 26th of December, of the present year), by draughts on the houses of Hope and Co., and Baring, Brothers, and Co. In the same manner the inscriptions of the *rentes*, mentioned in the above article, shall be delivered to Commissioners of the Courts of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, by the Royal Treasury of France, at the epoch of the complete and definitive evacuation of the French territory.

Art. 7. At the same epoch, the Commissioners of the said Courts shall deliver to the Royal Treasury of France, the six obligations *(engagements)*, not yet discharged *(acquittés)*, which shall remain in their hands of the fifteen obligations *(engagements)* delivered conformably to the second article of the Convention concluded for the execution of the fourth article of the 20th November, 1815. The said Commissioners shall at the same time deliver the inscriptions of seven millions of *rentes*, created in virtue of the 8th article of the said Convention.

Art. 8. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Aix-la-Chapelle, in the course of fifteen days, or sooner, if possible, in the faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have herewith signed their names, and affixed to it their seal and arms.

Done at Aix-la-Chapelle, the 9th of October, in the year of Grace 1818.

[Here follow the signatures of the Ministers.]

We have found the above Treaty conformable to our will, in consequence of which we have confirmed and ratified the same, as we do now confirm and ratify it for our heirs and successors.

[Here follow the signatures of the Sovereigns, with the specification of the different years of their several reigns.]

Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 17, 1818.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Donenaile House, Dublin, Lady Charlotte St. Leger, of a son.

Lately, at Gerambury, Herts, the Countess of Verulam, of a son.

Lately, at Raventhorpe, in Northamptonshire, Mrs. Hart, the wife of a respectable farmer and grazier, of three fine female infants.

Lately, at Desart House, the Countess of Desart, of a son and heir

Lately, at Dublin Castle, the Lady of Gustavus Lambart, Esq. of Beau Park, county of Meath, of a daughter.

Lately, at St. Brecke Rectory, Cornwall, the Lady of the Rev. W. Molesworth, of a son.

SEPT. 17. At Ditchley Park, Oxfordshire, the Lady of the Earl of Normanton, of a son and heir.

21. At the Palace, Bangor, the Lady of Major Hewett, Assistant Adjutant-General, and daughter of the Lord Bishop of that Diocese, of a son and heir.

25. At Lee Rent, the Lady of Frederick Perkins, Esq. of a daughter.

26. At Dale Park, Sussex, the Lady of George Morant, Esq. of a son.

27. At Hertford, the Lady of Mr. John Winder, of a Son.

29. At Gaines Hall, Huntingdonshire, the Lady of Sir James Duberly, of a daughter.

— At Hampton-court Green, the Lady of Hugh Blaydes, Esq. of a son.

30. The wife of the Governor of Alderney, of a son.

OCT. 3. In Bruton-street, the Lady of the Hon. Capt. Dawson, R.N. of a daughter.

— At Swansea, the Lady of Henry Thomas Shewen, Esq. R.N. of a son.

— The Lady of Mr. Bagot, Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, of a daughter.

5. In Manchester-square, the Lady of Henry Usburne, Esq. of a daughter.

6. At Blithe House, Brook Green, the Lady of the Solicitor-General of a daughter.

7. Mrs. Cook, of Woodbridge House, of a daughter.

20. In Grafton-street, Lady Ridley, of a son.

— The Lady of Sir William Templar Pole, Bart. High Sheriff of the county of Devon, of a son.

21. In Hertford-street, the widow of the late S. R. Gaussen, Esq. of a son.

— In Davies-street, Berkley-square, Mrs. Bartholomew, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, of the 16th, Queen's Lancers, to Caroline, daughter of A. Moore, Esq. one of his Majesty's Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland.

Lately, at Bingham Castle, in the county of Mayo, V. B. Fowler, Esq. of Mecklenburgh-street, Dublin, to Louisa, daughter of Major Bingham, of Bingham Castle, and niece to Lord Clanmorris.

MAY 24. At Charleston, South Carolina, Mr. Edmund Jermyn, of Ipswich, Essex, to Miss Millisent Carlton Abbott, daughter of Samuel Abbott, Esq. of that city.

SEPT. 3. Robert Langolore, of the Middle-Temple, Esq. to Sarah Jane Henrietta, daughter of the late Wm. Makepeace Thackeray, of Hadley, Esq.

17. J. Kerr, Esq. Judge of the Courts of King's-Bench, and Vice-Admiralty at Quebec, and one of his Majesty's Executive Council for the province of Lower Canada, to Isabella, daughter of the Rev. Alexander Kerr, of Stobo.

19. Captain W. Smale, to Harriett Elliott, daughter of the late Rev. Richard Elliott.

21. William Walcot Squire, Esq. of Peterborough, to Miss Cooke, daughter of Thomas Alderson Cooke, Esq. of the same place.

22. Earl Brownlow, to Caroline, daughter of George Fludyer, of Ayston, Rutlandshire.

24. Sir W. Herne, of Maidenhead-bridge, to Mrs. Stevenson, of Binfield-place.

26. F. Gifford, Esq. of Jersey, banker, to Catherine, daughter of the late Lachlan Mackintosh, Esq. Deputy Commissioner-General.

28. Mr. G. W. Pauli, of Charing-cross, to Jane, daughter of A. Tulloch, Esq. of Charles-street, St. James's-square.

29. Mr. James Nicholson, of Bishopsgate-street, to Hannah Mortimer, daughter of Thomas Mortimer, Esq. of Ludgate-hill.

OCT. 1. John Lens, Esq. one of his Majesty's Serjeants at Law, to Mrs. Nares, widow of the late John Nares, Esq.

2. J. Armytage, Esq. son of Sir George Armytage, Bart. of Kirklees Hall, Yorkshire, to Mary, daughter of William Assheton, Esq. Chester-street, Grosvenor-place.

4. At Mr. Corbett's, in Richmond-place, near Limerick, the Right Hon. Colonel W. W. Odell, of the county Limerick militia, and one of the Lords of his Majesty's Trea-

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bury, to Miss Anne Maria Finucane, of Ennis.

7. Gerard Gallaghan, Esq. M.P. for Dundalk, to Louisa Margaretta, daughter of John Calvert Clarke, Esq. of Teddington-place, Middlesex.

— Lieut.-Col. Lord Greenock, Permanent Assistant Quarter-Master-General, to Henrietta, daughter of Thomas Mather, Esq.

8. Adolphus Meetkerke, Esq. of Julians, Herts, to Matilda, daughter of the late Johnson Wilkinson, Esq. of Portman-square.

9. Mr. William Sams, of Pall Mall, to Harriet, daughter of the late James Grant Raymond, Esq. of Chester-street, Grosvenor-place.

10. Hugh Parnell, Esq. of Church-street, to Miss S. Crallan, daughter of the late John Crallan, Esq. of Highgate.

— Lieut. Howe, of the West Kent Militia, to Martha Maria Paye, relict of the late George Paye, Esq. of Mitchell's Town, county of Cork.

13. F. T. Young, Esq. of Montague-street, Russell-square, to Elizabeth Ellen, daughter of Thomas Wethered, Esq. of Great Marlow.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, aged 36, at Spike Island, Cork, Lieut.-col. B. Marlow, of Gosport, commanding Royal Engineer at that place.

Lately, at Newton, Scotland, aged 102, Mrs. E. Whimes.

Lately, at his seat, Moyns, in the parish of Steeple Bumpstead, Essex, George Gent, Esq. in the 95th year of his age, and upwards of 50 years an active Magistrate for that county.

Lately, at Betchworth, Surrey, at an advanced age, Mrs. Letithea Scawen, last surviving daughter of Thomas Scawen, Esq. and sister to the late Countess Dowager Bathurst.

Lately, in Phillimore-place, Kensington, Wm. Phillimore, Esq. in the 70th year of his age.

Lately, at Norten Court, in Kent, Lady Soudes, only daughter of Richard Milles, Esq. of North Elmham, Norfolk.

Lately, at Sandwith, near Whitehaven, at the advanced age of 103 years, John Scott, a person well known as a ship-broker. He has left a widow in her 94th year.

Lately, at Crookedstone, in Killead, N. B. Mr. John Montgomerie, farmer, in his 105th year. His ancestors were distinguished for their longevity.

Lately, drowned by the sinking of the Lapwing, of Sunderland, off Southwold, after having run on board of the Ann, of Shields, Captain Crosby and his eldest son, of Sans-street; Mr. W. Harrison, son of Mr. Wm. Harrison, of the Customs; Mr. Wray, son of Mr. Wray, cabinet-maker; and Mrs. Nesbitt, of Providence-gardens; all belonging to Sunderland.

Lately, at Lanvabon, Mrs. Elizabeth Matthews, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Matthews; she had attained her 100th year.

Lately, at Rome, at the age of 96, Cardinal Caraffa Trajetto, senior of the Cardinal Preacher, and the only remaining one of Pope Clement XIVth's creation.

Lately, at the Percy Hotel, Sir John Edward Dryden, bart. son of Lady Dryden, of Cannons Ashby, Northampton, maternally descended from the family of the Poet Dryden, and grandson, by his father, of Sir E. Turner, who, with Lord Parker, contested the election for Oxfordshire, in the year 1754, with Viscount Wenman and Sir James Dashwood.

Lately, at Edinburgh, Elizabeth, wife of the Hon. C. N. Noel, of Barham Court, Kent, second daughter of the Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart. Commissioner of his Majesty's Dock-yard at Portsmouth.

Lately, at North Court, Isle of Wight, in his 48th year, Captain Bennett, of the Royal Navy.

Lately, the Rev. R. Radcliffe, eldest son of the Right Hon. John Radcliffe.

Lately, at Oakeay, Wiltshire, in his 80th year, Mr. Fozard, of Eccleston-street, Pimlico, formerly of Park-lane.

Lately, at Hackney, in his 73d year, Mr. Blackley, senior, bookseller.

Lately, at Cork, John Bernard Trotter, Esq. formerly Private Secretary to the late Right Hon. C. J. Fox.

Lately, at Lambeth, in the 82d year of his age, John Lovett, Esq. late of Polhampton Lodge, Overton, Hants.

Lately, at Camberwell, Mrs. Elizabeth Friend, wife of Mr. Friend, and only surviving sister to the Hon. Lady Brydges Henniker, of Newton Hall, Essex.

Lately, at Catsfield, near Battle, Charles Eversfield, Esq. of Denne Park, Sussex, late of the Royal Hussars.

Lately, in his 60th year, the Rev. St. John Priest, A.M. Master of Scarning Free School, Rector of Reepham with Kerdiston, and of Billingford, both in Norfolk; and Vicar of Parham with Hacheston, in Suffolk. He was Secretary of the Norfolk Agricultural Society from its first institution.

Lately, at Ruthwell, Dumfries, aged 62 years, Mr. Stewart Lewis, a most singular and eccentric character, and considered the first of all the minor poets who have appeared in Scotland these many years. He wrote—"Fair Helen of Kirkconnel Lee," the "African Slave," and several other pieces of merit.

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Lately, on Tempé Estate, in the Island of Grenada, West Indies, Mr. Alexander Innes.

Lately, at Stockfield Park, near Wetherby, Marmaduke, second son of Peter Middleton, Esq.

Lately, at Chelsea, aged 80, Lieut. James M'Kay, on the retired list of the late Royal Invalids, and one of his Majesty's Military Knights of Windsor.

Lately, at Wheatley, Oxon, J. Bush, Esq. Doctor of Civil Laws, and one of the oldest Magistrates and Deputy-Lieutenants of the Counties of Oxford and Berks.

Lately, at Ashdon, Essex, the Rev. John North, M.A. Rector of that parish, and formerly Fellow of Caius College.

Lately, at Poisseux, near Poinloise, the Marchioness De Girardin, the widow of the friend of Rousseau. She was 74, and has left three sons and two daughters to lament her loss.

Lately, Charlotte, wife of Josias Dupre Porcher, Esq. of Winslade House, Devonshire.

Lately, at his seat at Uffingham, near Stamford, Lincolnshire, aged 74, the Right Hon. A. Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, a General in the army, Colonel of the 89th Regiment of Foot, and Governor of Charlemont.

Lately, at Ashstead Park, Surrey, in her 73d year, the Hon. Frances, wife of R. Howard, Esq. daughter of William Viscount Andover, and sister to Henry the 12th Earl of Suffolk.

Lately, at Blackheath, aged 74, Mrs. Wynn, only surviving sister of the late Lord Newborough.

Lately, at Edinburgh, Mrs. Dundas, widow of the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, of Arniston, Lord President of the Court of Session.

Lately, at her father's (James Hume, Esq. of Wandsworth Common), aged 45, Lucy, the wife of the Rev. George Marwood, Canon of Chichester, of Bushy Hall, Yorkshire.

Lately, at Coggeshall, William Forbes, Esq. of Camberwell, in the 65th year of his age.

Lately, at Southampton, in the 35th year of his age, Captain James Brooke Ridge, of the Hon. East India Company's 21st Bengal regiment of native infantry.

Lately, at Pisa, the celebrated vocal performer, Mrs. Billington.—M. Folisseat, the husband of Mrs. Billington, will not be enriched by the death of his lady. A large annuity for life constituted the principal part of her property.

Lately, at Mrs. Lyster's, Abbey Green, Chester, William Sym, Esq. of Curriers' Hall, London.

Lately, in Rutland-square, Dublin, the Earl of Wicklow.—His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his son, Lord Clonmore.

Lately, in Lambridge-place, Bath, Catherine, relict of the Rev. Dr. Aleyne Walter.

Lately, of the Trinity House, Hull, in the 90th year of his age, Mr. Joseph Wilson, the oldest ship-master of that port.

March 5. At his seat, the Grange, near Port Tobago, Maryland, United States, Francis Newman, Esq. formerly of North Cadbury, Somerset.

May 9. At Bombay, aged 78, George Wick, Esq. of the Honourable East India Company's civil service, formerly a Member of Council, and Governor of that Presidency.

Aug. 29. At Aberdeen, James Hay, an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, aged 103.

Sept. 1. At Havannah, Mr. John Dickie, late Supercargo of the British brig Mary, from Monte Video.

5. At St. Kitt's, the Right Hon. James Edmund, Lord Cranstoun.

7. At Bordeaux, aged 65, Don Pedro y Cevalles, Lieutenant-General of the Spanish navy.—It was he who, in the year 1794, took on board his vessel at Toulon, for the purpose of landing them at Carthagena, more than 400 persons, who otherwise would have been made the victims of the Commissaries of the National Convention.

11. At Boulogne, Mrs. Kelly, widow of the late Vice-Admiral W. H. Kelly.

14. At Llandaff, of a typhus fever, aged only 19, Holden Ormerod, Fellow of New College, Oxford—another sad instance of youth and talents cut off in the outset of a bright career. He had recently obtained both the Under Graduate Prizes of his University, and was fast advancing to all that virtue, industry, and rare endowments could accomplish.

18. At Cheltenham, aged 61, Mrs. Irving, widow of the late Thomas Irving, Esq. Inspector General of the Customs.

19. At Sherborne, Dorset, Miss H. Worsdale, aged 21, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Worsdale, many years respected as performers in Kent and the West of England.

20. At Hullerbank, Cumberland, in his 79th year, Mr. William Magnay.

22. Miss Mary Ann Butts, eldest daughter of John Butts, Esq. of Kensington.

23. At Iford, near Lewis, Richard Hurly, Esq. aged 62.

26. At Ashdon, Essex, the Rev. John North, M.A. Rector of that parish, and formerly Fellow of Caius College, B.A. 1768, M.A. 1771.

— At Kennington, in her 88th year, Mrs. Nash, relict of the late William Nash, Esq. of Dulwich, Surrey.

— In the 61st year of his age, Mr. William Marshall, saddler, Castle-street, King's Mews.

— In Phillimore-place, Kensington, Thomas Jarvis, Esq. in the 74th year of his age.

27. The Rev. Egerton Neve, Rector of Middleton Stoney, Oxon.

28. At Aubagne (Mouths of the Rhone),

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in consequence of a severe attack of the gout, aged 63 years, the Count Ganteaume, Peer of France, Vice-Admiral, Grand Officer of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, and Commander of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

28. In Pall Mall, the Lady of the Chevalier Ruspini.

29. In Marchmont-street, Cornelius Metcalf, Esq. in his 68th year.

— In the afternoon, at her late residence, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, the Honourable Mrs. Phebe Campbell, of Stonefield, relict of the late Lord Stonefield.

30. John Drauly, Esq. Captain of Cowes Castle, Isle of Wight, aged 81.

— At Camberwell-green, in her 80th year, Mrs. Wrench, widow of the late Jacob Wrench, Esq.

Oct. 2. In Sloane-terrace, Chelsea, Mary, the wife of R. Bynam, Esq. of the Ordnance Department, Pall Mall.

3. At Troy-house, Monmouth, aged 37, Arabella Montague, wife of Arthur Wyart, Esq.

— In her 79th year, the Right Hon. Lady Northwick, widow of the late, and mother to the present, Lord Northwick.

— Lauchlan Machain, commonly known by the name of "Roasting Jacks," aged upwards of 102 years.

— The Rev. J. Brock, of Great Easton, Essex, aged 78.

6. At Brecon, William Lucas, Esq. aged 82.

— At Kensington, the Honourable Mrs. Goulburn.

7. Suddenly in a fit of epilepsy, Mr. John Bryant Phelps, many years Captain of the Crewkerne Volunteers.

— At Boughton Malherbe, Kent, aged 92, Mr. R. Cuckoo, who had been nearly 60 years parish-clerk of that parish.

8. In Alpha Cottage, Mr. R. Stevens, of the house of Stevens and Croft, Oxford-street.

9. Mr. A. Purkis, boot and shoe maker, Prince's-street, Westminster.

— Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. Wilson, bookseller, Royal Exchange, Cornhill.

10. In the 81st year of his age, A. Windus, Esq. of Bull's-cross, Enfield, and late of Bishopsgate-street.

13. At Glasgow, the Rev. R. Balfour, D.D. one of the Ministers of that city, in the 76th year of his age, and 49th of his Ministry.

— At Dulwich, Aaron Morgan, Esq. of Savage-gardens, in his 71st year.

14. In Sun-street, Bishopsgate, Mr. Isaac Vale, treasurer of the Philanthropic Society, and one of the Common Councilmen of the Ward of Bishopsgate Without.

— In Bread-street Hill, aged 68, the Rev. Edward William Whitaker, Rector of St. Mildred's and All Saints, Canterbury.

15. In New Bridge-street, Robert Shaw, Esq. aged 60.

16. At Stanwell, Middlesex, in consequence of a fall from his horse, John Hull Harris. Esq. late of Caius College, Cambridge.

— In Broad-court, Long Acre, William Page, of Armley, near Leeds, Yorkshire, nephew of the late Mr. Goold, of the former place.

19. Mr. James M'Millan, Leadenhall-street, in the 29th year of his age.

— Mary, wife of T. Wilson, Esq. of Ive's-place, Maidenhead, Berks.

— At Paris, aged 74, M. Bertrand de Molleville, Minister of Marine under Louis XVI. who displayed the most sincere proofs of his zeal and fidelity to that unfortunate Monarch. He was the author of several esteemed works on the French Revolution.

20. At Frogmore Lodge, Herts, Margaret, wife of W. Hudson, Esq.

— Thomas Mangles, eldest son of T. Lys, Esq. of Tooke's-court, Chancery-lane, in the 22d year of his age.

— In Belgrave-place, Vauxhall, Thomas Burne, Esq. aged 61.

22. In Compton-street, Brunswick-square, Mrs. Hunter, relict of the late Rev. Christopher Hunter, Rector of Gayton, Northamptonshire.

— Aged 20, Ellen, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Nicholas, of Ealing.

24. In Beaufort-buildings, Strand, Dr. R. Clarke, late of the Royal Navy, in the 60th year of his age.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Collectors of Portraits and Illustrators of Granger's Biographical Dictionary, Seward's Anecdotes, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Biographia Dramatica, Pennant's London, Lysons's Environs, Pursuits of Literature, are respectfully informed, that a FEW proof impressions of the PORTRAITS that accompany this Work, are struck off on Columbia Paper, and may be had separate, price 4s.; but EARLY application will be necessary to secure them, as the number printed is very LIMITED.

MR. CURTIS has commenced, for the third season, his interesting Course of Lectures, on the structure and diseases of the ear. In the introductory part, the Lecturer pointed out the vast advantage derived by a sole attention to one object; and, in

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remarking the great improvements which of late years had taken place in medicine and surgery, he observed, these improvements had not extended to the diseases of the ear, as it had done to the other organs of sense; hence, there are more deaf persons in this country, than in any other of the same population. He dwelt, with much propriety, on the great benefit that had occurred from the establishment of the Royal Dispensary for this class of diseases, and instanced the issue of several hopeless cases, one of which we noticed of a boy, born deaf and dumb, who obtained his hearing and speech; besides this, he mentioned several other cases which were under cure; and when considerable progress had been made, one of them, a deaf and dumb man, 28 years of age, who is now enabled to hear sounds distinctly,

It is too general an opinion, he remarked, that all children, who do not acquire their speech at a proper period in consequence of deafness, are supposed to be born deaf and dumb: this occasions a neglect of their situation; while the deafness is not organic, but merely temporary; for it is well known that, at birth, and a considerable time after, a viscid mucus fills up the ear in the same manner as the meconium does the intestines; and until this original layer or deposition is removed, the child appears perfectly deaf, and not unfrequently has all the appearance of idiotism. The attention to this subject opens a wide field for investigation and improvement, and we think too much encouragement cannot be given to an individual, who has taken up a line of practice, hitherto neglected, with a zeal which is creditable to his humanity and feelings, and with a success which speaks high for his talent and knowledge of the subject; for it is lamentable to see, by the last report of the Deaf and Dumb Institution in Scotland, that no less than 800 persons are in this forlorn state; and in England and Wales, calculating by the proportion of population, it is clear there must be near double that number.

In the press, and will be published in the course of November, in one volume foolscap 8vo. LETTERS FROM A FATHER TO HIS SON in an Office under GOVERNMENT.—By HENRY G. WHITE, A.M. Curate of Allhallows, Barking; afternoon Lecturer of St. Mary's, Rotherhithe; and one of the Preachers at the Asylum, &c. &c.

In the press, a new edition of Butler's Hudibras, with Dr. Grey's Annotations, embellished with Portraits, and with Engravings on Wood.

The Life of Jesus Christ, including his Apocryphal History, from the spurious gospels, unpublished Manuscripts, &c.

Dr. J. Carey has in the press a new edition of Dryden's Virgil, with Remarks on the Text, as corrected from Dryden's own two folio editions.

Dr. Carey has also forth-coming a new edition of his Latin Prosody made Easy, and Drakenborch's Livy, the Regent's pocket edition.

The Rev. W. B. Williams has in the press, Eight Sermons at the Lecture founded by the Hon. Robert Boyle; with an Appendix, containing Strictures on Mr. Gisborne's Testimony of Natural Theology.

The Rev. William Faulkner is printing a work on the simplicity and ingenuity of the Evidence in favour of the Miracles recorded in the Gospels, contrasted with the most striking Wonders of the Christian Church in the succeeding centuries.

Lieut. Elmhirst will soon publish, Occurrences during a Six Months Residence in Calabria Ulteriore in the kingdom of Naples.

Mr. Accum has in the press, Elements of Chymistry, for Self-instruction, after the system of Sir H. Davy, illustrated by experiments; in an octavo volume, with plates.

Mr. Zachariah Jackson will soon publish, in an octavo volume, a Restoration of 700 Passages to their pristine beauty, which, in the Plays of Shakspeare, have hitherto remained corrupt.

Brig.-Gen. Macdonnell is preparing for publication, in two quarto volumes, a Polybian View of the late War in Spain and Portugal.

Mr. B. C. Brodie, assistant surgeon to St. George's Hospital, will soon publish, Pathological and Surgical Observations on Diseases of the Joints, in an octavo volume, illustrated by engravings.

The Rev. J. Boudier has in the press, a volume of Sermons on Practical Subjects.

Mr. Gorham, of Queen's College, Cambridge, is preparing for publication, in an octavo volume, the Typographical and Monastic Antiquities of St. Neot and Eynesbury, Hunts, and of St. Neot, Cornwall, illustrated by engravings on copper and wood.

Mr. M. E. Elliott, jun. has in the press, Night, a descriptive poem; being an attempt to paint the scenery of night as connected with great and interesting events.

Miss Hutton has nearly ready to appear, the Tour of Africa, containing a concise account of all the countries in that quarter of the globe, hitherto visited by Europeans.

A History of Greenland, from the German of Crantz, with a continuation of the history of the Missions of the United Brethren to the present time, and supplementary notes, including interesting notices of Labrador, is printing in two octavo volumes.

Mrs. Peck will soon publish, in three volumes, the Bard of the West, an historic romance, founded on certain public events of the seventh century.

Madame Panache, author of Manners, has in the press, a Year and a Day, a novel, in two volumes.

Charenton, or the Follies of the Age, a philosophical romance, from the French of M. Lourdoueix, will soon appear.

Mr. Caulfield, of Bath, has a volume in the press, containing every important transaction of the Regency, from the year 1811 to the last dissolution of Parliament.

Mr. Guy is printing a School Astronomy, illustrated by plates, in a similar size with his School Geography.

Miss Trimmer will soon publish, a short History of France, after the manner of Mrs. Trimmer's Histories for Children.

An octavo edition of Mr. Northcote's Life of Sir Joshua Reynold's, with considerable additions, will soon appear.

Dr. Armstrong is preparing new editions, considerably improved, of his three Treatises on Scarlet, Typhus, and Puerperal Fever.

A new and improved edition of Dr. Henry's Elements of Chemistry is in the press.

A Modern London Catalogue of Books (since 1800) with their sizes, prices, and publishers, is expected to appear the end of this month.

Shortly will be published, a Graphic and Historical description of the City of Edinburgh, comprising a series of Views of its most interesting remains of antiquity, public buildings, and picturesque scenery.

A new Poem, entitled The Widow of the City of Nain, will speedily be published, by a Member of the University of Cambridge; to which will be subjoined, the Song of a Captive Jew in Babylon, and other smaller pieces.

In the press,

The History and Antiquities of Kensington and its Environs; interspersed with Biographical Anecdotes of Royal and Distinguished Persons. By Thomas Faulkner.

Remarks on the present state of Musical Instruction.

A Tour through Sicily, in the year 1815. By George Russell.

Mr. Westall, has in a considerable state of forwardness, a Series of Illustrations to Mr. Campbell's Pleasures of Hope and Gertude of Wyoming, which will be engraved by Mr. Charles Heath.

The Rev. David Williams is preparing for the press, improved and enlarged editions of the Preceptors' Assistant or School Examiner.

Sermons on the first Lesson in the Morning Service of the different Sundays and great Festivals throughout the year. By the Rev. Richard Warren.

The Rev. Dr. Chalmers of Glasgow, will shortly publish a volume of Sermons preached by him in the Town of Glasgow.

In the press, (introductory to a superb edition of the Season, &c. with original Illustrations and Embellishments), a new Biographical Memoir of James Thomson.

No. VII. of Neale's Illustrated History of Westminster Abbey, will shortly be published.

Mr. Mac-Henry will publish in November, a new edition of the Exercises on the Etymology, Syntax, Idioms, and Synonyms, of the Spanish Language.

In November will be published, Time's Telescope for 1819.

LIST OF BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS OF ESTABLISHED WORKS,

PUBLISHED IN OCTOBER,

At the Prices they are advertised at, in boards, unless otherwise expressed;

and may be had of J. ASPERNE, *No.* 32, CORNHILL.

It is earnestly requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid) and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENSE.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Oswego. By Judah Paddock, her late Master, 4to. 1*l.* 5*s.*

Observations on Mercury. By Richard Carmichael, 8vo. 9*s.*

Black's Translation of Orfila's Directions for the treatment of persons who have taken poison, 18mo. 5*s.*

Hodgson's Critical French Grammar, 12mo. 9*s.*

An Inquiry into the Influence of Situation on Pulmonary Consumption. By J. G. Mansford, 8vo. 5*s.*

Excursions in the Counties of Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, first volume, 18mo. 15*s.*, 8vo. 1*l.* 4*s.*

Captain Laskey's Description of the Napoleon Mint Medals, imperial 8vo. 1*l.* 2*s.*

The London Dispensary. By Anthony Todd Thomson, second edition, 8vo. 15*s.*

Taylor's Harry's Holiday, 18mo. 3*s.* 6*d.* boards.

Fifty-seven Sermons, by the Rev. Richard Warner, 2 vols. 12mo. third edition, 16*s.*

Fenton's Sketches of America, 8vo. 10*s.* 6*d.*

The Elements of Ellipses. By James Adams, 8vo. 12*s.*

Taylor's Old Sayings, 5*s.*

Bewick's Æsop's Fables, demy 8vo. 15*s.* royal 8vo. 1*l.* 1*s.* imperial, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

Scientific Tourist in Ireland, 2 vols. bds. 6s.

A Manual of Practical Anatomy, for the Use of Students. By Edward Stanley, 9s.

Practical Chess Grammar, 10 plates, 4to. 7s.

Adams's Translation of Sophocles, 8vo. 12s.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** THE Editor begs to announce to the readers of the E. M. that in the biographical article which accompanied the engraving of the head of James Perry, Esq. in our last Number, there was a material omission, by an accident in the printing, of part of a sentence which not merely made the passage unintelligible in one sense, but, unfortunately, cast a reflection in another, totally undeserved on a work of established reputation.

The paragraph at the foot of p. 189, ought to have stood thus—

"Mr. Perry was for several years editor of Debrett's Parliamentary Register, and continued editor of the Gazetteer till 1790; while by Mr. Woodfall's perseverance in filling the Morning Chronicle with Parliamentary Debates, to the exclusion of Advertisements, that paper ceased to be profitable to its proprietors, and they set it up to public sale. In the meantime, Mr. Woodfall undertook another paper under the title of the Diary, and Mr. Perry bought the Morning Chronicle."

The letter from *A Merchant*, has already been inserted in a public Journal.

H.'s recommendation of a Subject for a Portrait, is respectfully acknowledged, but the plan suggested is contrary to the principles of originality, on which the embellishments of the E. M. are produced.

Northumbria would have met with the same attention as she does us the favour to thank us for in a former instance, had her Muse been found equally propitious.

We beg to assure *Mr. Joseph Crow*, that it is with regret we feel ourselves at any time compelled to reject the communications of those who honour the E. M. with their selection; but that we may render it worthy of their choice, we deem it incumbent upon us to give the palm of preference according to our humble powers of discrimination.

The Review of *Dr. Yates's Visitation Sermon* and *Mrs. Hooper's Poems*, in our next.

Whoever talks of everlasting death, of the grave, and of scorning the maxims of the wise, even in poetry, can be no fit Correspondent for the E. M.

The Misapplication of the Term Friend would, if inserted, be a gross misapplication of our pages.—The paper is evidently written with much personality; and were the feelings of the writer as much corrected as his MS. he would be a fairer copy of a Christian;—and a much more acceptable friend of the E. M.

Politeness! is really so uncouthly expressed, that, as far as we can make out the drift of it, it must be altogether inadmissible, unless it be written in something like the English language. The hint has some meaning in it, if we have rightly devised it, but it requires a better medium.

The two Sonnets are written by a hand who can write better, but we fear not poetry.

As we wish to insert *W.*'s Review of Horne entire in a single Number, we have postponed it until we shall have more space unoccupied by previous matter.

T. W. and several other communications, are unavoidably deferred till our next, for want of room.

John Collins—B.—Edward Howard—Φιλο—M. O.—S. E.—and *W. D. A.* are received.

Νεοπτολεμος—J. H. C. to Lucy—and *D. D.* are inadmissible.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

WITH THE ATTORNIES' NAMES,

FROM SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, TO TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1818.

Extracted from the London Gazette.

N.B. All the Meetings are at GUILDHALL, unless otherwise expressed. The Country and London Attornies' Names are between Brackets.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

CLAYTON, RICHARD, Leeds, cloth-merchant, *Oct.* 3.

BANKRUPTS.

ASHWORTH, JOHN, Manchester, inn-keeper, Nov. 17, 18, and Dec. 1, Albion, Manchester. [Halstead and Co. Manchester; and Milne and Co. Temple.] *Oct.* 20.

BELT, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, Great Driffield, York, currier, Neptune, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Scotchburn, Great Driffield; and Spence, Threadneedle-street.] *Sept.* 26.

BARTELLS, THOMAS, Aldersgate-street, wine-merchant, Nov. 14. [Hubbersty, Austin-friars.] *Oct.* 3.

BURTON, WILLIAM, Hinckley, Leicestershire, hosier, Nov. 17, George, Hinckley. [Soden, Hinckley; and Beckett, Noble-street, Foster-lane.] *Oct.* 6.

BENTLIF, DAVID, Gravesend, shoe-maker, Nov. 2. [Madox and Co. Austin-friars.] *Oct.* 10.

BUTLER, JAMES ARTHUR, Blackheath, master-mariner, Nov. 21. [Rivington, Fenchurch-street.] *Oct.* 10.

BRABAND, EDWARD, Manchester, dealer, Nov. 21. [Howell, Simmond's-inn.] *Oct.* 10.

BARNES, JAMES, Cinderford, Gloucestershire, coal-merchant, Nov. 24, King's Head, Gloucester. [Griffith and Co. Gloucester; and King, Serjeant's-inn.] *Oct.* 13.

BAKER, FRANCIS, Upper Thames-street, baker, Nov. 28. [Chapman and Co. Little St. Thomas Apostle, Queen-street.] *Oct.* 17.

BATESON, JAMES, Armley Hall, Leeds, Yorkshire, merchant, Nov. 6, 7, and 28, Court-house, Leeds. [Smith and Co. Leeds; and Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton-garden.] *Oct.* 17.

BUCKLEY, JAMES, Hurst, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, Nov. 2, 3, and Dec. 3, Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. [Cunliffe, Manchester; and Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.] *Oct.* 20.

CUMBERO, FRANCIS, Boar's Head-court, King-street, Westminster, coach-master, Nov. 7. [Duncombe, Lyons inn.] *Sept.* 26.

CROSS, THOMAS, Bath, butcher, Nov. 7, Greyhound, Bath. [Evill, Bath; and Nethersole and Co. Essex-street, Strand.] *Sept.* 26.

CROWTHER, WILLIAM, Banner-street, watch-maker, Nov. 7, and 28. [Hudson, Walworth-place, City-road.] *Oct.* 17.

DYSON, WILLIAM, and CO. Haugh, York, grocers, Nov. 7, Town Hall, Sheffield. [Broomhead, Sheffield; and Duncan, Gray's-inn.] *Sept.* 26.

DUSSARD, PETER, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, milliner, Nov. 7. [Lawledge, Gray's-inn-lane.] *Sept.* 26.

DAFTER, MOSES, Whitmister, Gloucestershire, linen-draper, Nov. 10 and 11, Upper George Coffee-house, Gloucester.] Matthews, Gloucester; and A'Beckett, Broad-street, Golden-square.] *Sept.* 29.

DURRANT, JAMES, East Dereham, Norfolk, innkeeper, Nov. 10, Norfolk Hotel, Norwich. [Palmer, East Dereham; and Adlington and Co. Bedford-row.] *Sept.* 29.

DAVIL, DAVID GRAVES, and CO. Plymouth-dock, drapers, Nov. 14. [Adams, Old Jewry.] *Oct.* 3.

DAY, RICHARD, Crooked-lane, oil-broker, Nov. 24. [Wiltshire and Co. Winchester.] *Oct.* 13.

DIBDIN, JOSEPH, Camberwell, Surrey, victualler, Nov. 7, and Dec. 1. [Henson, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.] *Oct.* 20.

DYSON, GEORGE, jun. China-terrace, Lambeth, auctioneer, Nov. 7, and Dec. 5. [Hodson, Staple-inn.] *Oct.* 24.

EVANS, GEORGE, sen. and jun. High-street, Southwark, hop-merchants, Nov. 7. [James, Bucklersbury.] *Sept.* 26.

FOWLER, WILLIAM and JOHN, Alder Mills, Tamworth, Staffordshire, corn-millers, Nov. 10, Castle, Tamworth. [Willington, Tamworth.] *Sept.* 29.

GLASS, MOSES, Pottern, Wilts, victualler, Nov. 14, Spread Eagle, New Sarum. [Laycock, Wilts; and Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.] *Oct.* 3.

GRAVES, JOHN, Borough of Southwark, hop and seed merchant, Nov. 24. [Lee and Co. Three Crown-square, Southwark.] *Oct.* 13.

GOMPERTZ, HENRY, Tokenhouse yard, wool-dealer, Nov. 28. [Bishop and Co. Tokenhouse-yard.] *Oct.* 17.

GRAHAM, ROBERT, Garstang, Lancaster, grocer, Nov. 16, 17, and Dec. 5, White Horse, Preston. [Parkinson, Garstang; and Blakelock, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.] *Oct.* 24.

HOPKINS, JONATHAN, Hop Market, Worcester, hop and seed Merchant, Nov. 10, Star and Garter, Worcester. [Hill, Worcester; and Becke, Devonshire street, Queen's-square.] *Sept.* 29.

HALLET, WILLIAM, Spa-fields, cattle-dealer, Nov. 17. [King and Co. Gray's-inn square.] *Oct.* 6.

HOLLAND, SAMUEL PHILLIPS, and CO. Worcester, hop-merchant, Nov. 21, Guildhall Coffee-House, Worcester. [Parker and Co. Worcester; and Cardale and Co. Gray's-inn.] *Oct.* 10.

HADDAN, WILLIAM, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, tea-dealer, Nov. 24. [Wiltshire and Co. Winchester House.] *Oct.* 13.

HARPER, JAMES, Fleet-street, bookseller, Nov. 7, and Dec. 5. [Bicke and Co. Aldermanbury.] Oct. 24.

JOHNSON, JOHN EDWARD, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, master-mariner, Nov. 10. [Alliston and Co. Freeman's court, Cornhill.] *Sept.* 29.

JACKSON, JOHN, Easingwold, Yorkshire, merchant, Nov. 17, at Mr. William Preston's, Easingwold. [Lockwood, Easingwold; and Longdill and Co. Gray's-inn-square.] *Oct.* 6.

JONES, THOMAS, Bull Ring Birmingham, cordwainer, Nov. 24, White Hart, Digbeth. [Simcox, Birmingham; and Bourdillion and Co. Bread-street, Cheapside.] *Oct.* 13.

LEVY, SOLOMON, Mansel-street, Goodman's-field's, tailor, Nov. 24. [Annesley and Co. Cateaton-street.] *Oct.* 13.

LOCK, GEORGE, Pirton, Worcester, grazier, Nov. 2, 3, and 28. Old Swan, Cheltenham. [Lesingham, Upton-upon-Severn, Worcester; and Platt and Co. New Boswell-court.] *Oct.* 17.

LE BRUN, PHILIP FELIX, King-street, Covent-garden, chymist, Nov. 7, and Dec. 1. [Dawson, Saville-place, Burlington-street.] *Oct.* 20.

MORETON, CHARLES, Derby Arms, Croydon, victualler, Oct. 3, 7. [Rowland and Co. Lincoln's-inn-fields.] *Sept.* 26.

MEDHURST, THOMAS, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, Nov. 2, 3, and Dec. 1, Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. [Cunliffe, Manchester; and Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.] *Oct.* 20.

PARSONS, THOMAS, Duke-street, St. James's, breeches maker, Nov. 17. [Turner, New-inn.] *Oct.* 6.

PROCTOR, CHARLES, Hirst, Stafford, farmer, Nov. 4, 6, and 28, Three Tuns, Sutton Coldfield, Warwick. [Croxall and Co. Sutton Coldfield; and Hall and Co. James-street, Bedford-row.] *Oct.* 17.

RAVEN, CHARLES, and CO, Norwich, wine-merchant, Nov. 14, Norfolk Hotel, Norwich. [Goodwin, Norwich: and Abbott, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane.] *Oct.* 3.

REDBECK, JOHN, Bradford, Wilts, clothier, Nov. 14, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Cooke, Bristol; and Lambert and Co. Gray's-inn-square.] *Oct.* 10.

REDDING, FREDERICK, Wellington, Salop, tanner, Nov. 11 and 12, at the Star, Shiffnal, and 21, Heygate, Salop. [Brown, Shiffnal; and Morton and Co. Gray's-inn-square.] *Oct.* 10.

RICHARDS, WILLIAM, and CO. Snow-hill, factors, Nov. 21. [Mayhew and Co. Chancery-lane.] *Oct.* 10.

RAVEN, JOHN, and CO. Norwich, merchant. Nov. 21, Norfolk Hotel, Norwick. [Goodwin, Norwich; and Abbott, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane.] *Oct.* 10.

REES, REES, Chatham and Gravesend, Kent, draper, Nov. 28, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Arthur, Bristol; and Rosser and Co. Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.] *Oct.* 17.

RUST, WILLIAM, Sheffield, merchant, Nov. 5, 6, and Dec. 3, Angel, Sheffield. [Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton-garden.] *Oct.* 24.

SCHOLES, SAMUEL, and CO. Manchester, calico-dealers, Nov. 17. Bridgwater-arms, Manchester. [Hadfield, Manchester; and Hurd and Co. Temple.] *Oct.* 6

SYKES, GEORGE, and CO. Huddersfield, Yorkshire, merchants, Nov. 1, 5, and 21, Saville Arms, Elland, Halifax. [Blackburn, Huddersfield; and Hartley, New Bridge-street.] Oct 10.

SHEPPARD, JAMES, and CO. Gainsborough and Boston, Lincolnshire, corn-factors, Nov. 3, and 4, Rutland Arms, Newark-upon-trent, and 24, White Hart, Gainsborough. [Tallents and Co. Newark-upon-Trent; and Long and Co. Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.] *Oct.* 13.

SLACK, WILLIAM, Longwood-house, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, woolstapler, Nov. 3, 4, and 24, White Horse, Huddersfield. [Pearce, Huddersfield; and Stocker and Co. New Boswell-court.] *Oct.* 13.

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SCHWABACHER, ISAAC, Great Alie-street, Goodman's-fields, toy-merchant, Nov. 7, and 28. [Maneham, Great St. Helen's.] *Oct.* 17.

SNUGGS, JOSEPH WILLIAM ALDERHEAD, Lime-street, spirit-merchant, Nov. 7, and Dec. 5. [Chapman and Co. Little St. Thomas Apostle.] *Oct.* 24.

VENTRESS, JOHN, and CO. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cheesemongers, Nov. 3, and 24. Turk's Head, Newcastle upon-Tyne. [Forster, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Fisher and Co. Holborn.] *Oct.* 13.

WALTERS, JOHN, Tredegar, Monmouth, grocer, Nov. 21, White Lion, Bristol. [Clarke, Bristol; and Jenkins and Co. New-inn.] *Oct.* 10.

WHITBY, WILLIAM, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, drug-broker, Nov. 24. [Wiltshire and Co. Winchester House, Old Broad-street.] *Oct.* 13.

WHITTENBURG, WILLIAM, Manchester, cotton-dealer, Nov. 24, Garrick's Head, Manchester. [Taylor and Co. Manchester; and Ellis, Chancery-lane.] *Oct.* 13.

WILSON, JAMES, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, bookseller, Nov. 7, and Dec. 5. Nind and Co. Throgmorton-street.] *Oct.* 24.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DIVIDENDS,

FROM SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, TO SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1818.

ADNAM, R. East Ilsley, Oct. 20
Adnam, R. Leckhampstead, Oct. 20
Adnam, W. Midgham, Oct. 20
Arndt, J. G. and Co. Coleman-st. Oct. 31
Ardern, R. Stockport, Nov. 10
Anthony, R. Plymouth, Nov. 4
Adams, W. and Co. Cumberland-st. Nov. 7
Anderson, A. Philpot-la. Nov. 14
Ashton, J. Tower-st. Nov. 10
Brook, J. Longroyd-bridge, Nov. 2
Barker, S. and Co. Billiter-sq. Nov. 7
Baron, R. M. and Co. Tavetham, Oct. 19
Brooking, J. Bristol, Oct. 17
Broughall, R. Shrewsbury, Oct. 21
Bush, J. Thatcham, Oct. 20
Balling, W. and Co. High Holborn, Oct. 30
Bradshaw, J. and Co. Lancaster, Oct. 27
Berthen, P. and Co. Finsbury-sq Nov. 3
Bingley, W. and T. Tavistock-st. Oct. 24
Burnett, A. Lisle-st. Oct. 31
Biggs, G. Holborn-br. Oct. 31
Butler, W. Prescot, Nov. 11
Brookes, W. Paternostar-row, Oct. 31
Bone, H. North Shields, Nov. 20
Bishop, R. Tetbury, Nov. 4
Blankenhagen, T. C. Bishopsgate-st. Nov. 7
Beaver, J. Red-cross-st. Nov. 10
Bush, J. Thatcham, Nov. 14
Bath, W. Esher, Nov. 14
Browning, W. St. Mary-axe, Nov. 14
Bryan, W. White lion-co. Nov. 14
Cox, W. H. Bread-st. Oct. 17
Craig, J. and Co. Basinghall-st. Oct. 31
Cullen, R. and Co. Cheapside, Nov. 7
Child, R. Waltham, Oct. 19
Carter, J. Liverpool, Oct. 19
Coulborn, C. March, Oct. 27
Curtis, E. Chiswick, Oct. 31
Clementson, E. Market Bosworth, Nov. 18
Changeur, L. L. Kensington, Nov 21
Carmichael, J. Little Russell-st. Nov. 10
Coulter, J. Chelham, Nov. 10
Davies, J. Shrewsbury, Oct. 21
Dickenson, R. and Co. St. John's-st. Nov. 7
Drakeley, J. and Co. Market Bosworth, Nov. 10
Dyson, C. Dungeonwood, Nov. 11
Davenport, S. Staines, Nov. 10
Duckworth, H. jun. Billiter-la. Nov. 3
Earle, J. Winchester, Oct. 20
Elliott, W. Westgate, Oct. 27
Eccles, J. Penkridge, Oct. 28
Eld, J. Houghton, Oct. 21
Edwards, J. Clare-st. Oct. 31
Emery, S. Brewood, Nov. 3
Edwards, M. Freshford, Nov. 12
Empson, G. Sheffield, Nov. 13
Elgar, W. Maidstone, Nov. 17
Fearn, J. Sculcoates, Oct. 27
Frost, L. jun. Liverpool, Nov. 10
Foreman, J. jun. Mountsorrel, Nov. 5
Foster, E. S. Yalding, Nov. 7
Fotherley, T. Gospor't, Nov. 6
Fletcher, R. Deptford, Nov. 7
Fairlamb, J. Wynyatt-st. Nov. 7
Grisenthwaite, W. King's Lynn, Oct. 24
Goodall, W. and Co. Garlick-hill, Oct. 31
Goode, J. Leicester, Nov. 4
Gompertz, A. Great Winchester-st. Nov. 10
Gillam, T. and Co. Bedwardine, Nov. 16
Glover D. Gutter-la. Nov. 10
Hodgkins, C. Old City Chambers, Oct. 17
Hobson, J. Manchester, Oct. 13
Heward, J. Bridlington Quay, Oct. 28
Hobson, J. Manchester, Oct. 24
Haycock, J. Norfolk, Nov. 27
Herbert, J. and H. Tokenhouse-yard, Oct. 30
Howell, J. and Co. Black-friars'-road, Oct. 31
Hewett, B. and Co. Eddowes Bowman, Nov. 3.
Hounsom, J. Fleet-s,. Nov. 7
Harris, W. Cornwall, Nov. 4
Hand, J. Wormwood-st. Nov. 7
Humfreys, W. sen. Old Fish-street-hill, Oct. 31
Higginson, H. Finsbury-sq. Oct. 31
Hartley, J. Manchester, Nov. 6
Herbert, T. Seaford, Nov. 14
Heath, J. Teignmouth, Dec. 8
Hopkins, W. Aldersgate-st. and Great Trinity-la. Nov. 14
Hockly, D. and Co. Brooke-st. Nov. 14
Johnson, C. jun. and R. Kirkby Lonsdale, Oct. 19
Jackson, J. Middleton, Oct. 24
Ireland, J. Culkerton, Nov. 4
Jackson, W. Clement's-la. Nov. 10
Kelly, E. Black-lion-la. Oct. 3
King, T. Leicester, Nov. 4
Kieckhaefer, G. Islington, Nov. 14
King, R. Duke-st. Nov. 10
Kenyon, R. Manchester, Nov. 18
Lovenbury, M. Weston, Oct. 20
Love, W. Huddersfield, Oct. 28
Lunn, C. Tamworth, Oct. 25
Lyne, G. and Co. Cecil-st. Nov. 7
Lee, J. Liverpool, Oct. 31
Labato, E. A. P. Finsbury-sq. Nov. 3
Lister, J. Netherton, Nov. 16
Lester, T. Hatton-garden, Nov. 14
Munckton, C. Curry Rivel, Oct. 16
Mullett, F. St. Mary-axe, Oct. 17
Morand, S. Broad-st. Oct. 19
Mountford, J. Worcester, Oct. 27
Monkhouse, W. J. Liverpool, Nov. 7
Mugridge, T. and E. King's Lynn, Oct. 27
Meatyard, T. Dorsetshire, Oct. 29
M'Neilie, W. Liverpool, Nov. 5
Martin, S. jun. and Co. Loughborough, Nov. 3
Midwood, J. Huddersfield, Nov. 4
Mackenzie, A. J. and Co. Cross-st. Nov. 10
Mathews, J. Hampstead, Nov. 24
Nelson, J. East India Chambers, Oct. 17
Nichols, J. Leeds, Nov. 13
Nicoll, E. Hemel Hempstead, Nov, 10
Ogden, A. and Co. Liverpool, Oct. 26
Oliver, J. Lutterworth
Orme, W. Borough, Nov. 10
Pearce, J. Horningsham. Oct. 19
Pellowe, R. Falmouth, Oct. 31
Pitts, L. Thorpe Abbotts, Oct. 24
Pfeil, A. L. and Co. Bishopsgate-st. Oct. 27.
Price, F. and Co. Winchester-st. Oct. 30
Palmer, R. Worthing, Oct. 31
Poulgrain, R. and Co. Cornwall, Nov. 5
Pearson, G. Leadenhall-st. Nov. 14
Perry, J, Nantwich, Dec. 9
Pitcher, J. Back-road, Nov. 4?
Pothonier, F. Corporation-row, Nov. 10
Purday, T. Margate and Sandgate, Nov. 21
Rose, E. Oxford-st. Nov. 7
Richards, J. Whitchurch, Oct. 28
Roden, W. Birmingham, Oct. 24
Raner, T. North Allerton, Oct. 29
Ridley, J. Wood-st. Oct. 31
Richards, R. Shrewsbury, Nov. 4
Reilly, J. D. Thavies-inn, Nov. 7
Ramsbottom, J. and Co. Norwich, Nov. 6
Rance, H. Worcester, Nov. 16
Rose, S. Swansea, Nov. 16
Rains, J. S. Wapping-wall, Nov. 14
Robinson, G. Paternoster-row, Nov. 7
Stevens, R. Long-la. Oct. 17
Smith, W. Oxford-st. Oct. 29
Smith, G. Ludgate-hill, Oct. 6
Solomon, S. M. Birmingham. Oct. 30
Scholefield, N. and Co. Greenwich, Oct. 24
Searle, H. Strand, Nov. 3
Slatter, T. Ilminster, Nov. 3?
Strange, T. Hazelbury, Oct. 31
Scaton, J. and Co. Pontefract, Nov. 2
Smale, J. Plymouth Dock, Nov. 3
Stanbrough, W. jun. Woking, Nov. 14
Scott, J. Tuxford, Nov. 9
Stuart, J. Bishopsgate-st. Nov. 10
Smith, J. Tabernacle-walk, Nov. 16
Seagar, S. P. Maidstone, Nov. 17
Travers, J. and Co. of Newton and Lower Whitley, Chester, Oct. 19
Thompson, E. Ferryhill, Oct. 27
Tabor, W. James-st. Oct. 27
Tebbutt, R. Loughborough, Nov. 3
Tozer, J. Alderman's-walk, Oct. 31
Thomson, W. Manchester-build. Nov. 3
Townsend, J. Ludgate-st. Nov. 10

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Tastell, J. B. Minories, Nov. 10
Thompson, J. P. Great Newport-st. Nov. 7
Wilson, J. H. Manchester, Oct. 30
Wilks, J. Finsbury-sq. Nov. 7
Wascoe, J. North Allerton, Oct. 29
Worley, C. Woodyates, Oct. 29
Wood, S. and Co. Manchester, Oct. 29
Wilcox, J. Aldhondsbury, Oct. 30
Welchman, J. Bradford, Oct. 31
Wright, T. Aughton, Nov. 5
Wallis, J. Leicester, Nov. 4
Wise, J. B. Taplow Mills, Nov. 7
Wainwright, G. and Co. Liverpool, Nov. 11
Wilson, J. and J. Shrewsbury, Nov. 11
Wolffe, J. and Co. New Bridge-st. Dec. 1
Younder, J. Crescent, Nov. 7

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CERTIFICATES,

FROM SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, TO SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1818.

ABBOTT, W. Honey lane-market, Oct. 31
Barton, J. St. James's-pl. Oct. 24
Brooke, J. Rawfolds, Oct. 27
Bush, M. Isleworth, Oct. 31
Bateman, J. Asthell, Nov. 7
Brougnall, R. Shrewsbury, Nov. 10
Blunt, C. Tavistock-st. Nov. 14
Bray, R. Gosport, Nov. 14
Cole, R. Great Yarmouth, Oct. 17
Clegg, S. Salford, Oct. 27
Cunliffe, J. Manchester, Oct. 27
Calverley, R. Kegworth, Oct. 31
Clegg, J. C. Manchester, Nov. 3
Cross, W. Birmingham, Nov. 7
Duckworth, E. Manchester, Oct. 31
Donovan, D. V. Tortola, Nov. 7
Dodson, P. Bedminster, Nov. 10
Firth, J. and Co. Dewsbury, Oct. 17
Furnival, S. Liverpool, Oct. 24
Foster, W. Liverpool, Oct. 31
Flower, T. Castle-st. Nov. 15
Grieve, P. Essex-st. Oct. 20
Gill, H. R. Park-pl. Oct. 27
George, J. North Audley-st. Nov. 3
Howard, R. Stockport, Oct. 20
Hadingham, M. King st. Oct. 27
Hatfield, R. Dewsbury, Nov. 3
Holloway, W. Worcestershire, Nov. 3
Hilbers, H. G. St. Mary-axe, Nov. 7
Hall, B. V. Gosport, Oct. 10
Hodges, W. Kew, Oct. 10
Jenden, C. Worthing, Oct. 20
Kennell, J. P. Church-st. Oct. 17
Legeyt, J. Logwardine, Oct. 17
Latcham, C. Bristol, Oct. 31
Merlton, D. Maiden-la. Oct. 24
Moody, M. Cheltenham, Oct. 31
Milbourne, S. Skerne, Nov. 3
Massar, A. Gwynne's-bu. Nov. 7
Nash, W. Bristol, Oct. 27
Nicholls, T. Birmingham, Nov. 14
Oakley, G. and Co. Old Bond-st. Oct. 17
Pocock, G. Leadenhall-st. Oct. 31
Proctor, J. and Co. Steyning-la. Oct. 31
Philipps, T. Haking, Nov. 7
Quint, J. North Woolborough, Oct. 20
Ranford, J. Bermondsey-st. Oct. 20
Rowbottom, J. Field House, Oct. 24
Robinson, J. jun. York, Oct. 24
Ravenshaw, T. Liverpool, Oct. 31
Ryder, J. Robert-st. Oct 31
Spencer, T. Manchester, Oct. 20
Shaw, W. and G. Lepton, Oct. 24
Salisbury, J. & S. Liverpool, Nov. 7
Springet, J. Maidstone, Nov. 7
Sargent, G. Hastings, Nov. 14
Thorogood, C. Strand, Nov. 3
Thomas, R. Northumberland-co. Nov. 10
Turner, J. Bury-mill, Nov. 14
Verdenholm, G. V. White-ya. Nov. 14.
West, J. Abbey-green, Oct. 24
West, T. Manchester, Oct. 31
Whitfield, J. Old-st. Oct. 31
Wooddeson, T. W. Dover-st. Nov. 7
Wilson, J. S. Devereux-co. Nov. 7
Willatts, T. Great Queen-st. Nov. 10
Walker, J. Upper Russell-st. Nov. 14.

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP,

FROM SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, TO SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1818.

AMALRIC, A. and Fothergill, W. Manchester, dry-salters.
Anderson, J. and J. St. Thomas's-st. Borough, cooks.
Ashton, J. and Gill, T. patent-hydrometer-makers.
Allen, W. sen. and Allen, W. jun. Bewdley, Worcestershire, tailors.
Atkinson, T. W. and J. Billingsgate, fish-factors.
Butti, L. Barnaschina, C. and Cattaneo, E. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, barometer-makers.
Byron, H. and Henry, W. Scarborough, York, mast-makers.
Bishop, J. and Coulson, W. Chiswell-st. Finsbury-sq. basket-makers.
Bennett, D. and Williamson, J. Blackman-st. Borough, upholsterers.
Barrow, F. C. and Cobb, W. London.
Bankier, J. and Scotland, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, pawnbrokers.
Brooks, D. and Sudlow, W. Manchester, corn-dealers.
Bates, J. and Medlicott, R. Bridgnorth, Shropshire, mercers.
Brierley, J. and Mitchell, J. Halifax, cotton-spinners.
Binning, C. and Drew, J. Wells, Somersetshire, linen-drapers.
Braithwaite, W. and Richardson, J. Stockton, Durham, wharfingers.
Butler, J. T. and Thomas, J. Elder st. White-lion-st. Norton-falgate, lead-pipe-manufacturers.
Brooke, J. N. and Garmston, T. Harcourt, Worcestershire, paper-manufacturers.
Birks, W. of Chamer's Old Hall, Staffordshire, farmers, and Smallwood, T. and Spearman, R. of Drayton-in-Hales, Shropshire, bankers.
Baker, J. and Barton, J. G. Brook st. Ipswich, glass and earthenware dealers.
Bealey, R. and Bealey, J. Amsworth, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers.
Bissmyer, C. J. and Jones, C. Plough-co. Fetter-la. paper-gilders.
Boden, C. and Phillips, J. B. Nicholls-sq. Cripplegate, jewellers.
Bossano, J. Thames-st. sugar refiner, and Levett, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant.
Brown, J. and Taylor, E. Louth, Lincolnshire, drapers.
Charrington, J. R. and Spencer, J. Deptford, twine-spinners.
Carr, J. and Buck, A. Loughborough, lace-manufacturers.
Crook, J. and Armstrong, W. Skinner-st. Snow-hill, auctioneers.
Cuming, R. and Cuming, T. Plymouth, dealers in fruit.
Collins, J. and Hewson, J. Gosport, attornies.
Clapcott, W. Castleman, W. and Adams, G. Christchurch and Wimborne, bankers.
Cave, S. and Huntington, S. Cheltenham, jewellers.
Dalton, M. Dalton, M. Preston, R. and Barge, J. Manchester, manufacturers.
Debaufre, J. and Clark, W. Cow-la. lamp-manufacturers.
Dacre, L. Beauclerk, A. and Colman, S. Merton, Surrey, flax-manufacturers.
Dickenson, J. and Bloxam, E. Aldersgate-st. weavers.
Dempsey, W. and Phillips, T. Little Moorfields builders.
Elkins, N. and Ingram, J. Ellis-st. Chelsea, plumbers.
Evill, J. and Evill, W. Bath, bankers.
Eckley, J. and Boeler, J. Bristol, linen merchants.
Eastwood, A. and Sheardown, T. Kingston-upon-Hull, linen and woollen drapers.
Fletcher, T. and Pickering, T. Wapping-wall, mast-makers.
Fry, W. B. and Sparkes, J. Southampton-st. Strand, linen-drapers.
Fidlin, J. and Hitchor, R. Manchester, calico-manufacturers.
Friend, J. and Middleton, N. Dover, merchants.
Franzen, H. and Cross, C. Chancery-la. estate-agents.
Grant, L. and Forsyth, J. Inverness, booksellers.
Grundy, E. and Horrok, S. Radcliffe, Lancashire, calico-printers.
Grey, C. J. and Philips, P. High Holborn, silversmiths.
Greg, S. Hodgson, J. Greg, R. H. and Daniel, G. Manchester, merchants.
Greg, S. and Hodgson, J. Caton, Lancashire, cotton-spinners.
Grime, E. Naylor, A. and Rice, T. Salford, Lancashire, machine-makers.
Grimley, T. and Brooks, A. Leicester, milliners.
Greated, J. and Field, W. Snow-hill, auctioneers.

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Hamer, R. and Hamer, J. Preston, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers.
Heydon, J. and Dring, T. St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire, maltsters.
Heskins, F. and Tabrum, J. C. Horsley, Gloucester, brush-makers.
Hudson, W. and J. Birmingham, brass-founders.
Hutchinson, J. Gaskell, W. and Martin, J.
Harrison, T. and Handley, J. Liverpool, common-carriers.
Holt, G. Beever, J. jun. of Redvales, Lancashire, and Beever, J. H. of Manchester, woollen-manufacturers.
Hindle, J. and Bradshaw, J. Manchester, flock-manufacturers.
Howe, J. and Scott, G. R. Finsbury Repository, White-st. Little Moorfields.
Jones, M. and Smith, A. Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, milliners.
Jackson, R. and Lucas, W. Liverpool, merchants.
Leader, W. and Avern, W. Birmingham, brass-founders.
Ludlow, E. and M. and King, E. Bristol, schoolmistresses.
Langford, J. and Burt, T. Poole, merchants.
Larcom, W. and Attervoll, H. Southampton, linen-drapers.
Lupton, W. and Luccock, J. Leeds, Yorkshire.
Leatherbarrow, E. and Leatherbarrow, W. Manchester, tin-plate-workers.
Lockyer, T. and Birks, J. Manchester, joiners.
Lodge, S. and Harrison, E. Ripon, Yorkshire, booksellers.
Muggeridge, N. and Tucker, R.
Moore, W. and Selby, W. Liverpool, merchants.
Maxwell, E. and Hyslop, W. Ashborne, tea-dealers.
Manning, W. and J. Helford, Warwickshire, practisers of aroscopy.
Mason, E. Helme, R. and Mason, T. Stroud, Gloucestershire, clothiers.
Morris, J. C. Mitton Farm, Worcestershire, and Price, J. Ryde, farmers.
Nuttall, J. Dixon, F. and Fisher, H. Liverpool, printers.
Norton, J. T. and Hinckley, W. Birmingham, bronze-makers.
Nobbs, R. and Bullard, R Norwich. coal-merchants.
Nickerson, T. Morgan, T. and Prince, R. Liverpool, linen-drapers.
Platt, J. Lamb, W. and Shaw, J. Westleigh, Lancashire, coal-merchants.
Parkinson, R Parkinson, W. B. and Parkinson, H. Lancaster, linen-drapers.
Petty, S. Petty, S. jun. and Hewitt, M. Holbeck, Yorkshire, earthenware-manufacturers.
Parkinson, T. and Stallard, J. P. Leicester, surgeons.
Phillips, S. H. and Canton, W. Haverfordwest, salt-merchants.
Roberts, J. and Anthony, J. Bristol, booksellers.
Richardson, D. O. Richardson, J. and Pass, W. Manchester.
Rowlands, G. and Hitchins, S. New Bond-st. milliners.
Reeve, R. sen. and Reeve, J. Drury-lane, looking-glass-manufacturers.
Roberts, W. Foster, T. and Reynolds, R. Evesham, Worcestershire, makers of oil cakes.
Russell, T. and Symonds, C. Watling-st. calico-printers.
Rusk, W. and Inskip, W. Mount-street, Westminster-road, pawnbrokers.
Scott, W. and Deake, C. Bristol, ship-chandlers.
Solomon, J. and Fry, T. Little Eastcheap, wholesale sugar-dealers.
Shaw, P. and Taylor, M. A. Longsight, Lancashire, ladies' boarding-school-governesses.
Swainson, N. and Bridge, E. Liverpool, soap-boilers.
Schofield, B. Greenwood, J. and White, J. Sheffield, collectors of debts.
Simmons, J. and Slate, J. Poplar, riggers.
Symmons, W. H. and Rankin, R. Burton-crescent, surgeons.
Scott, R. and Martindale, R. Carlisle, woollen-drapers.
Stinson, T. and Stinson, J. Whitwick, Leicestershire, tallow-chandlers.
Smallwood, T. Hales Hall, Stafford, and Spearman, R. Drayton-in-Hales, Shropshire, bankers.
Smithson, H. S. Smithson, W. Smithson, J. Preston, T. and Charnock, T. Wakefield and Dewsbury, Yorkshire, farmers.
Stalker, D. Welch, A. D. and Milburn, W. Leadenhall-st. slopsellers.
Solly, H. and Gogan, D. Great Winchester-st. wine-merchants.
Spering, W. and Barton, J. Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire, linen-drapers.
Tozer, A. sen. Were, S. Tozer, A. jun. and Tozer, J. Bristol, porter-brewers.
Thelwall, W. and Horrock, G. Handford, Cheshire, bleachers.
Taylor, R. and Plummer, G. Andover, Southampton, haberdashers.
Taylor, J. Stobart, W. Gwins, J. and Darnell, R. W. Monkwearmouth-shore, Durham, brewers.
Tomkins, T. and Ford, M. F. Cherry-tree co. Aldersgate st. florists.
Taylor, W. and Taylor, T. Brompton-terrace, booksellers,
Turnbull, M. and Robertson, W. Hawick, hosiers.
Vigers, W. R. and Mackenzie, C. London.
Woods, F. and Scaranke, T. Vineyard-walk, Clerkenwell, coach-makers.
Woodcock, W. Orton, S. and Rawles, E. Drury-la. curriers.
Wright, D. of Ovenden, Wright, J. of Worley, Garford, J. and Garford, S. Ovenden, Yorkshire, cotton-spinners.
Webster, W. Broadbent, W. and Gaskell, R. Norton, Derbyshire, scythe-manufacturers.
Whitfield, S. Whitfield, T. and Sheath, T. St. Paul's-sq. Birmingham, braziers.
Williams, P. and Jones, W. W. Wednesbury Oak, Staffordshire, coal and iron masters.
Young, S. and Pain, J. Marylebone-st. tea-dealers.
Warne, M. and Weigall, T. Conduit-st. Hanover-sq. hotel-keepers.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, &c.

(*Continued from page 275.*)

THOMAS MACHELL, of Great Ryder-street, St. James, Westminster, Surgeon; for his improved method of applying for medicinal purposes the agency of atmospheric air, liquid or gaseous substances, to the external surface, and to some of the internal cavities and passages of the human body, and for the more convenient and useful mode of employing oil and spirits on similar principles in lamps and other luminous apparatus. Dated August 24, 1818.

JOHN BENNET, of Manchester, Lancashire, Shopkeeper; for certain improvements in filtering vessels, and in the filtering medium thereof. Dated August 31, 1818.

JOSEPH BOWYER, of Kidderminster, Worcester, Carpet-manufacturer; for an improvement in the machinery for making Brussels and cut pile, commonly called Wilton carpeting, figured rugs, and imperial rugs. Dated August 31, 1818.

RICHARD GREEN, of Lisle-street, Leicester-square, Middlesex, Sadlers'-ironmonger; for an improvement upon the spring billet for harness, and the application thereof to bridles, heads, and reins, bits, sword-belts, gun-springs, and other purposes. Dated August 31, 1818.

WILLIAM SALISBURY, of Brompton, Middlesex, Botanist; for a machine or implement for the purpose of preparing hemp, flax, and other vegetable fibrous substances, partly communicated to him by a foreigner in the service of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and partly of his own invention. Dated August 31, 1818.

FREDERICK DIZE, of Crabtree, Fulham, Middlesex; for an improvement on musical wind instruments of a certain description. Dated August 31, 1818.

HENRY STUBBS, of St. James's street, Westminster, Blind-manufacturer; for a moveable heel for boots, shoes, or other purposes. Dated September 7, 1818.

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1818	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obser.
Sep. 26	29.47	56	SW	Rain
27	29.48	58	S	Fair
28	29.59	65	E	Ditto
29	29.56	64	NE	Ditto
30	29.34	59	E	Ditto
Oct. 1	29.35	60	E	Ditto
2	29.55	61	S	Rain
3	29.45	60	SW	Ditto
4	29.45	58	SW	Ditto
5	29.33	55	SW	Fair
6	29.23	48	W	Ditto
7	29.45	43	SW	Ditto
8	29.70	46	W	Ditto
9	29.78	48	SW	Ditto
10	29.57	58	SW	Ditto
11	29.55	54	SW	Ditto

1818	Barom	Ther	Wind	Obser.
Sept. 12	29.65	52	SW	Fair
13	29.71	51	SW	Ditto
14	29.83	57	SW	Ditto
15	29.88	53	S	Ditto
16	29 92	60	SW	Ditto
17	30.00	61	NE	Ditto
18	29.87	56	S	Ditto
19	29.92	55	NE	Ditto
20	29.91	56	SE	Ditto
21	29 91	52	E	Ditto
22	29 90	52	E	Ditto
23	29.88	52	E	Ditto
24	29.99	48	E	Ditto
25	29.99	49	E	Ditto
26	29.99	48	E	Ditto

LONDON MARKETS,

FROM SEPTEMBER 25, TO OCTOBER 23, 1818.

SEPTEMBER 25.

COTTON.—The extensive sale by the East India Company, consisting of nearly 35,000 bags, took place on Friday, continued by adjournment till Monday, when it finished, about 21,000 bags out of the 35,000 were sold; the prices on Monday went a shade lower than on the Friday; the export houses and speculators were the chief purchasers of the Bengals, and as they preferred the lower descriptions, the ordinary qualities have gone off at a small decline; about ½ per lb. lower than the sale of 26th June; the better qualities at the decline of ¼ to 1d. per lb. The Surat Cottons being of a desirable quality, were nearly all taken by the trade. The demand for Cotton since has been entirely suspended, except in one instance, 2000 bags of Bengals, of sale 26th June (prompt this day), sold: the prices have not transpired; but, it is believed, they went ½d. to ¾d. lower than last Friday's East India sale.

SUGAR—The Sugar market continues heavy and declining. On Tuesday a public sale of St. Lucia Muscovades was brought forward; the whole went off without briskness at a decline of 2s. per cwt.; there has since been little business doing, and the few sales effected by private contract are not quite so low as the public sale; the latter are at the depression of about 1s. per cwt. The refined market has been rather heavy, and the prices have receded to 1s. a 2s. per cwt.; the quantity of goods coming forward is considerable—Molasses are heavy and declining. The sale of East India Sugars went rather low at the commencement, but towards the close both the request and the prices improved; no alteration can be stated in the currency: the request for Havannah and Brazil has rather given way. This forenoon a public sale of Havannah descriptions was brought forward: good strong white taken in at 72s.; ordinary at 65s.

COFFEE.—The Coffee market continues heavy: the sales of Wednesday and yesterday went off without briskness much about the previous currency. This forenoon a public sale was brought forward, it consisted of 208 casks British Plantation Coffee; the ordinary good and fine ordinary went off heavily at 2s. per cwt. lower; the fine fully supported the late prices.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS.—There are very considerable purchases of Rum this week; the sales are not only to the exporters, but also rather extensive purchases have been made for the outports, where the stock of Rum is reported to be very deficient; the prices are little varied. Brandy and Geneva continue heavy.

OIL.—The prices of Whale Oil have declined, and the market is rather heavy at the depression.

TALLOW.—The prices of Tallow are not only fully supported, but there is every probability of a further advance; the last price of Yellow Candle here was 92s. but the rise of the Town market will no doubt have a great effect.—Town Tallow is to-day quoted 98s. 6d. which is 6s. higher than last week.

OCTOBER 6.

COTTON.—The India descriptions of Cotton continue exceedingly heavy; the holders evince an increasing eagerness to effect sales. The purchases of Cotton since

Tuesday last are about 600 bags—50 Pernambuco 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2d. 140 West India 18½d. to 21½d. and for export, at a trifling discount on the last East India sale, three hundred Bengals and forty Surats.

SUGAR.—The Sugar market is again exceedingly heavy this forenoon: to-day a depression of full 2s. per cwt. has been submitted to. Muscovades are 2s. lower to-day. The business done has been inconsiderable. The refined market last week was particularly heavy, and purchases could be made 1s. to 2s. lower, principally on account of the exports to Russia being closed for the season. There was little or no business done in Foreign Sugars last week.

COFFEE.—There are few buyers of Coffee for shipment this forenoon, but to an inconsiderable extent—good ordinary Jamaica 134s. fine ordinary at 136s. a parcel of St. Domingo is reported to have been sold at 142s. The market, however, may be quoted under that rate; notwithstanding the great decline that has taken place, the demand for Coffee is neither brisk nor extensive.

OIL.—The demand for Whale Oil has been regular and steady; the prices are gradually improving. Sperm is considerably higher. Linseed may be quoted at a small decline. In other descriptions there is little variation. Whale fins have become an article of great speculation; the purchases here and at Hull are very extensive.

NAVAL STORES.—There is no alteration in Rough Turpentine; the business lately effected has been inconsiderable. Spirits are also in limited request.—Tar has been in demand, and very considerable purchases have been made, particularly in Stockholm Tar, at 21s. 6d. the holders are now asking higher prices. In Pitch or Rosin there is little variation.

HEMP, FLAX, and TALLOW.—The demand for Tallow has been limited; the prices are again giving way; the market may be stated exceedingly heavy; for Yellow Candle, to be delivered during the season, 88s. The letters from St. Petersburgh yesterday state, extensive purchases of Tallow had been made, in consequence of the advance and the brisk demand in England; very considerable arrivals may in consequence be expected. The Exchange is quoted considerably higher;—about 12½. The demand for Hemp has been steady; the prices are little varied. Flax in limited request.

TIMBER.—By public sale—400 loads Yellow Pine Timber, 84s. to 90s. per load.

INDIGO.—The sale at the India House commenced this morning; the prices of Indigo are in consequence nominal.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS.—The demand for Rum has subsided, and, in consequence of the heavy market, the holders evince a greater disposition to effect sales; purchases can in consequence be made on lower terms. The purchases of Brandy are suspended until the event of the public sale on Thursday is ascertained. Geneva is without the slightest variation.

IRISH PROVISIONS.—There is little doing in Beef: India and Mess Pork continue in steady demand.—The prices of Bacon are nominal, on account of the dull market. Butters decline rapidly; the holders anticipate that from the change of the weather, the supplies will be extensive though late.

FRUIT.—By public sale this forenoon—1016 boxes New Bloom Raisins, 5*l.* 15s. to 5*l.* 17s. 1486 boxes Muscatel Raisins, passed;—1498 boxes Muscatel Raisins, on bunches, a few 8*l.* 8s. remainder passed.

TOBACCO.—The Tobacco market is exceedingly heavy, and purchases may be made on rather lower terms. It appears, that the high prices in London have attracted a great proportion of the supply from the United States; the arrivals last month are 3380 hhds. Virginia, and 580 hhds. Maryland Tobacco. The stock is in consequence 8084 hhds. Virginia, and 1064 hhds. Marylands; and further arrivals are daily expected.

OCTOBER 13.

COTTON.—The demand for Cotton has been nearly suspended, chiefly on account of the reported extensive sale by the East India Company 16th inst.; we however believe that the quantity will be limited to —6000 bales Surats, 1000 bales Bengals, 200 bales Madras, 15 bales Bourbon. The purchases of Cotton since our last report are—100 Pernams 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d.; 30 superior Maranhams 2s. 0½d.: 40 Surats 11½d. to 15½d.; and 200 Bengals 8½d. to 9½d.; the whole were for exportation.

The total imports into Great Britain this year, compared with those of last year during the same months, are as follows:—

	1st Jan. to 30th Sept. 1818.	1st Jan. to 30th Sept. 1817.
From the United States	187,000..	174,500
Brazils and Portugal....	126,500..	60,500
East Indies	169,500..	75,500
West Indies, &c.	34,000..	36,500
	517,000	347,000

making an increase this year of 170,000 bags.

SUGAR.—The depression of the prices of Sugar on Tuesday last had the effect of materially improving the demand; there was a great increase in the number of purchasers last week, and though the sales were not extensive, yet the request was steady.

The refined market was heavy last week; the demand for export, owing to the advanced season of the year, has given way

considerably; the purchases of the refined were in consequence at prices a shade lower. Molasses were in good request.

The demand for Foreign Sugars has been inconsiderable for some time past; the only purchases reported last week were yellow Havannahs at 33s.; and a considerable parcel of whites at 70s.

COFFEE.—The Coffee market advanced 2s. to 3s. last week. Only one public sale was brought forward; the whole went off briskly at the improvement we have mentioned: after the sale the request by private contract appeared considerable, and the request since has continued to increase.

The public sale this forenoon consisted of 196 casks 5 bags British Plantation Coffee; the Jamaica descriptions have gone off at a further advance of 2s. to 3s. per cwt.; the Dominica at a depression of 3s. to 4s.—ordinary Jamaica realized 135s. 6d.; good ordinary 137s. 6d. and 138s.; fine ordinary 110s.: the Dominica went out of all proportion; middling to good middling Dominica, which previously to the sale had been valued at 150s. to 152s. sold at 147s. and 147s. 6d. in extensive parcels. We quote Dominica Coffee 3s. to 4s. per cwt. lower; Jamaica descriptions at the advance of 2s. to 3s. per cwt. and a very fluctuating market.

TOBACCO.—Tobacco is heavy, and purchases may be made ½d. to 1d. per lb. lower. The stock has considerably increased.

IRISH PROVISIONS, &c.—The prices of Beef and Pork are little varied; the shipping demand appears already to be partially felt. Towards the close of last week there was a great revival in the demand for Butters: several extensive speculators appeared at market, and purchased largely; one of the reasons assigned for the buying was, the weather having some appearance of frost; the prices are considerably higher since our last, but the trade have not purchased freely; the latter are of opinion, that the present rise will be only temporary.

PROVISIONS.—By public sale, 2600 firkins Embden Butter, 105s. to 109s.; 430 firkins Holstein, a few lots 100s. to 104s.; remainder withdrawn. 154 bales Bacon, middles 74s. 6d. to 75s.; singed Waterford 65s. to 74s. 6d.

CORN.—*Vide* weekly statement, p. 374.

HOPS.—*Vide* ditto.

The following are the duties for the last ten years:—

	Old Duty. £.	s.	d.	New Duty. £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s	d.
1807	100,671	15	3	73,996	1	8	174,007	16	10
1808	251,069	15	7	186,607	11	8	437,697	7	3
1809	63,952	18	2½	47,869	11	0½	111,992	9	3
1810	73,514	6	10	54,336	14	0	127,851	0	10
1811	157,085	19	9½	116,107	0	4½	273,192	19	7
1812	50,561	19	3	98,589	5	7	53,151	4	10
1813	131,488	9	3	97,188	13	11	228,665	3	2
1814	140,298	6	9	103,694	6	2	243,986	12	4
1815	123,878	16	5	91,562	12	1	215,441	8	4
1816	46,302	15	9	34,223	16	1	80,526	11	10
1817	66,042	0	0	49,164	0	0	115,090	0	0

The Duty this year early in August was estimated at 80 or 90,000*l.*; it is now believed to exceed 170,000*l.*, which with the new duty would bring the amount to nearly 300,000*l.* The estimated duty of Foreign Hops last year was 30 to 35,000*l.*

FRUIT.—The public sale of Fruit on Tuesday last was chiefly taken in, on account of the low offers made; the whole, we believe, since have been taken by the trade. The declared resold price we believe is—Bunch Muscatels 8*l.* 8*s.*; common 6*l.* 15*s.*; Blooms 6*l.*; Jordan Almonds 15*l.*

By public sale this forenoon—99 pipes Currants, in Trieste package, being the entire parcel just landed, 5*l.* 7*s.* to 5*l.* 8*s.*; 40 barrels Carabourna Raisins 70*s.*—200 drums ditto, 60*s.* to 61*s.*—150 half 135 quarter chests Turkey Figs, withdrawn—260 drums ditto, 40*s.* to 42*s.*—31 barrels 5 half barrels Prunes, withdrawn.—12 chests 42 half 105 quarter 35 half-quarter chests French Plums, out.

HEMP, FLAX, and TALLOW.—Tallow continues subject to great fluctuations; the market is heavy.—In Flax or Hemp there is little variation.

SPICES.—The request for Spices is very limited; the market is expected to be heavy, until the sale by the East India Company takes place.

INDIGO.—The sale at the India House, which commenced on Tuesday last, finished yesterday, it consisted of 5123 chests; the fine, good, and good middling qualities sold from 4*d.* to 6*d.* per lb. under the last sale prices; the ordinary descriptions at the depression of 8*d.* to 1*s.* per lb.; nearly the whole quantity brought forward was disposed of. There were about 300 chests of Madras, which sold from 9*d.* to 1*s.* under last sale:—Fine 7*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 10*d.*; Good 6*s.* 9*d.* to 7*s.* 3*d.*; Inferior 5*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.* 0*d.* The demand for Indigo appears improving; since the sale, it is reported about 300 chests have been sold at a premium of 3*d.* per lb. on the prices paid at the India House.

OILS, FISHERY, &c.—The demand for Whale Oil is steady; the prices are rather higher.—Rape continues to give way; the holders of Galipoli Oil are asking higher rates, on account of the reported advance in the Mediterranean Ports.

Whalebone continued an article of great speculation last week; we believe 1:5*l.* has been paid, and higher rates asked, but the briskness has in some measure subsided.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS.—The Rum market continues exceedingly heavy; the purchases are so inconsiderable, that the prices may in a great measure be considered nominal.—The public sale of Brandy last week consisted of an inferior description, not genuine Cogniac; only about 25 puncheons were sold, averaging 6*s.* 6*d.*; purchases of Brandy could be made on lower terms. In Geneva there is no alteration.

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OCTOBER 20.

COTTON.—The sale at the India House took place last Friday; 7000 bags were offered, of which only about 1200 were disposed of; the remainner was withdrawn at higher prices than had generally been looked for; 500 bags of Surats, which had been bought in, were taken on Saturday by the trade at 12½d. to 13¼d., being an advance of ¼d. to ½d. per lb. The following are the particulars of the sale at the India House.—

9 bales Toomel, superior....9 sold at 15d. to 16d. per lb.
1714 ditto, middling to bright and clean.... 226 sold at 13d. to 14d.
947 ditto, ordinary....69 sold at 12½d. to 12¾d.
1528 bales Surats, ordinary to fair.... bought in at 11d. to 12d.
1314 ditto, very ordinary....49 sold at 10⅞d.
118 ditto, very bad... 52 sold at 9½d. to 9¾d.
435 bales damaged....435 sold at 1d. to 12½d.
894 ditto Bengal, ordinary....210 sold at 8¼d. to 8½d.
41 ditto, very bad....41 sold at 7½d. to 7¼d.
18 bales damaged....18 sold at 5½d. to 8¼d.
193 ditto Madras....123 sold at 12d. and 12½d.
15 ditto Bourbon....bought in at 2s.
Subject to a duty of about 1d. per lb. if taken for home use.

Generally the Cotton Market may be stated exceedingly heavy, though there is some appearance of a revival in the export demand; the purchases by private contract since our last report are—150 Pernams, 2s. 1d.; 130 Maranhams and Bahias, 23d.; 80 Boweds, 20½d. to 21¼d.; and 250 Bengals, in the house, 8¼d. to 9d.

SUGAR.—The heaviness of the Sugar market has continued for such a series of weeks, that the holders have become more earnest in effecting sales; the prices of Muscovades again declined 1s. per cwt. towards the close of last week, and the market was heavy at the depression; good Jamaicas were sold at 76s. 6d. and 77s.; browns at 75s.; low brown Demeraras, but dry, 78s. 6d.

A public sale of Barbadoes Sugar was brought forward, and, as the finer qualities are rather in request, the whole went off rather freely, supporting fully the prices of last week—good white 92s.; middling 89s. and 90s.; the inferior qualities 81s. to 88s.

COFFEE.—The Coffee market continues to fluctuate, but generally the prices may be stated declining. The public sales last week went off at the reduction of 2s. to 3s. per cwt.; 284 bags Havannah, fair quality, 138s. to 140s.; 1056 casks and bags ordinary 6t. Domingo at 139s. 6d. to 141s. 6d.

The public sale this forenoon consisted of 163 casks; the fine ordinary, middling, and good middling Coffee went off at a further depression of 2s. to 3s. per cwt.; fine ordinary sold extensively at 136s. to 136s. 6d.; middling at 140s. to 141s. 6d.; and some parcels, nearly good middling, at 142s. 6d.: the sale went off with some briskness. the ordinary qualities fully supported the late market prices.

RICE.—The public sale of Rice at the India House consisted of 16,000 bags, of which about 6000 were withdrawn; the remainder went off at a depression of 3s. to 4s. per cwt.—Java, ordinary, 21s. to 22s.; Bengal, good ordinary and fine white, 21s. 6d. to 27s.; Patna, good and fine, 30s. to 35s. 6d. The demand since has been limited, and generally the market for Rice may be stated heavy.

IRISH PROVISIONS, &c.—The prices of Butter are considerably lower, and the market very heavy.—Beef and Pork remain steady.

INDIGO.—The prices of Indigo are little varied since the sale at the India House: several parcels have been sold at a premium of 3d., and a few at 6d. per lb.; the market is however without briskness.

OILS.—The demand for Whale Oil was considerable last week; the request has since rather given way, and purchases could be made a shade lower.—Southern Oil is 1*l.* per per tun lower, and rather heavy at the decline—Galipoli has also given way.—In other descriptions there is little variation.

FRUIT.—There are several arrivals of new Spanish Fruit, which have been disposed of. The importations this year are much earlier than usual; the quality of the fruit uncommonly fine: the prices are considerably lower than the rates at which the first cargoes sold last year.

TOBACCO.—The market continues in a very depressed state: parcels are offered on lower terms, without facilitating sales to any extent. No export orders yet appear; the prices in London being still high in proportion to the markets of the Continent.

NAVAL STORES.—There have been few sales of rough Turpentine for some time past; purchases could however be made on lower terms.—Spirits are heavy.—Tar has been in good demand.—Pitch and Rosin remain heavy.

HEMP, FLAX, and TALLOW.—The prices of Tallow have given way 2s. to 3s. per cwt., and the market is heavy at the decline; for arrival during the whole season the last price realized is 86s.—Hemp has also been purchased on lower terms, and the market may be stated heavy.—Flax is little varied.—The letters yesterday from St. Petersburgh state the Exchange a little under 12d.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS.—There is little or no business doing in Rum.—Brandy is heavy and declining; the prices are nearly nominal.—Geneva is without variation.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS. [Oct.

FROM THE 21ST OF SEPTEMBER, TO THE 26TH OF OCTOBER, 1818, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

	Sept. 21 to 28.		Sept. 28 to Oct. 5		Oct. 5 to 12.		Oct. 12 to 19.		Oct. 19 to 26.	
	1	1½	1	1½	1	0½	1	0½	1	0½
BREAD, per quartern										
Flour, Fine, per sack	70 0 a 75 0		70 0 a 75 0		65 0 a 70 0		65 0 a 70 0		65 0 a 70 0	
——, Seconds	65 0 a 70 0		65 0 a 70 0		60 0 a 65 0		60 0 a 65 0		60 0 a 65 0	
——, Scotch	60 0 a 70 0		60 0 a 70 0		55 0 a 63 0		55 0 a 65 0		55 0 a 68 0	
Malt	65 0 a 80 0		65 0 a 80 0		65 0 a 80 0		65 0 a 80 0		65 0 a 80 0	
Pollard	90 0 a 98 0		90 0 a 80 0		51 0 a 54 0		20 0 a 98 0		90 0 a 98 0	
Bran	18 0 a 20 0		15 0 a 17 0		12 0 a 15 0		12 0 a 15 0		12 0 a 15 0	
Mustard, Brown, per bushel	17 0 a 21 0		17 0 a 21 0		17 0 a 21 0		17 0 a 21 0		17 0 a 21 0	
——, White	16 0 a 20 0		16 0 a 20 0		16 0 a 20 0		14 0 a 21 0		14 0 a 18 0	
Tares	12 0 a 14 0		12 0 a 14 0		12 0 a 14 0		10 0 a 13 0		10 0 a 13 0	
Turnips, Round	18 0 a 22 0		18 0 a 22 0		16 0 a 18 0		18 0 a 22 0		18 0 a 22 0	
Hemp, per quarter	72 0 a 76 0		72 0 a 76 0		72 0 a 76 0		64 0 a 70 0		64 0 a 70 0	
Cinque Foil	40 0 a 63 0		40 0 a 63 0		40 0 a 63 0		40 0 a 63 0		40 0 a 63 0	
Clover, English, Red, per cwt.	56 0 a 115 0		56 0 a 115 0		56 0 a 115 0		56 0 a 115 0		56 0 a 115 0	
——, White	60 0 a 135 0		60 0 a 135 0		60 0 a 135 0		65 0 a 147 0		60 0 a 135 0	
Trefoil	12 0 a 50 0		12 0 a 50 0		12 0 a 50 0		12 0 a 50 0		12 0 a 50 0	
Rape Seed, per last	48 0 a 54 0		48 0 a 54 0		48 0 a 54 0		46 0 a 50 0		46 0 a 50 0	
Linseed Cakes, per 1000	20 0 a 0 0		18 0 a 18 18		18 0 a 0 0		18 0 a 0 0		17 0 a 0 0	
Onions, per bushel	8 0 a 10 0		7 0 a 9 0		6 0 a 8 0		7 0 a 8 0		7 0 a 8 0	
Potatoes, Kidneys, per ton	7 0 a 11 0		7 0 a 10 0		7 0 a 10 0		6 0 a 10 0		6 0 a 9 0	
——, Champions	4 0 a 5 0		3 6 a 5 0		4 0 a 5 0		3 0 a 4 6		3 0 a 4 0	
Beef	3 8 a 4 8		3 4 a 4 4		3 4 a 4 4		3 4 a 4 4		3 6 a 4 8	
Mutton	4 0 a 5 0		4 4 a 5 4		4 8 a 5 8		4 4 a 5 4		4 6 a 5 6	
Lamb	0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0	
Veal	4 0 a 6 0		4 8 a 6 8		5 0 a 7 0		5 4 a 6 4		5 4 a 7 4	
Pork	4 4 a 6 4		4 8 a 6 8		5 4 a 7 4		5 4 a 6 4		5 0 a 7 0	
Butter, Dublin, per cwt.	126 0 a 128 0		114 0 a 0 0		116 0 a 0 0		116 0 a 0 0		120 0 a 128 0	
——, Carlow	134 0 a 0 0		124 0 a 0 0		126 0 a 0 0		126 0 a 0 0		126 0 a 128 0	
——, Dutch	130 0 a 136 0		134 0 a 0 0		130 0 a 0 0		130 0 a 0 0		132 0 a 0 0	
——, York, per firkin	0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		70 0 a 0 0	
——, Cambridge	0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		70 0 a 0 0	
——, Dorset	0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		70 0 a 0 0	
Cheese, Cheshire, Old	100 0 a 105 0		105 0 a 0 0		105 0 a 0 0		105 0 a 0 0		98 0 a 100 0	
——, Ditto, New	88 0 a 92 0		90 0 a 0 0		90 0 a 0 0		90 0 a 0 0		90 0 a 92 0	
——, Gloucester, doubled	96 0 a 100 0		96 0 a 0 0		96 0 a 0 0		96 0 a 0 0		90 0 a 94 0	
——, Ditto, single	90 0 a 92 0		90 0 a 0 0		90 0 a 0 0		90 0 a 0 0		80 0 a 84 0	
——, Dutch	70 0 a 74 0		72 0 a 0 0		72 0 a 0 0		72 0 a 0 0		72 0 a 74 0	
Hams, Westphalia	0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0	
——, York	0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0	
Bacon, Wiltshire, per stone	0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		7 0 a 0 0	
——, Irish	6 6 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		6 0 a 0 0	
——, York, per cwt.	0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0	
Lard	118 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		0 0 a 0 0		112 0 a 0 0	
Tallow, per cwt.	4 18 0		4 17 0		5 0 0		4 19 0		4 19 0	
Candles, Store, per doz	14 0		14 0		14 6		14 6		14 6	
Ditto, Moulds	15 6		15 6		16 0		16 0		16 0	
Soap, Yellow, per cwt	112 0		112 0		112 0		112 0		112 0	
Ditto, Mottled	124 0		124 0		124 0		124 0		124 0	
Ditto, Curded	128 0		128 0		128 0		128 0		128 0	
Starch	4 12 a 4 15		4 12 a 4 14		4 12 a 4 15		4 12 a 4 15		4 12 a 4 16	
Coals, Newcastle	44 0 a 45 3		41 6 a 48 0		39 0 a 46 3		40 0 a 47 6		41 0 a 47 6	
Ditto, Sunderland	0 0 a 0 0		43 6 a 0 0		39 0 a 45 0		39 6 a 45 0		42 6 a 46 9	
Hops, in bags Kent	6 6 a 8 0		6 6 a 8 0		6 6 a 8 0		6 0 a 7 10		6 0 a 7 10	
Hops, in bags Sussex	6 0 a 7 7		6 0 a 7 0		6 0 a 7 7		5 15 a 7 0		5 15 a 7 0	
Hay (St. James's averaged)	7 12 0		7 10 0		7 14 0		7 9 0		6 7 6	
Clover (St. James's averaged)	0 0 0		0 0 0		0 0 0		8 10 0		8 10 0	
Straw (St. James's averaged)	2 15 0		2 15 0		2 17 0		3 3 0		3 0 6	
Hay (Smithfield averaged)	6 14 0		6 14 0		6 14 0		7 4 0		7 4 0	
Clover (Smithfield averaged)	7 14 0		7 14 0		7 15 0		7 14 0		7 14 6	
Straw (Smithfield averaged)	2 7 6		2 7 0		2 12 6		2 15 0		2 14 0	
Hay (Whitechapel averaged)	7 10 0		7 7 0		6 17 6		7 7 0		7 14 0	
Clover (Whitechapel averaged)	8 7 6		8 7 0		8 6 0		8 6 0		8 14 6	
Straw (Whitechapel averaged)	2 13 0		2 4 0		2 12 6		2 14 0		2 17 0	

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140 lbs. Avoirdupois, from the Returns received in the Week

	Ending Sept. 19		Ending Sept. 26.		Ending Oct. 3.		Ending Oct. 10		Ending Oct. 17.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
WHEAT	81	8	82	0	82	2	82	6	81	10
RYE	61	1	62	2	62	10	61	5	60	2
BARLEY	59	0	60	10	61	8	61	1	61	1
OATS	33	4	33	5	35	6	36	0	35	2
BEANS	75	5	76	6	75	10	75	10	76	4
PEAS	68	6	71	2	72	1	71	0	71	9
OATMEAL	37	1	37	1	38	3	37	6	37	4

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Importation is to be regulated in Great Britain, from the London Gazette of Saturday, Oct. 3, 1818, is, Wheat, 79s. 11d. | Rye, 56s. 1d. | Barley, 33s. 11d. | Oats, 33s. 1d. | Beans, 73s. 4d. | Peas, 66s. 6d. | Oatmeal, 35s. 8d. Rape Seed, 99s. 7d.

AGGREGATE PRICES of BRITISH CORN in SCOTLAND, by the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll, of 128 lbs. Scotch Troy, or 140 lbs. Avoirdupois, of the Four Weeks immediately preceding the 15th of Sept. 1818, from the London Gazette of Saturday, Sept. 26, is, Wheat, 68s. 11d. | Rye, 53s. 2d. | Barley, 45s. 11d. | Oats, 30s. 11d. | Beans, 51s. 4d. | Peas, 50s. 2d. | Oatmeal, 25s. 9d. | Beer or Big, 41s. 1d.

Published by Authority of Parliament, WILLIAM DOWDING, Receiver of Corn Returns.

AVERAGE PRICE OF BROWN OR MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

Exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain. Computed from the Returns made in the Week ending

Sept. 23, is 50s. 10¼d. per cwt. | Sept. 30, is 50s. 6¾d. per cwt. | Oct. 7. is 49s. 10¼d. per cwt. | Oct. 14 is 49s. 11d. per cwt. | Oct. 21, is 48s. 2d. per cwt.

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Price of Shares in Canals, Docks, Bridges, Roads, Water-Works, Fire and Life Insurance Companies, Institutions, Mines, &c. at the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds, No. 9, 'Change-alley, Cornhill, 21st October, 1818.

	Div. per Ann.	Per Share. £. s.
Ashton and Oldham Canal	5l.	61
Birmingham	40l.	1000
Chelmer and Blackwater	4l.	70
Coventry	44l.	970
Cromford	14l.	240
Croydon		5 10
Dudley	1l.	47
Ellesmere and Chesterfield	2l.	65
Gloucester and Berkeley		70
Grand Junction	8l.	225
Grand Surrey		55
Ditto Loan Notes	5l.	98 10
Grand Union		31
Grand Western		4 4
Grantham	6l.	110
Huddersfield		12 5
Kennet and Avon	17s. 6d.	22
Lancaster		24 10
Leeds and Liverpool	10l.	330
Leicester	19l.	275
Leicester and Northampton Union	4l.	86
Monkland	5l. 12s.	92 10
Monmouthshire	8l	140
Melton Mowbray	8l. 10s.	192
Nutbrook	6l. 2s.	105
Oakham		35
Oxford	31l.	630
Peak Forest		60
Regent's		40
Rochdale	1l.	48 10
Shrewsbury	5l.	115
Shropshire	8l.	140
Staffordshire and Worcestershire	36l.	625
Stratford on Avon		10
Thames and Medway		33
Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk	65l.	1530
Warwick and Birmingham	11l.	225
Warwick and Napton	10l.	215
Wilts and Berks		10 10
Worcester and Birmingham		30
Commercial Dock	3l.	64
East India	10l.	190
East Country		80
London	3l.	79
West India	10l.	196
Southwark Bridge		60
Ditto New		58 10
Waterloo		11
Ditto Annuities of 8l.		35
Ditto Annuities of 7l.		25
Vauxhall		30
Ditto Promissory Notes	5l.	98
Archway and Kentish-Town Road		12 10
Barking		33
Commercial	5l.	108
Ditto East India Branch	5l.	108
Great Dover Street	1l. 10s.	30 10
Highgate Archway		5
Severn and Wye		30
East London Water-Works	3l. 10s.	92
Grand Junction		48
Kent	2l.	42
Manchester and Salford		27
Portsmouth and Farlington		7
Ditto New	3l.	30
West Middlesex		50
South London		19
York Buildings		22 10
Albion Fire and Life-Insurance	2l. 10s.	46
Atlas	6s.	4 10
British	3l.	50
County		25
Eagle	2s.	2 5
Globe	6l.	127
Hope	2s. 9d.	3 10
Imperial	4l. 10s.	95
Royal Exchange	10l.	238
Rock	2s.	4 10
Union	1l. 4s.	28
London Fire	1l. 4s.	27
London Ship	1l.	22
Sun		
London Institution		48
Russel		13
Surrey		2 10
Auction Mart	1l. 5s.	22 10
British Copper Company		47 10
City Gas Light Company, 60l. paid	8l. per C.	86
Gas Light and Coke (Chart. Comp.)	4l.	76
Ditto New Shares, 50l. paid		23pr.
London Commercial Sale Rooms	2l.	27
Beeralstone Mine, 40l. paid		19
Great Hewas, 23l. 10s. paid		27

Rate of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

When 3 per cent. Stock is 77 and under 78.

A single life of 35 receives for 100l. stock	5	4	0	average-rate 100l. money	6	14	2
40	5	11	0		7	3	3
45	5	19	0		7	13	6
50	6	10	0		8	7	2
55	7	3	0		9	4	6
60	8	1	0		10	7	9
65	9	6	0		12	0	0
70	11	4	0		14	9	0
75 and upwards	14	4	0		18	6	5

All the intermediate ages will receive in proportion.

N.B. The annexed is a short scale of some of the rates, upon which Government are now granting Life-Annuities: they are payable half yearly at the Bank of England, *the same as the dividends*, and may be received by power of attorney. The Life-Annuity Act having been amended, they may henceforward be purchased when the 3*l.* per cent. Consols or Reduced Annuities are at or above 50.

Reduction National Debt and Government Life Annuity Office, Bank-street, Cornhill.

COURSE *of the* EXCHANGE, *from Sept.* 25, *to Oct.* 23, 1818, *both inclusive.*

Amsterdam, c. f.	37—6 a 11—9	Seville	36½ a 39½
Ditto at sight	37—6 a 11—2	Gibraltar	54
Rotterdam, c. f. 2 U	11—10 a 11—11	Leghorn	50½ a 51½
Antwerp, ex money	11—14 a 11—13	Genoa	46½ a 46½
Hamburgh 2 U	34—10 a 34—6	Venice Italian Liv.	25—50
Altona 2 U	34—11 a 34—7	Malta	50
Paris, 3 day's sight	24—70 a 24—60	Naples	43
Ditto, 2 Usance	24—90 a 24—80	Palermo per oz.	129d
Boardeaux, ditto	24—90 a 24—80	Lisbon	57½ a 59
Frankfort on the Main, ex money	144 a 143	Oporto	57½ a 59
Madrid, effective	39 a 40	Rio Janeiro	67
Cadiz, effective	39 a 40	Dublin	9½ a 9¼
Bilboa, effective	38½ a 39¼	Cork	9¼ a 9¼
Barcelona	38¼ a 39¼		

Agio on the Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.

PRICES *of* BULLION, *at per Ounce.*

Portugal Gold, in coin	4l. 1s. 6d. a 0l. 0s. 0d.	New Dollars	0l. 5s. 4½d a 0l. 0s. 0d.
Foreign Gold in Bars	4l. 1s. 6d. a 4l. 2s. 0d.	Silver in Bars, Standard	0l. 5s. 4½d. a 0s. 0d.
New Doubloons	3l. 19s. 6d. a 4l. 0s. 0d.	New Louis, each	

The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices.

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DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS FROM SEPTEMBER 25, 1818, TO OCTOBER 25, 1818, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

1818. Days.	Bank Stock.	3per Ct Reduc	3per Ct Consol	3½per Ct. Consols.	4per Ct Consol	5per Ct Navy.	Long Anns.	Irish 5per Ct	Imp. 3per Ct	Imp. Ann.	Omnium	India Stock.	So.Sea Stock.	OldSo. SeaAn	NwSo. SeaAn	4 per Cent Ind. Bon.	Ex. Bills. 2 per Day	Cons. for Acct.
Sept. 25	———	———	74⅜ ⅜	———	———	104¾ ⅞	———	———	74	———	4⅛ dis.	———	———	———	———	73s 75spr.	15s17spr.	74⅜ 75
26	———	———	75 74⅞	———	———	105 104⅞	———	———	———	———	3⅝ ⅜dis.	———	———	———	———	73s 75spr.	15s17spr.	75 ½
28	———	———	74⅞75⅛	———	———	105 ⅛	———	———	———	———	4 3⅝dis.	———	———	———	———	———	15s17spr.	74⅞ 75¼
29	Holiday																	
30	———	———	74⅞75⅜	———	———	105 ¼	———	———	74½	———	3⅞ ⅜dis.	225½	———	———	———	74s 75spr.	15s17spr.	75⅛ ⅜
Oct. 1	———	———	75½ ⅜	———	———	105¼ ⅜	———	———	———	———	3⅞ ⅜dis.	225½226½	84	———	———	75s 77spr.	15s17spr.	75⅛ ⅜
2	———	———	75¼ ⅜	———	———	105¼ ⅜	———	———	———	———	3⅞ dis.	———	———	———	———	80s 85spr.	17s20spr.	75¼ ⅜
3	———	———	75¼ ⅜	———	———	105½ ⅜	———	———	74¾	———	3¾ ⅛dis.	———	———	———	———	84s pr.	18s20spr.	75½ ⅜
5	———	———	75⅜ ⅜	———	———	105½ ⅜	———	———	———	———	3⅞ dis.	———	———	———	———	85s 86spr.	20s19spr.	75⅜ ⅜
6	———	———	75⅜ ½	———	———	105⅝ ⅜	———	———	74⅛	———	3⅞ ⅛dis.	226	83½	———	75¼	88s 92spr.	20s22spr.	75½ ⅜
7	———	———	75½76	———	———	105⅝ ⅜	———	———	74⅞	———	3⅞ ⅛dis.	———	———	———	———	90s 92spr.	22s20spr.	75½ 76⅛
8	———	———	76 75⅝	———	———	106 105¾	———	———	———	———	2⅞ 3⅛dis.	———	———	———	———	90s pr.	21s18spr.	76 75⅝
9	———	———	75 ⅝	———	———	105⅝ ⅜	———	———	74⅛	———	3⅛ ⅛dis.	———	———	———	———	87s 89spr.	20s17spr.	75 ⅛
10	———	———	75⅛ ¼	———	———	105½ ⅜	———	———	———	———		———	———	———	———	89s 88spr.	18s20spr.	75 ¼
12	———	———	75⅛ ¼	———	———	105⅝ ⅜	———	———	———	———	4 3⅞dis.	———	84	———	———	89s 88spr.	17s19spr.	75¼ ⅛
13	———	———	75⅛76	———	———	105¾106¼	———	———	———	———	3¾ ⅛dis.	227½	———	———	———	88s 90spr.	17s20spr.	75⅛ 76¼
14	———	———	76 75⅝	———	———	106 ¼	———	———	75¼	———	3⅞ ¼dis.	———	———	———	———	90s 88spr.	19s20spr.	76¼ 75⅞
15	———	———	75⅝ ⅜	———	———	106 105⅞	———	———	———	———	3½ ⅜dis. 229		———	———	———	90s pr.	20s19spr.	75⅝ ⅜
16	269½270½	———	75⅜76½	84⅛ ⅛	———	106 ⅜	———	———	74¾	———	3½ 2⅞dis.	228 229½	83¾	———	———	———	19s20spr.	75⅞ 76¼
17	———	———	76⅛ ⅜	85¼ ⅛	———	106¼ ⅜	———	———	———	———	2¾ ¼dis.	———	———	———	———	———	19s20spr.	76⅛ ⅜
19	271½	———	76⅜77¼	85½ ⅜	86½ ⅛	106½ 7⅛	———	———	———	———	2½ ½dis.	———	———	———	———	88s 89spr.	19s20spr.	76⅜ 77½
20	273 ½	———	77½ ½	85⅝ ⅛	———	107¼ 8⅛	———	———	———	———	0⅝ ⅜dis	232	———	———	———	89s 90spr.	19s21spr.	78 77¾
21	273 ½	76⅜ ½	77⅜ ½	85¼ ⅜	86½ ———	107½ ¼	———	———	———	———	1½ ⅜dis.	232	86⅛	76⅛	———	89s 90spr.	19s21spr.	77⅜ ⅝
22	———	76⅜ ⅜	76⅝ ⅜	86⅜ ⅝	96 95½	107¼ ⅜	———	105⅞	———	———	0⅝ ¼dis.	———	———	———	———	88s pr.	19s21spr.	78 77⅝
23	273½	76½ ⅜	77 ⅜	85⅞ ⅛	86 95½ ¼	107½ ⅜	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	88s 89pr.	19s21spr.	77⅛ ⅜
24	———	76½ ¼	77 ¼	86 ———	95½ ———	107⅜ ⅝	20⅛	———	———	———	———	232½	———	———	———	88 89s pr.	19s21spr.	77 ⅜

All Exchequer Bills dated prior to the Month of October 1817 have been advertised to be paid off, and the interest thereon has ceased.

N. B. *The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices*, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castaign, in the year 1738, and now published, *every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by*

JAMES WETENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 15, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London.

On application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

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THE

European Magazine

FOR NOVEMBER, 1818.

[Embellished with a Portrait of Her late Majesty, QUEEN CHARLOTTE-CAROLINE.]

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London:

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AT THE BIBLE, CROWN, AND CONSTITUTION,

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SEASON, 1818—19.

EAST INDIA SHIPS,

With their Managing Owners, Commanders, Principal Officers, Surgeons, Pursers, Time of coming afloat, &c.

Ships' Names.	Tonnage.	Consignments	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	To be afloat.	To sail to Gravesend.	To be in the Downs.
											1818.	1818.	1819.
Marquis Camden..	1200		Hen. M. Samson	Thos. Larkins	James Sexton	Tim. Curtis	John Penn		C.E. Newbury	E. Harrison			
Charles Grant	1200		Wm. Moffat	Hugh Scott	Wm. R. Best	Henry Lee	Geo. Denny	Joseph Coates	Rob. Strange	Mich. Connal			
Lowther Castle....	1200	Bomb. & China	John Wordsworth	Chas. Mortlock	J. A. Tween	R. W. Smith	J. Wilkinson	J F. Wordsworth	S. T. Bridger	N. G. Glass	12 Nov	22 Nov.	5 Jan.
Anglis	1200		Richards. Borradaile	Thos. Borradaile	Jos. Dudman		Wm. Allen	Cha. Pennington		Chas. Pillans			
Essex	1200		Henry Bonham	Richard Nisbet	Edw. Moul	Geo. Aug. Bond	Wm. P. Jones		Thos. Hog	Jos. Cragg			
Sanditart	1200		John Castairs	Rob. S. Dalrymple	J. Foulerton	W. Cruickshank			J. W. Wilson	Pat. Stewart			
William Pitt	820	St Hel. Bene. Chi.	Charles Graham	Charles Graham	Fitzw. Young	Jas. R. Palmer	Rob. Lindsay	Arth. C. Watling	T. Davidson	Geo. Adam			
Bombay.....	1200	St. Hel. Bomb.	John Forbes	Arch. Hamilton									
General Harris....	1200	& China	James Sims	George Welstead						W C. Drysdale			
Windsor.....	1300	Mad. & China	Messrs. F. & G. Clay	John R. Francklin	A. F. Proctor	John Levy	Mark Clayson	Felix Boltbee	Edw. Edwards	M N Francklin	12 Dec	27 Dec.	5 Feb.
General Kyd	1200		James Walker	Alexander Nairne	Eg. Maxwell	Jer. Watson	A Hde Cardonnel	——— Pearson	F. P. Alleyn	Jas. Cannan			
Waterloo.....	1523	Beng. & China	Company's Ship	Richard Alsager	Chas. Shea	Jas. B. Burnett	R. J Cuthbertson	Peter Pilcher	Hen. Clark	Geo. Homer			
Atlas.....	1200		Richards. Borradaile	Thos. Haviside	R. B. Everest	John Alder	Jos. Stanton	G M. Braithwaite	John Dill	Rob. Mayne			
Streatham.....	819		Stuart Donaldson	T. Mac Taggart	J. Lowther	Fred. Orlebar	Edward Hanson	Hen. Columbine	Rich. Gilpin				
Rose.....	955		Kennard Smith	G. Richardson	Thos. Sandys	J.O. MacTaggart	Rich. Palmer		W. Mac Adam	John Milroy	1819.	1819.	
Minerva.....	976	Mad. & Beng.	William Agnew	John Blanshard	Rich. Aplin	Walt. Meriton			F. Parsons	Thos. Yokes	25 Jan.	9 Feb.	17 Mar.
Carnatic.....	820		Company's Ship	Wm. Manning	J. D. Collis	Chr. Mac Koy	Phillmer Phipps	Geo. Dewdney	John Eccles	James Smith			
Thomas Grenville	886		Stewart Erskine	Alex. Lindsay	G. Williams	John Brown	Geo. T. Calveley	John Pratt	Rich. Shaw	John Benifold			
Cellie Castle	1500		James Sims	Chas. S. Timins	Chris. Biden	Chas. Cowles	Edward Adams	Folliot Barton	Rob. Elliot		23 Feb	11 Mar.	16 April
Bridgewater.....	1200	China	John Card	John Money	Rich. Rogers	Robert Card	Hector Rose	——— Newdick	——— Boys	John Tatham			
Herefordshire	1200		William Sims	Richard Rawes									
Warren Hastings	1200		Henry Bonham	W. Younghusband	J R Manderson	James Albert			Wals. Lorimer	Ellis Bostock			
Lord Castlereagh..	812		Milliken Craig	C. B. Gribble						Stod. Drysdale	25 Mar	10 April	16 May
Pr. Char. of Wales	978	Bengal	Henry Bonham	John Wood						Wm. Mattman			
Marq. Wellington	961												

10th November, 1818.

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LONDON, *Published for the European Magazine by J. Asperne, 32. Cornhill 1st Dec.r 1818*

Her late Most Excellent Majesty

Sophia Charlotte

Queen of Great Britain &c.

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Engraved by H. Meyer from an original Drawing.

THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LONDON REVIEW,

FOR NOVEMBER, 1818.

MEMOIR

OF

Her late Most Excellent Majesty,

Sophia Charlotte Caroline,

Queen of Great Britain.

[WITH A PORTRAIT, ENGRAVED BY H. MEYER, FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING.]

AN EMPIRE'S LOVE, AND FAME'S RECORDING PAGE,
MAY SHRINE THE GRACE OF YOUTH,—THE WORTH OF AGE,
WHOSE POWERFUL PRECEPT, AND EXAMPLE HIGH,
SHALL LIVE EMBALM'D IN ALBION'S MEMORY.——
BUT THE HEAD WHITEN'D WITH THAT EMPIRE'S CARE,
THE SUN-BRIGHT TRESSES OF THE YOUNG AND FAIR,
ARE MINGLED IN THE DUST!—OUR STATE, AND THRONE,
ALIKE WE YIELD, WHEN HEAVEN RECLAIMS ITS OWN!

C. L. Swift.

AGAIN the "earthquake voice" of Death has echoed through the Palaces of Britain, and the sound of a Nation's pleasures is again hushed in the desert silence of a Nation's mourning.—Scarcely have twelve brief months glided by, since our land was shrouded in night-like darkness, when the DAUGHTER of ENGLAND was consigned to her ancestral Tomb; and now, the portals of that regal Cemetery are again unclosed, to receive within its hallowed sanctuary the remains of ENGLAND'S QUEEN!—Yet, not then as now, were we anticipating the hour which was to release the Royal Sufferer from anguish and agony, by Death, and to hush the plaint of sorrow in the grave's repose.—*Then*, as it were, a shock, like Heaven's thunder-bolt, struck at once all the united hearts of a loyal People, and

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in a moment, one death-like shudder paralysed the majestic soul of Britain. *Now*, we have had the more protracted grief of watching the slow decay of health, and strength, and vigour, undermined by old age, and infirmity, and pain, those natural ills "that flesh is heir to!" and while each hour bore witness to some new violence of disease, and some new resignation of endurance,—every hope of ultimate recovery vanished from our minds,—until full of years, and honours—Her MAJESTY sank into the tomb.

We turn, however, from the melancholy contemplation of this distressful issue of the QUEEN's last illness, to a few previous retrospective observations, connected with her life and character.

Her late MAJESTY the Princess SOPHIA CHARLOTTE CAROLINE, of MECKLENBURGH-STRELITZ, the youngest daughter of CHARLES-LEWIS, brother to the third Duke of MECKLENBURGH-STRELITZ, by ALBERTINE-ELIZABETH, daughter of ERNEST-FREDERICK, Duke of SAXE-HILBOURGHAUSEN, was born on the 19th of May, 1744; and it is said, that our KING first formed the idea of demanding the hand of the Princess in marriage, in consequence of a letter which was generally supposed to have been addressed by her, about the year 1758, to the King of PRUSSIA, who had caused contributions to be levied on her father's territories. We subjoin the letter, which does infinite credit to the feelings that dictated it, and to the taste that was consulted in its composition,—leaving it, however, to our readers to judge whether it is not more like the production of a matured understanding, than of the mind of a female, at that time scarcely fourteen years of age. The cause of the appeal was this:—In the latter end of 1757, the King of PRUSSIA, assisted only by ENGLAND, was assailed by an host of enemies. The Courts of Versailles, Warsaw, Vienna, and St. Petersburgh, were leagued against him. The King of SWEDEN, FREDERICK's brother-in-law, thought this was a favourable opportunity to invade his dominions—and the Russians having obtained a footing in Pomerania, he raised an army, the command of which was given to Count HAMILTON, in order to co-operate with them; FREDERICK succeeded in driving both Swedes and Russians from his territories—but, as he had been informed, that the Duke of MECKLENBURGH was to have assisted the Swedes, with all the troops he could raise, in case they had been joined by the French or Russians, and that several magazines had been formed in his country for that purpose, the moment he had driven them into Stralsund, he sent a detachment of Prussian troops into the Duchy of Mecklenburgh, who not only seized the magazines, but raised contributions as if they had been in an enemy's country, the Duke himself having, upon their approach, retired to Lubeck. The Princess CHARLOTTE, afflicted by the distresses of her country, is stated to have written in these terms to the King of PRUSSIA:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

"I am at a loss whether I should congratulate, or condole with you on your late victory; since the same success which has covered you with laurels, has overspread the country of Mecklenburgh with desolation. I know, Sire, that it seems unbecoming my sex, in this age of vicious refinement, to feel for one's country, to lament the horrors of war, or wish for the return of peace. I know you may think it more properly my province to study the arts of pleasing, or to inspect subjects of

a more domestic nature; but, however unbecoming it may be in me, I cannot resist the desire of interceding for this unhappy people.

"It was but a very few years ago that this territory wore the most pleasing appearance. The country was cultivated, the peasant looked cheerful, and the towns abounded with riches and festivity! What an alteration, at present, from such a charming scene! I am not expert at description, nor can my fancy add any horrors to the picture; but sure even conquerors themselves would weep at the hideous prospects now before me. The whole country, my dear country, lies one frightful waste, presenting only objects to excite terror, pity, and despair! The business of the husbandman and the shepherd are quite discontinued—the husbandman and the shepherd are become soldiers themselves, and help to ravage the soil they formerly cultivated. The towns are inhabited only by old men, women, and children; perhaps here and there a warrior, by wounds, or loss of limbs, rendered unfit for service, left at his door; his little children hang around him, asking an history of every wound, and grow themselves soldiers before they find strength for the field. But this were nothing, did we not feel the alternate insolence of either army, as it happens to advance or retreat, in pursuing the operations of the campaign:—It is impossible to express the confusion, even those, who call themselves our friends, create. Even those, from whom we expect redress, oppress us with new calamities. From your justice, therefore, it is, that we hope relief; to you, even children and women may complain, whose humanity stoops to the meanest petition, and whose power is capable of repressing the greatest injustice."

"I am SIRE," &c. &c.

This appeal, which soon found its way to every Court in Europe, created a great sensation at the time. It was justly viewed as a very extraordinary production, coming from one so young and so inexperienced; and rumour says, that, on his MAJESTY, it made a deep impression. The delicacy of sentiment, the good sense, and, above all, the warm love of country which it breathed, pointing out the Illustrious Writer as every way worthy of sharing the British throne.

We are told by the public and private records of the times, that a suitable marriage for his MAJESTY was an urgent, as it was a natural object of state policy, immediately on his coming to the Crown; but his known and ardent attachment to Lady SARAH LENOX, sister of the Duke of RICHMOND, with some manœuvres which Mr. FOX, afterwards Lord HOLLAND, set on foot to foment that youthful passion, hastened the designs of the Princess Dowager of WALES and of the Earl of BUTE to bring about the Royal marriage. The Princess is said to have had in view a niece of her own, at least some Princess of the SAXE-GOTHA family; but as that House was supposed to be afflicted with a constitutional disease, her wishes were over-ruled by the Cabinet, and Lord BUTE then sent a confidential dependent, reported to be Colonel GRÆME (who was afterwards appointed to be Master of St. Catherines, near the Tower, an excellent place, in the peculiar gift of her MAJESTY), to visit the inferior German Courts, and to select from amongst them a future Queen for England. The instructions were said to be, that she should be perfect in her form, of pure blood, and healthy constitution, possessed of elegant accomplishments, particularly music, to which the KING was very much attached, and of a mild and obliging disposition.

Colonel GRÆME found the reigning Princess of STRELITZ taking the waters

of Pyrmont, and accompanied by her two daughters, with little or no appearance of parade; and where, from the freedom of communication usual at those places, and the ready means of observation, it was no difficult matter to become fully acquainted with their characters and habits. Their Serene Highnesses frequented the rooms, the walks, and partook of the amusements, without any distinction that should prevent Colonel GRÆME from being an unsuspected attendant on their parties. Here, it seems, he fixed on the younger Princess, as best according with his matrimonial instructions, and the Princess CHARLOTTE of STRELITZ was chosen to be the consort of GEORGE the THIRD.

On the 8th of July, therefore, in 1761, his MAJESTY, having just then turn : the three-and-twentieth year of his age, caused his Privy Council to be specially summoned—and to them the KING declared his intentions in the following words:—

"Having nothing so much at heart, as to procure the welfare and happiness of my people, and to render the same stable, and permanent to posterity, I have, ever since my accession to the Throne, turned my thoughts towards the choice of a Princess for my consort; and I now, with great satisfaction, acquaint you, that, after the fullest information, and mature deliberation, I am come to a resolution to demand in marriage the Princess CHARLOTTE of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz—a Princess distinguished by every eminent virtue, and amiable endowment, whose illustrious line has constantly shewn the firmest zeal for the Protestant Religion, and a particular attachment to my family. I have judged proper to communicate to you these my intentions, in order that you may be fully apprized of a matter so highly important to me, and to my kingdoms—and which, I persuade myself, will be most acceptable to all my loving subjects."

This declaration, which was immediately made public, was received with unbounded pleasure by all ranks of the people. The Earl of HARCOURT soon after left England, as his MAJESTY'S Plenipotentiary to the Court of Mecklenburgh, and arrived at Strelitz on the 14th of August. The next morning he performed the ceremony of asking, in form, her Serene Highness the Princess SOPHIA CHARLOTTE in marriage for the KING, his Master. The contract of marriage was immediately signed, and the Princess was complimented by the States of the country, and the Deputies of the towns. On the 17th, her Serene Highness, accompanied by the reigning Duke, her brother, set out for Stade, where she arrived on the 22d, and embarked on board his MAJESTY'S yacht, accompanied by the Duchesses of ANCASTER and HAMILTON, the Earl of HARCOURT, and Lord ANSON. Falling down the Elbe, she proceeded to Cuxhaven, from whence she sailed for England on the 28th; and, after a voyage of ten days, during which the fleet endured three violent storms, the Princess arrived in the port of Harwich, on Sunday, the 6th of September; on the following day landed at Harwich, and was received by the Mayor and Aldermen, with the usual formalities of courtly welcome.

Proceeding on her journey to London, about five o'clock she came to Colchester, where her Serene Highness stopped, and took refreshments at the house of Mr. EDEW; and while remaining there, was, with the

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usual etiquette, presented with a box of candied Eringo-root, a product of Colchester, which the Royal Family always receive when travelling through that town. Continuing her journey, she arrived at the Marquis of Abercorn's soon after seven, where a sumptuous entertainment was provided for the Princess and her suite; and, at noon on the following day, the 8th, came to Romford, where the King's coaches and servants waited for her. Having refreshed herself at the house of Mr. Dutton, wine-merchant, her Serene Highness entered the royal carriage and proceeded to London. On her arrival at the garden-gate of the Palace, the Princess was handed out of the coach by the Duke of Devonshire, as Lord Chamberlain, to the gate, where she was received by the Duke of York. When she alighted, his Majesty descended the steps from the Palace into the garden, and, as the Princess was about to pay her obeisance, the King, in a most affectionate manner, saluted her, and then led her to the Palace. At nine o'clock the same evening the marriage ceremony was performed, in the Chapel Royal, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of all the Royal Family—the Duke of Cumberland giving the Princess's hand to the King; and on the 22d of September, their Majesties' coronation was performed with great splendour in Westminster Abbey. The Coronation Sermon was preached by the Bishop of Sarum, who took for his text, 1 Kings, x. 9—"*Because the Lord loved Israel, for ever, therefore made he thee King to do judgment and justice.*" From these words he deduced two important truths—1st, That when great and good Kings reign, they are the means by which God blesses a people; as, it is not said, because the Lord loved Solomon, but because he loved Israel, therefore made he Solomon King; and 2dly. That the duty and end of Royalty is to do judgment and justice.

The rejoicings throughout the country, on this occasion, almost exceeded any former precedent. Addresses of congratulation poured in from all quarters—and the union of their Majesties seemed to be viewed, not alone as a measure of political importance, by which the regular succession to the crown was likely to be preserved—but as a species of national blessing, from which the best moral consequences were expected to proceed; and in addressing the Parliament, which assembled on the 6th of November, his Majesty thus alluded to his recent union:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"At the opening of the first Parliament, summoned and elected under my authority, I with pleasure take notice of an event which has made me completely happy, and given universal joy to my loving subjects. My marriage with a Princess, eminently distinguished by every virtue and amiable endowment, whilst it affords me all possible domestic comfort, cannot but highly contribute to the happiness of my kingdom, which has been, and always shall be, my first object in every action of my life.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

"I dare say your affectionate regard for me and the Queen, make you go before me in what I am next to mention—the making an adequate and honourable provision for her support, in case she should survive me. This is what not only her royal dignity, but her own merit calls for—and I earnestly recommend it to your consideration."

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This recommendation was liberally attended to by Parliament, and, at the conclusion of the Session, on the 2d of June, 1762, his MAJESTY thanked his faithful Commons in these words:—

"I return you my particular thanks for the proof which you have given of your regard to me, and to my family, in the ample provision you have made for the QUEEN—whose virtues and affection to this country will, I am confident, be found to deserve it."

The usual congratulatory Addresses were presented to their MAJESTIES from both Houses of Parliament, the two Universities, and all Counties, Cities, and Corporations in the Kingdom; while the Grand Assembly of the Nation, on being formally acquainted with the marriage of the KING, had provided for the support of her MAJESTY, agreeably to the Sovereign's wishes, by a jointure of 100,000l. per annum, which was settled upon her by an Act of the Legislature, together with the Palaces of Richmond and Buckingham House.

In the following year the joy of the nation was increased by the birth of an heir to the throne. The hope of continuing the Protestant succession in his MAJESTY's family was now changed to a kind of certainty, and the birth of an heir, was of itself sufficient to have established the popularity of a QUEEN of ENGLAND, even had she wanted those many virtues which her late MAJESTY was so well known to possess.

The life of our late QUEEN has since comprised a period of history the most eventful that can arrest the attention of the statesman and philosopher, but the vicissitudes by which it was distinguished passed lightly over her head, bearing no other reference to her uniform and tranquil life, than to mark by a happy contrast her total exemption from every political calamity. For with whatever interest her MAJESTY may have directed her attention to the passing scenes of public life, she never appeared on the stage of politics as a busy or meddling actor; her habits were essentially domestic, and it was the pride of her life, as it is now the most flattering eulogy on her memory, that she graced the throne with those virtues which gave their most endearing charm, and their own peculiar loveliness to the domestic circle. During the long period in which she presided in the Drawing Room at St. James's, she could never be induced, by the most earnest and particular entreaties, to relax the severity with which she watched over the moral character of the country; and vice, however exalted in rank, however robed in the gaiety of fashion, or the splendour of title, was ever rebuked by the firmness of her determination, and was never suffered to pollute her Court by its baleful influence.

Acknowledged virtues are not, however, always successful in ensuring popularity, and it was her MAJESTY's misfortune, during some latter years of her life, not to have succeeded in entirely gaining that flattering, though uncertain reward of merit. It would, perhaps, be difficult to account for this circumstance, and must be attributed solely to a misapprehension of her MAJESTY's real character. Her charity was unostentatious, but there are numberless proofs of its active benevolence.—We are unwilling, at the present instant, to pursue this subject farther. There is a moment

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succeeding death which should be considered sacred to sorrow and reflection, before history has yet appropriated its rights, or can venture to weigh in its impartial balance the merits of the dead.

Until within these two years, her MAJESTY has enjoyed an almost uninterrupted state of health; and, as is sometimes the case with those whose habits are regular, and whose various bodily powers are thence exposed to a pretty equal pressure; the first very serious attack of disease was that which indicated a general breaking-up of her constitution; and the water which accumulated in her limbs and on her chest, was an unequivocal symptom of the deadly stage which her MAJESTY's sufferings had arrived at. This source of distress and immediate alarm was, however, acted upon, from time to time, both by medicine and surgical operations; which were productive of partial, though gradually diminishing, relief, until "the potent poison quite o'ergrew" the antidotes applied to it by professional science. Each interval of repose became shorter than the preceding one—each succeeding paroxysm more acute,—each following struggle more nearly mortal; and the QUEEN expired, at Kew Palace, about one o'clock on Tuesday, November 17, 1818, in the 75th year of her age.

That her MAJESTY was provided with the best medical assistance which England, the centre of human art and knowledge, could afford, must be a solid satisfaction to those who were personally attached to her, as well as to all her sympathizing subjects; and the following Bulletin of the physicians, which was the last issued, but too truly predicted the awful change, that was so soon to remove her from us.

"KEW PALACE, Nov. 17, 1818.

"The QUEEN's state last night was one of great and imminent danger. HER MAJESTY continues very ill this morning."

(Signed) "F. MILLMAN,
"H. HALFORD."

This prepared us for the final calamity: for, in truth, the nature of her MAJESTY's disorder, combined with the advanced period to which Providence had prolonged her days, left no well-grounded hope, that she could be eventually preserved. And when, indeed, we reflect upon her protracted sufferings, it may be permitted to us, rather to rejoice, than mourn, that nature at length found its last repose. Completely exhausted, by the severe and repeated attacks of a most distressing disorder, her transition from life to death was unmarked by any of those struggles which sometimes acuminate the last trying scene of human existence; and she expired, with all the tranquillity of one who resigns herself to a gentle slumber.

Throughout the afternoon of Monday, her MAJESTY remained in the same lethargic state, which has so often been described; and so little was any immediate important change expected by her medical attendants, that, at six o'clock, Sir H. HALFORD was proceeding on his usual visit to the KING, and Princess SOPHIA, at Windsor; and the first messenger from Carlton House was returned without a report. The carriage of Sir HENRY, however, had scarcely drawn up at the door of the Palace, when her

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Majesty manifested such an increase of restlessness, that he was induced to delay his departure; and the journey was postponed for the night. At half-past seven o'clock the second messenger from Carlton House, who was still waiting at the Palace, was despatched with letters from the Princess Augusta, and the Physicians, to the Prince Regent; the consequence of which was, that about ten o'clock, his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Duke of York, arrived at the Palace, and had an immediate interview with the Physicians. After their conference, his Royal Highness accompanied the Princesses to the chamber of her Majesty, and remained there a considerable time.

From nine o'clock all the worst symptoms of her Majesty's disorder developed themselves in succession, with alarming rapidity; and the most serious apprehensions, as to the result, being entertained, his Royal Highness determined to spend the night at Kew.

In consequence, orders were given to prepare apartments for the accommodation of his Royal Highness, in the mansion of the Duke of Cambridge, on Kew Green; but soon after twelve o'clock, so material an abatement took place in her Majesty's sufferings, that this arrangement was abandoned; and, about midnight, his Royal Highness left the Palace for Carlton House, accompanied also by the Duke of York.

This relaxation in the symptoms of her Majesty's disorder, however, was but temporary. They shortly returned with increased severity, and throughout the remainder of the night she was in almost continual pain. Sir F. Milman, Sir H. Halford, and Mr. Brande, remained in the antechamber nearly the whole night; and the Princesses did not retire till between two and three in the morning.

At half-past nine o'clock, the Bulletin was forwarded to town in the customary manner; and the groom, who carried it, was the bearer also of a letter from the Physicians to the Prince Regent, describing the variations which had taken place in her Majesty's disease, after his Royal Highness's departure.

The messenger, however, had not left the Palace more than three quarters of an hour, when her Majesty became so much worse, that a second letter was despatched to Carlton House, to request the immediate attendance of his Royal Highness. Couriers were also sent off at the same time to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Baillie, Mr. Keate, and Lady Halford. Centinels were placed at the extremity of Kew Green, to prevent carriages, with enquirers, from approaching the Palace; other messengers were despatched to the Duchess of York, at Oatlands, the Duke of Sussex, at Tunbridge Wells, and the Princesses, at Windsor Castle, and every thing indicated the immediate approach of the last awful crisis.

The Archbishop being from home, did not reach the Palace until after three o'clock; though the Prince Regent and the Duke of York arrived shortly after twelve.

By this time, however, all hope of her Majesty's surviving the paroxysm was at an end: her respiration was laborious; the tension on the side was painful almost to suffocation, and symptoms of mortification had begun to manifest themselves in the lower extremities. Every possible mode of attempting

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relief was resorted to, but it speedily became more and more evident, that the fatal termination of her MAJESTY'S sufferings was near at hand.

Immediately on the arrival of the PRINCE REGENT and the Duke of YORK, Sir H. HALFORD had an audience of their Royal Highnesses, in the great drawing-room; the Princess AUGUSTA and the Duchess of GLOUCESTER being also present; when Sir HENRY announced, that there was no longer any hope of their August Parent surviving the paroxysm. Their Royal Highnesses received the melancholy information with the most poignant affliction; and Princess AUGUSTA, in particular, was so much afflicted, that for some time she suffered under a severe hysterical affection. Their Royal Highnesses repaired to the chamber of their expiring Parent; who, we are happy to say, was still perfectly sensible of their presence.

At this time the Royal Sufferer appeared free from pain, but she was nearly exhausted; and at twenty minutes past one o'clock, she breathed her last, so gently, that it was almost unperceived by those, who were so anxiously watching her.

The scene was now truly distressing, the PRINCE REGENT had the trying task of supporting his mother in her last breathings; a fit, though melancholy, close of his incessant attendance day and night, and of his anxious adoption of every expedient that could administer relief, or comfort to his Parent, in her long and afflicting illness. His Royal Highness was assisted by the Duke of YORK and their Royal Sisters: but the expiring scene,—the heart-rending feelings of the REGENT, and all present, it would be equally impossible and unbecoming to attempt to describe. The Brothers and Sisters were supported with much difficulty to a private room, where the REGENT continued several hours, and then left for town.

As far as human suffering can be alleviated at such a moment, by the consolations of religion, by the aid of professional skill, and, by what is more precious than either, the tender offices of filial love and duty, her MAJESTY found that alleviation. The affectionate solicitude, the unwearied attention of the PRINCE REGENT, of his illustrious brother, the Duke of YORK, and of their afflicted Sisters, who have taken up their abode at Kew during the whole time of her MAJESTY'S residence there, must, indeed, have soothed the anguish of disease, and calmed the perturbations of expiring nature. It was their sad, yet pleasing task,—

> "To rock the cradle of declining age;
> With lenient acts extend a mother's breath,
> Make languor smile, and smooth the bed of death;
> Explore the thought, explain the asking eye,
> And keep awhile one Parent from the sky."

The first communication which arrived in town of the melancholy tidings, was about half past two at Carlton House, by a communication sealed with black, addressed to Viscount SIDMOUTH, as Secretary of State for the Home Department; together with a letter to Sir HENRY TORRENS, from the Duke of YORK, to postpone his Royal Highness's levee. The intelligence was soon circulated, and the enquiries were very numerous

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at Carlton House, until three o'clock, when the following notification was issued :—

" CARLTON HOUSE, Nov. 17, 1818.

" Her MAJESTY expired at one o'clock this day, without a pain."

It was written on paper with wide black edges; and shortly after, the following letter, sent by Lord SIDMOUTH to the LORD MAYOR, was placarded at the Mansion House :—

" MY LORD, WHITEHALL, Nov. 17, 1818.

" It is my painful duty to inform you of the death of her MAJESTY the QUEEN. This melancholy event took place at Kew Palace, at one o'clock this day."

" I have the honour to be, your Lordship's most obedient,

" SIDMOUTH."

" To the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor."

The bulletin of the morning continued to be shewn at the QUEEN'S Palace till past four o'clock, no official account of the decease of her MAJESTY having been received there, till it was sent from Carlton House, when the Palace was closed. In the evening, however, and before the post-hour, a special *Gazette*, with a black border, supplementary to the regular one, was published, for the express purpose of announcing her MAJESTY'S decease, in the following words :—

" WHITEHALL, Nov. 17, 1818.

" This day, at one o'clock, the QUEEN departed this life, to the inexpressible grief of the Royal Family, after a tedious illness, which her MAJESTY bore with the most pious fortitude and resignation. The many great and exemplary virtues which so eminently distinguished her MAJESTY throughout her long life, were the object of universal esteem and admiration amongst all classes of his MAJESTY'S subjects, and render the death of this illustrious and most excellent Princess an unspeakable loss to the whole nation."

Letters were also sent off by the Government bags, to all the different branches of the Royal Family now abroad; and Mr. VICKE, the King's Messenger, was despatched with the melancholy tidings to the Congress of Sovereigns at Aix-la-Chapelle. About nine o'clock also, Mr. MASH, of the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and Mr. FRANCE, the Royal Undertaker, arrived at Kew Palace, to make arrangements for the Royal funeral. St. Paul's bell and those of all the other Churches of the Metropolis tolled at intervals throughout the whole of the evening; the several Theatres were shut, and published notices that they would remain closed till after the burial; and most of the shops in Bond-street, Piccadilly, &c. &c. were half closed on the melancholy occasion.

It is now nearly a century since England experienced a similar calamity. Queen CAROLINE, the consort of GEORGE II. died on the 20th of November, 1737; and the character which history has bestowed upon her, may, with strict justice, be applied to her late MAJESTY. " This accomplished Princess," observes a modern Historian, " was a model of virtuous and exemplary conduct from her earliest years, to the maturity of age.

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At the approach of death she discovered no symptoms of fear, but maintained to the last moment her accustomed fortitude and serenity of temper."

It is, however, the lot of greatness to provoke enmity, and draw upon itself the shafts of calumny. Her MAJESTY did not escape this common destiny; but they who were most forward to arraign her, were too often those whose own conduct excluded them from her notice and approbation. Fertile as England is, and we hope will continue to be, of females no less illustrious by their virtues, than by their rank, and their accomplishments, it would be impossible to name one who more faithfully discharged the duties of domestic life, than did her late MAJESTY. And this is the noblest praise that can belong to a Queen of England. We never wish to see that title blended with the character of an intriguing politician. As a wife, and as a mother, the conduct of her MAJESTY was in the highest degree irreproachable; and those virtues which constituted her own daily practice, she never dispensed with in the objects of her patronage or attachment. During the long period in which she may be said to have presided over the English Court, it was remarkable for the steady countenance uniformly extended to virtue, and as uniformly withdrawn from its opposite. Her undeviating adherence to this principle sometimes exposed her to the exasperated invectives of those who had to make the faults they ridiculed or condemned: but what every honest man would wish to see his daughter become, in the relations of domestic life, every unprejudiced man might behold in the character of her late MAJESTY.

From political affairs she kept studiously aloof, and the only occasion upon which she departed from this course, was one that fully justified the aberration. We allude to the first Regency question, when the part she then took was equally honourable to her as a Sovereign and as a wife. In the former capacity, she adhered to the Constitution: in the latter, she asserted the rights of her husband when Providence had incapacitated him from defending them himself. Her conduct, as might be expected, created enemies; but they were her enemies, only because she would not sacrifice to their feelings of party spirit, her own better feelings, and unbiassed judgment.

When her MAJESTY was first united to our revered Sovereign, there was hardly a Court in Europe that was not marked by its licentiousness. The vices of the French Nobility notoriously led to the Revolution, which deluged that country with blood: while the same cause occasioned, in a great measure, the horrors with which Spain and Naples were subsequently visited. During that time ENGLAND presented from the Throne the example of those virtues that form the great and binding links of the social chain; and to it we may in part ascribe our happiness in having withstood the storm, which visited the rest of Europe with all the horrors of invasion or of anarchy. This example was the more salutary, as every thing in our situation tended to an excessive dissoluteness of manners. Our sudden and rapid prosperity was calculated to produce the greatest moral relaxation: and it is undeniable, that the influence of the domestic life led by their

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MAJESTIES powerfully contributed to check the torrent of corruption which, from a vast accumulation of wealth, threatened to overflow the country, and lay waste all virtue.

Those who have connected the QUEEN with the transactions of this reign, and ascribed to her an ascendant influence, have merely betrayed their ignorance of the means by which the political machine is moved; for they have also tried to fix upon her the blame of events over which she had no controul. But in their eager desire to discover imaginary defects, they have overlooked substantial virtues—the unsullied purity of her private life, and the noble example she afforded to the women of Great Britain. Upon the conduct of that sex mainly rests the edifice of public, as well as private morals; and it is but just, to trace to the example which has been given from the throne for the last FIFTY SEVEN years, much of that purity by which the female character is still distinguished in this country. During that time, no woman, however elevated her rank, or powerful her connexions, if her reputation was known to have suffered the slightest taint, was permitted to appear in the presence of her MAJESTY; and of this the following Anecdote is a striking instance. The Countess of C. a woman of high birth, ancient family, and great connexions, applied to a Lady who was much about her MAJESTY's person, to beg her intercession with the QUEEN, that her sister, who had committed a *faux pas*, and was divorced, might be allowed to go to the Drawing-Room, she having married the man against whom her former husband had obtained damages. This was a very delicate task, and required great address even to bring the subject before her MAJESTY in any shape. The lady, however, succeeded so far as to prefer the request. The QUEEN for that time turned the conversation; but on the repeated solicitations of the Countess, this lady, who was high in her MAJESTY's favour, again ventured to urge it; and on receiving no reply, demanded of the QUEEN what it was her gracious pleasure she should say to the Countess. "*Tell her*," said her MAJESTY with indignation,—"*That you have dared not to ask me!*"

If we except the calamity that has befallen her Royal Consort, and latterly some unhappy events in her own family, perhaps no QUEEN ever reigned so happily in the rearing and cultivation of her numerous offspring, their love and their welfare have been her only care; and though she could be QUEEN, whenever her duty required her to sustain the character in public, yet the domestic relations of wife and mother, to which she most gladly descended, interested her feelings more nearly; to these she was alive; nor did her high station, nor the time and attention it incessantly occupied, ever induce her to forego, or neglect, the many attentions that were attached to them.

This power of transforming herself has had its use; and has long acquired her the distinguished reputation of the most princely woman in Europe, for having married at an early period of life, it required a more than ordinary effort to resist the false glare of a court, and all its fascinating allurements, and devote herself to the happiness of her husband and family.

The QUEEN has been frequently charged with economy, and economy is always considered by spendthrifts as a degrading quality; but how much

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inconvenience, how much meanness, how much sacrifice of honour and principle would they avoid, were they to follow its golden rules! We are aware that it may be carried to excess; but we are by no means aware that her MAJESTY did so, unless a predilection for simple enjoyments, merits that imputation.

It is an undoubted fact, that her MAJESTY distributed large sums of money in the exercise of private charity: but her charity was *really* private, not ostentatiously performed, that the world might applaud the giver. It was an express injunction, which accompanied every act of benevolence, that it should be kept secret.—To each nurse of her children she gave a pension of 200*l.* a year, as well as to several of their sons, and among the many instances of her charity, we may select the following: Her MAJESTY took charge of, and educated the orphan child of an officer who died in the West Indies. The infant being brought to England by the Serjeant of the regiment, the QUEEN's notice was attracted by an advertisement in the public papers from the serjeant, and her MAJESTY not only educated this child, but caused him to be amply provided for; and it is a fact equally known, that the QUEEN took under her protection the widow of an officer killed at Bunker's-hill, and educated the son. These two facts are mentioned, not as solitary instances of her MAJESTY's charitable feelings, but to shew the nature of her application of the large sums of money supposed to have been in her possession. Many a retired and solitary sufferer has been cheered by her royal beneficience, without knowing the hand from which the succour proceeded.

In natural disposition she was pleasing and good-humoured, with a peculiar aptitude, especially in her younger days, for sprightly and even facetious conversation, abounding in anecdotes, which were always characteristic, and marked by an acute and discriminating observation, and a thorough insight into the springs of human conduct.

But the crown and consummation of all her other excellencies was, that the entire unity of affection, which for above half a century knit together her heart and that of our beloved MONARCH: nor can we ever reflect but with a feeling of national gratitude on that constant personal attention to the good old KING, which her MAJESTY continued in so exemplary a manner to pay for years after he had become unconscious of her kindness,—when lingering, as it were, between both worlds,—standing betwixt the living and the dead, our aged SOVEREIGN has demanded all those attentions which love, and tenderness, and duty could bestow, to alleviate the sufferings of pain, and helplessness, and second childhood.

"Oh! honour'd be that aged head,
White with the venerable snows
Which fourscore years have sternly shed;
Oh! doubly honour'd, by the woes,
That left him but a shadowy throne,
In storms,—in darkness,—and alone!"

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Sanctified as our late QUEEN now is to our Country, by suffering, and by death, it would ill become us, who are all so frail, to speak, or almost to think of *her* frailties. Weeping over her ashes, we know, that as we are all fallible, she too must have erred in the weakness of humanity,—But she is "gone to her account;" and we confidently trust, that all which required forgiveness in her soul, has been forgiven at the Throne of Mercy, and that in the "bosom of her Father and her GOD," she lives for ever!

Having thus closed our imperfect biographical sketch of the long and honourable life of her late MAJESTY, we have only to observe, that it is a proud consolation to the British nation to reflect, that but one opinion exists throughout all ranks of society, as to her unblemished and irreproachable character. Her virtues on the throne have contributed, in a high degree, to improve the virtues of the people; in all those points that constitute female excellence, she was pre-eminently distinguished, and when this sentence is pronounced, what higher eulogy can be bestowed? That her late MAJESTY partook of the common infirmities of human nature, it would be adulation to deny; but her portion of them was never such as marked her out, even in *her* elevated station, with all eyes drawn upon her, for the censure of the most severe moralist. This tribute to her memory is but an act of common justice; and with pleasure we add, it is a tribute which even her enemies,—if she had them,—cannot *now* refuse.

Contemplating the sepulchre of Royalty, where her scarce cold ashes are so soon to be deposited,—our thoughts naturally revert to that former bereavement, which has ever forced itself upon us, even amidst the busy turmoil of gaiety and occupation. The death of our PRINCESS seemed like a breaking up of the fair order of nature,—the extinguishment of some celestial vision,—the annihilation of some more than human existence;—and though we image her not now, seated upon the Throne of England, where we had so fondly hoped she was to sit,—not with the ocean diadem around her brow, which it would have so well become,—though we call on her in the damp vault, and gloomy charnel house,—from the dark coffin, and the ghastly winding sheet,—yet in the dreary silence, that strikes back upon our hearts, we feel how ardent was the love we bore for her, the young,—the fair,—the beautiful,—the pious!—But, SHE IS HAPPY!—

DAUGHTER OF KINGS!—FROM THAT HIGH SPHERE LOOK DOWN,
WHERE STILL IN HOPE, AFFECTION'S THOUGHTS MAY RISE;
WHERE DIMLY SHINES TO THEE THAT MORTAL CROWN,
WHICH EARTH DISPLAY'D TO CLAIM THEE FROM THE SKIES
LOOK DOWN! AND IF THY SPIRIT YET RETAIN
MEMORY OF AUGHT THAT ONCE WAS FONDLY DEAR,
SOOTHE, THOUGH UNSEEN, THE HEARTS THAT MOURN IN VAIN,
AND IN THEIR HOURS OF LONELINESS,—BE NEAR!
BLEST WAS THY LOT BELOW, AND ONE FAINT SIGH
OH! TELL THOSE HEARTS, HATH MADE THAT BLISS, ETERNITY!"

J. T.

November 20, 1818.

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ORIGIN OF AN ARCTIC COLONY.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE found some difficulty in arranging the information mentioned in my last letter respecting the origin of an arctic colony; but am now assisted by my learned friend Dr. Blinkensop, who thought it his duty to submit the documents first to one of his Majesty's ministers, as the fragment of verse which I have already communicated seemed to contain a valuable hint regarding a secret mode of escape from St. Helena. The islander from whom we collected this tradition could have had no acquaintance with Teutonic or Scandinavian literature; therefore its remarkable coincidence with those tales which our ancestors derived from their northern neighbours, must either give them the weight of truth, or convince us that fiction is alike in all countries, from the days of Charlemagne to those of the shoemaker Hans Sachs, whose 6840 poems are not yet forgotten.

"Why have I not a garden of lilies?" said the beautiful Florice, as she returned from a visit to her sister, whose garden of roses extended seven miles in length, guarded by a giant of courage so superlative, that he caught the wolves "in the woods, and hung them over the walls by their tails." It was the festival of St. John, always kept on the day of the summer solstice, and Florice went to the bank of the nearest stream to gather a water-lily; for it is said, the seed of a flower plucked on that day will multiply into millions. The edge of the rivulet failed under her feet as she bent to take the flower, and a young stranger who had been sleeping among the sedges sprang forward to save her. Then taking one of the largest and most beautiful of the lilies, he said, "My name is Blanchefleur—I beg you to keep this memorial of me." Florice went to her bower, and instead of planting his gift in her garden, placed it under her pillow. In the morning it had changed into a maiden's coronet; not one of those which resemble a bandeau * of plaited horse-hair dyed, nor one of those diadems of spangled cloth, shaped as a crescent before and tied with a ribbon behind, which the ladies of Engelland wore in ancient days; but such a garland of lilies as is still consecrated in Christian churches to Our Lady, and is part of a maiden's funeral-ornaments. But her bower was no longer in her father's land; it was surrounded by a sea to which there seemed no boundary, except a sky as clear and blue as her own beautiful eyes. Blanchefleur stood by her side, not in the simple attire of a wandering forester, but in a mantle of woven pearls and sandals of cygnet's down. "You have accepted," said he, "the eternal pledge of my faith, and I am your devoted husband; but this island must be your residence, and I dare not admit any human visitors to divert you. Take, however, this wreath of lilies; and whatever amusement you desire shall appear before you when you place it on your head. All that I require of you is to think of me once in every hour when I am absent."

Florice looked round the isle on which her bower was situated, and perceived it was entirely covered by a garden of lilies; and the bed on which she had been wafted seemed transformed into a couch of silver tissue, supported on ivory feet, and covered with a canopy of dove's feathers. She was charmed with the elegance of her bridal abode, and the beauty of its master; but after a stay of seven days, he departed, begging her to render herself happy till his return. The Lady of Engelland knew there were many islands round her native country in which demons and giants still resided; and she thought this might be the celebrated one where, as the grammarian Demetrius tells us, the great Kronos is kept by the giant Briareus. But though she feared her husband might be an Ettin, or giant in disguise, she reconciled herself to her fate, and began to admire his gifts as the ladies of Engelland are wont. Two days passed pleasantly in her solitude, for the bed which had brought her there had still under its pillow the legend of the "Hero Hogen," which she had been studying; and its seventy-seven thousand verses amused her till the third night; when, in the languor of loneliness, she put the wreath of lilies on her head, and wished to see a tournament, such as was fought in the days of King Arthur and his son Child Rowland. Immediately a cluster of lilies in her garden changed into the pavilion and gilded barriers of a tilting-field,

* Such bandeaus are still used in Livonia, and the *snood* in Scotland.

and a troop of guards no taller than half an ell arranged themselves in gorgeous liveries. The tourney lasted till the moon rose, when all the squires and knights sunk upon the earth, and she saw only a heap of dead lilies. But Florice could find no amusement in her own thoughts, and she continued to desire fresh spectacles and pageants till her garden was exhausted. When she found the wreath of her husband had lost its power to create diversion, and obey her wishes, she waited for his arrival in a sullen humour, and reproached him with its failure. "Florice," said Blanchefleur, "had you desired to see a representation of King Arthur's pilgrimage to rescue Guinevra, or the sufferings of the gentle and chaste Una, or the adventures of our good Alfred, the flowers would have bloomed again; but they perish for ever when they are employed in idle and frivolous pageants." Florice made no reply, and her husband departed once more, without renewing the magic power of her bridal coronet. She read the Book of heroes again, and it reminded her that a fair and afflicted damsel like herself had found amusement by playing with a ball.* She had one of yellow silk, which she diverted herself with rolling before her till it suddenly leaped into the sea. She had scarcely time to shed tears for its loss, before a small arm, decorated with a gold bracelet, rose above the surface of the water, and restored it. At the same time a boat came gently towards the shore, full of roses, and steered by one of the loveliest forms she had ever imagined. "Be not fearful, beautiful Florice!" said her new visitor—"I am one of the mermaids that visit all solitary vessels and forsaken islands. We dwelt once in India, next among the Goths, and afterwards in Greece. Above a hundred of us were known to Plato, and the elder Pliny saw almost as many on the coasts of Gaul. The crow lives nine times the flourishing age of man; the stag four times the age of the crow; the raven thrice the age of the stag; the phœnix nine times as long as the raven; but we live ten times the age of the phœnix, and I myself have yet 291,000 years to exist!"†

Florice was filled with awe and delight; for she did not believe that these merladies were seen only in dreams, or caused by the reflection of vapours, as profane witlings have said that giants and fairies may be found near the Lake Morgana, and on the cloudy mountain called the Broken. Therefore she asked the name of her beautiful visitor, and the motive of her visit. The sea-maid answered, "My name is Fenia, and I govern the quern stone and the well of youth. Odin once commanded me to grind a ship-load of salt for his great-grandson Frothi, the sovereign of gold. The ship sunk, and from that hour the sea has been salt." Florice enquired if the sovereign of gold still lived; and Fenia answered, smiling, "He heard you lament your dreary solitude, and sent me with these roses to supply the place of those withered lilies in your garden. When they begin to fade, a single leaf thrown into the sea will bring my boat again." Florice hesitated, for she still loved her husband; but she accepted a rose-bud, hoping to conceal it in her bosom, and the mermaid sank with her boat like a bird of the waters. The lady of the isle no longer felt the coldness of lingering lassitude, but her fancy was possessed with eager and anxious wishes. The blush of the rose-bud was fixed in her cheek when Blanchefleur returned, and enquired the meaning of her restless and fretful melancholy. She answered angrily, that she desired to know the purpose of his mysterious absences, and the motive which induced him to imprison her. Blanchefleur sighed, and, making no reply, led her to the edge of the shore. "If you have courage," said he, "to accompany me beyond the invisible extent of this sea, and to reside where the prow of the sailor and the foot of the traveller have never entered, we will go together; but if the quiet of this island is odious, how will darkness, frost, and eternal silence be endured?" Florice saw the discretion of seeming content, and determined to avail herself of his absence. When she was alone at the close of the next eve, she threw a rose-leaf into the sea, and saw the mermaid's boat ascending, not with a freight of roses, but a yellow dwarf,

* Probably King Arthur's daughter, commonly called Prude Ellinor, or, in the corrupt Scotch ballads, Burd Ellen.—Prude implies gentle, as the Preux Chevalier of the French is similar to our "gentle knight."

† Hesiod's Theog. and the Eddas.

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whose head carried a chest or basket of gold dust, which he poured at her feet. The mermaid caught her in her arms, and throwing the coronet of lilies from her brow, sunk with her into the ocean.

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On the Gold Bringe Syssel, or large promontory on the south-west coast of Iceland, is a small hamlet of huts, once inhabited by exiles from the coast of Norway.* A boat was found about nine hundred years ago upon this coast, with neither oar nor sail, but with the half-dead body of a fair woman laid beside a chest. Thurida, whose name has been rendered famous in songs recording the love of the great Biorn, who visited the North Pole for her sake, was still young and beautiful at that period, and strove to revive the female stranger. No persuasion could induce her to explain by what means she came to a country so remote, though she seemed to comprehend the language of its inhabitants. She called herself a native of the Hebrides, offered to assist in the labours of the field and loom, and desired no recompense but peaceable permission to reside there for one year. Thurida took her to her own hut, and by degrees conceived great friendship for her unknown guest, whose meekness and beauty were remarkable, though she had lost her left eye. One evening, after they had visited the Helgafels, or holy mount where the altar and silver ring are deposited, Thurida imposed an oath of secrecy on the fair woman, and entreated her aid in a grievous emergency. Unknown to her brother Snorro, she was on the point of giving birth to a babe whose existence would be odious to its savage uncle; but by the compassionate aid of the stranger, both the mother and her offspring might be preserved from his fury. The fair woman promised fidelity, and received the infant into a mantle of white fur, which she took from her chest, and deposited in the hollow of a rock lined with the feathers of Icelandic birds. She visited it often in secrecy and darkness, feeding it with the tenderest care, and hoping to repay, by her bounty to her foster-child, the kindness which had saved her life when wrecked on this desolate coast. But Thurida had seen the chest from whence the mantle had been taken, and coveted the remainder of its contents. Chance conducted the Pontiff Snorro to the track of a wolf, which he pursued till it brought him to the recess where, wrapped in down and beautiful as the god Amor, he discovered his sleeping nephew. Charmed by its loveliness, and touched to see the she-wolf administering milk to it, the high-priest brought home the babe, and placed it in his sister's lap. Thurida, watchful of the golden opportunity, accused the stranger of sorcery, and urged him to demand the coffer which contained her treasures. The unknown replied, "I am a wife, but not the mother of the babe. My name is Florice, and I have called him Wolfelin, because wolves have been more merciful than his mother; but the chest is full of gold dust, and he who opens it shall lose his right foot and his left eye." Snorro seized her hands, and put her forth from his hut into the midst of the torrent of snow-dust which fell from the mountains, calling on Thor † to exterminate a sorceress and her son.

Florice carried the babe wrapped in its mantle in her bosom, while the she-wolf walked by her side till they reached a round hill with a door of broad stones in the centre. The wolf breathed on it thrice, and at the third breath it opened, and they entered. Florice walked through a long gallery, where the air was soft and warm as a May-evening. The light was a silver twilight, but it came neither from windows nor lamps, but from the walls and roof, which were of clear transparent rock, crusted with bright stones. Two folding doors opened into a spacious hall, whose richness and brilliance no tongue can tell. It seemed to extend the whole length and height of the hill. The pillars were so lofty and so large, that the pillars of a church are no more to be compared to them than a hillock to Benlomond. They were of gold and silver fretted with wreaths of flowers composed of coloured jewels. And the key-stones of the arches above, instead of coats of arms or other devices, were ornamented

* The Eyrbiggia Saga, or Annals of Iceland in 1264, records a similar occurrence.

† Sir George Mackenzie mentions a peninsular in Iceland once called the throne of the God Thor. Losing an eye is still supposed to be the penalty of peeping at fairy-matters.

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with clusters of diamonds in the same manner. From the middle of the roof where the principal arches met, was hung, by a gold chain, an immense lamp of one hollowed pearl, perfectly transparent, in which was suspended a large carbuncle that turned continually round, and shed over the hall a clear mild light like the setting-sun's. Under a canopy at the farther end, on a gorgeous sopha, sat her sister, the Lady of the Garden of Roses, "combing her yellow hair with a silver comb."* She embraced her sister with great joy, and entreated to know by what chance she had been brought from their dear native country, Engelland, to a land so wild and distant. "Sister," said Rhodaline, "the yellow dwarf who governs all the surface of the earth, and all the riches of its interior, has built his palace in this hill. He tempted me to become his wife, and to exchange my garden of roses for his treasures: but I have no living companion, and every day I am compelled to look upon an altar of blazing diamonds which ends in a poisonous vapour. Still I live, and shall live for ages, unless you will aid me to return to Engelland."—"Alas!" replied Florice, "I came I know not how to this forlorn island, and have an orphan-babe in my arms which I cannot forsake. How shall we be rendered invisible?" And as she spoke she looked round her for the friendly wolf, which had disappeared, but a wreath of lilies lay on the place where it had stood. Florice placed it on her head, and the babe became invisible; but when she looked into a mirror made of a large diamond, which hung before her, she perceived that her whole person and attire were changed. She was now a green dwarf, with emerald eyes and hair of a varying and brilliant hue, like the crest of the mocking-bird. Rhodalind embraced her rapturously: "You are now," she said, "the perfect likeness of my husband's brother. There are four of his family—the yellow dwarf is the eldest and most powerful; Men call him Chrysos, or the Gold King, and you see the splendor of his habitation. His father Odin named him Frothi,† and bathed him in a dragon's blood, which has made him impenetrable in every part, except one he will not name. The Blue Dwarf governs the sylphs and inhabitants of the purer element; and seldom leaves the sky to visit his brother's abode, which changes his colour to an earthly green. The Black Brother dwells in cities, and his subjects labour for him in volcanoes and hidden flames, except when an earthquake sends them abroad to rejoice. The youngest brother is unknown to me, and they say his mansion is in the whirlpool where all the oceans of the universe meet. Sister, dearest sister! I am the hundredth mortal wife that the yellow dwarf has stolen from our world. There is in one of the chambers of this palace a linden tree, whose branches seem loaded with singing-birds. But this tree is made of gold, and its trunk is filled with organ-pipes that create the delicious melody we hear; and those whom it lulls to sleep must wake no more. Since my entrance into this splendid prison, I have never dared to sleep, lest I should be added to the number of unhappy wives whose ashes fill the diamond caskets you see round us."

Florice had no time to reply, for Chrysos entered, and shewed in his own palace all the hideousness of his person. The head‡ of this monstrous dwarf was an ell broad, his eyes yellow, his nose shaped like the horn of a ram; his hair rough as gum and white as a swan; his mouth of enormous width, and his ears like those of an ass. But his mantle was made of white silk brought from Arabia, embroidered with gems, and his vesture of the rarest ermine, covered by a surcoat woven of the feathers of scarlet birds from Morocco and Lybia. On his head he wore the magical *tarn-cap* of unmatched power in Elfland, studded with gold; and the brilliant richness of his dress increased his horrible ugliness, Florice shuddered as he took her hand, mistaking her for the Green Dwarf, and exclaimed, "Ha, my good Brother! this visit is rightly timed. I have found for thee a bride of more beauty than

* *Vide* "Northern Antiquities," Edinburgh edition: Animals were often gifted with elfish powers, like the she-wolf's.

† This story is told in one of the Books of Heroes. Dwarfs, says the preface, were created to inhabit hollow hills, discover gold and gems, and distinguish good and bad. Their tarn-caps, or veils, made them invisible. Heroes were midway between dwarfs and giants.

‡ See the Legend of Hughdietritch, in the Danish Book of Heroes.

my Rhodalind, and a boat of flowers has tempted her from her husband's land to mine. Wait till the morning comes, and Florice of Engelland shall be thine."—"How can that be certain," replied Florice, "when she has with her the coronet of lilies which her husband gave as the token of his love and fidelity?"—"There is no token of love," said the yellow dwarf, "which a woman would not exchange for the gold bracelet which I offered. Since the days of our great-grandfather Odin, I have seen twelve thousand brides wear that coronet, and as many times I have seen it changed into a heap of dead lilies."—"Can it be thought," said Florice, "that the lady of Engelland will love me in this green attire, and in this hideous land of cold and desolation?"—"No," answered the Gold King, laughing—"but my palace furnishes ornaments to decorate a bridegroom. Take my tarn-cap and my silken mantle; and when the evening star shines, our youngest brother's boat will come to this shore. The lady Florice dwells with the high-priest's sister, and will follow thee as she followed the mermaid in my boat of flowers."—The pretended Green Dwarf paused awhile, and answered, "I have a fancy for thy vest, brother, to conceal my deformed shoulders."—"No part of my apparel should be denied to thee, except this," said the sovereign of the gold mines; "but when Odin strove to make me invulnerable, a rose-leaf lay near my heart, and on that spot I am penetrable by a woman's hand; therefore I cannot give thee the armour that defends it."—Florice said no more, and the yellow dwarf clapping his hands, summoned all his gnomes to prepare a feast for his brother. Fruits of all kinds were spread in shells of pearl laid on tables supported by peacocks, whose outspread wings were composed of precious stones. He knew his brother would taste nothing except the dew gathered from Persian roses, and a cup was brought which had been filled from the gardens of Shirauz. At length the yellow dwarf sank on the rich couch prepared for him in a deep sleep; and his wife, lifting the mail of plaited gold from his breast, saw the print of a rose-leaf on the part which admitted a wound. She would have pierced it with his own poignard, but Florice would not permit a deed of treachery. She only took the cap and mantle he had offered, and placing them on her sister, they passed unresisted through all the marble doors of his palace. But when they had reached the last, Florice remembered the infant she had left sleeping unseen in her enemy's chamber. Her sister would have prevented her return; but she replied, "I will not abandon the innocent and the helpless." Chrysos was still asleep, and she brought the babe safely away in its mantle. When they reached the coast, a boat was seen moored among the rocks, without oar or sail; but a gold bracelet and a few roses lay on the edge. Heedless of her sister's safety, and eager only to secure her own, Rhodalind leaped into this deceitful boat, which instantly disappeared. Florice looked in despair at the dark waters, when another boat, transparent as crystal, and steered by a White Dwarf of the most diminutive stature, touched the shore. His face shone in the moon-beams like the smallest leaf of a lily, and his cloak seemed as light and thin as if it had been woven of the May-fly's* wings. Florice placed the sleeping babe's mantle on the helm, hoping that the touch of a creature so innocent would dissolve the work of an evil spirit, but the boat remained unchanged, and the helmsman spoke in a voice as soft as the music of a reed tuned by the south-wind. "Enter, Florice!—my boat is framed of air and light, and will convey no freight except innocence and beauty. The Green Serpent Midgard, whose folds encircle the world, has received your sister, and conveyed her to the burning mountain of this island, where the Black Dwarf will avenge her treachery to his brother. But the presence of this innocent babe will smooth our way through the waters."—Florice placed herself in the boat, and sang the hymn to the Sea-King as her pilot steered. Yet her courage failed when they sunk into a fog so white and so vast as to confound both sight and hearing. "Is our home near?" she said; but the White Dwarf was no longer visible, and his voice even from the helm could not be heard. It seemed as if they had traversed a thousand miles before a blue bird came through the mist, and alighted on the helm. Then Florice perceived that a wall of ice, two hundred fathoms deep below the sea and half as many

* The May-fly, or Marienwurmchen, makes a figure in Northern romance.

above it, hung over their course. "Our home is near," said the white pilot, as he turned his boat under an arch which shone like a rainbow through the vapour. Arch after arch rose before them, till that vapour gathered in folds which hung as if they had been fleeces of silver over a hall built of diamonds. The floor was of pearl carpeted with lilies, and the boat as it approached it changed into a chariot drawn by swans. Florice looked for the dwarfish pilot, but she saw her husband Blanchefleur in the beauty of his youth. He placed her on the throne of his polar kingdom, and shewed her his secret gardens among a thousand hills of ice, where all the elves of Faeryland hold their revels. Her first-born daughter married the son of Thurida and Biorn, and their children dwelt in the green valley of an ice-berg. The Elf-King of the North has vowed that none but the sons of Engelland shall unveil his throne, since none but a woman of Engelland was found worthy to share it.

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Here ends all that tradition has preserved of the first founders of this Arctic colony, and their descent from our ancestors is evinced by the exact resemblance their legend bears to those which the most distinguished poet of our sister kingdom has lately ushered into the modern world. The heroic songs of Denmark, collected by the orders of Sophia when storm-stayed at Knutstrup, whither she had gone to see Tycho Brahe's observatory, abound in such wild tales of dwarfs, mermaids, and gardens of roses, as our Arctic islander has collected. And the romantic ballads lately translated from the Icelandic language, especially Ulrich and Annie, Child Axelvold, the Maiden and the Hasel, Stark Tiderich and Olger Danske, Ribolt and Guldborg, and Young Child Dyring, so strongly resemble our old favourites Lord Thomas, Gil Morice, the Hawthorn Tree, Chevy Chase, the Douglas Tragedy, and Young Lochinvar, that our new friends near the North Pole cannot surprise us by the near affinity they claim. And though this romantic history of their origin may not appear in the "Book of Heroes," "the Nibelungen Lay," or any other illustration of Northern Antiquities, it may claim a place among the legends dedicated to St. Julian, the patron-saint of travellers. V.

THE FIRST NIGHT
OF
"*LE NOTTI ROMANE.*"

TRANSLATED BY J. J.

(Continued from page 300.)

DIALOGUE IV.

The Ghost of Gratidian.

THE Dictator was thus in his defence, haranguing the assembly, when a spectre appeared, having his head vacillating as though it had been recently cut off and replaced upon his shoulders. I saw the mark of the axe in a bloody circle round his neck. He was without eyes and without hands; and when he had approached the Dictator, he extended his mutilated arms, as imploring either pity or vengeance; while from the sockets of his obtruded eyes (oh, horrid sight!) dropped tears of blood! Cæsar suspended his speech, and seemed horror-struck by this revolting apparition; who, as unwilling longer to offend the eyes of the beholders, withdrew through the crowd behind him.

The Dictator then resumed his defence: — "You have just beheld," said he, "a terrific instance of Catiline's cruelty — an instance of which none but a fratricide could be capable. That is the illustrious patrician Gratidian, proscribed, only because he was the nephew of Marius. Catiline invented the mode of his punishment, and under Catiline's direction it was executed. He was first whipped by the common executioner through the public streets—his eyes were excavated—his hands were cut off—his tongue cut out —his limbs all broken—and, lastly, his head was cut off.—But pity under such sufferings were allowed him?—No!— A senator fainting at the sight, was immediately put to death for this evidence of human feeling. Catiline himself, with horrid avidity, presented to Silla the head of Gratidian, and afterwards washed in the lustral waters of the temple of Apollo his blood-stained hands, as though he had performed a holy ceremony.

"To the house of Silla, open to daily slaughters, were brought from all parts of Italy the heads of the proscribed, and there the assassins demanded their reward, as from the treasury of public atrocity. Thither frequently the proscribed were brought alive, despatched, and never heard of more. In those

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dreadful days, I know not that there remained one worthy the appellation of Roman citizen, excepting a youth then fourteen years old, our venerable Cato—who being frequently taken by his governor to the house of Silla, a mutual friendship existing between the families, when he found the threshold stained with blood, would stand, struck with a generous horror, unable to conceive how Rome could endure such abominable deeds, and lament that he had not a sword to slay the intolerable tyrant; so inflamed was the youth with this exalted anger, that at times his governor could scarcely restrain him from putting into action his magnanimous but dangerous thoughts. I myself, who now declare it to you, was included in the number of the proscribed, for no other crime than that of being related to the family of Marius. I was then in my eighteenth year, and was compelled to flight as the only means of saving my life from its remorseless persecutors—numerous and continual supplications being made to the tyrant in my favour, he was at last overcome by weariness if not by pity, and cancelled my name from the fatal scroll. But so repugnant to his nature was any act of clemency, he used daily to lament his having done it.

"What amplitude of eloquence can comprehend the extent and enormity of Silla's massacres? Tell what we may, the more numerous, and the more horrible, still remain untold. Time and strength would fail ere the sad subject could be exhausted, which, as the ocean, still spreads as I advance, unbounded to my mental contemplation. The whole city was proscribed—the whole city was depopulated, and its desert ways covered with the lifeless victims of the general massacre. Preneste was desolated by the slaughter of 12,000 proscribed inhabitants. Spoleto, Interamna, Florence, Sulmona, Boviano, Isernia, Pelesia, and many other cities, were inundated with blood, and consigned to destruction.

"Having given this dreadful earnest of his power, Silla assumed the title of Dictator, and from your cowardice exacted the unheard-of concession, that whatever he did should be approved by you!—of which availing himself, he immediately appeared in the Comitium with twenty-four lictors bearing the fasces, and, for the first time, that ensign of death the *axe* in the midst of them. Then as a cruel jest, evincing at the same time the pomp and proof of his own pride and your meanness, he invited you to choose new consuls; when Lucretius Offella, a most illustrious patrician, having aspired to that dignity, Silla coolly ordered, from his high seat, a centurion to slay the candidate—and while, insinuating himself with the multitude, he solicited their suffrages, he was prostrated by the centurion. Him the indignant people conducted as a criminal to Silla, from whom they obtained no other redress than this sentence, slowly and gravely uttered, "Release him—he has only obeyed my orders." A silence sad and shameful closed your lips—and though numerous was the assembly, there was in it not a Roman heart or hand. Slaves ye were, and with slavish palpitation in your cowardly bosoms, each withdrew to his home.

"Thus by day in the Comitium sat Silla as an infernal judge, decreeing punishments; and afterwards went home to relax in voluptuous revelry. Thither came bands of players, musicians, gluttons, parasites, and the dissolute and wanton of both sexes. With these did Silla lavish the property of the proscribed, in luxury and lasciviousness—and having put to death all the good, as a compensation to the city for their loss, advanced the vilest of the community to their posts and privileges—and declared his freedmen, young and ready to execute the will of their implacable Lord, to the number of ten thousand, *Roman Citizens*.

"Such were the means of exaltation adopted by this proud destroyer; and after killing by war, proscription, plots, and open massacre, more than a hundred thousand of you, among whom were ninety senators and two thousand knights, he assumed the titles of the amiable, the desirable, the happy. It is true, after these enormous massacres, he laid down the axe, and passed his latter years in unoffending tranquillity; but it is doubtful whether it was more the effect of that extreme contempt in which he held you, or of that degeneracy to which he had reduced your minds. This is, however, certain, so bowed were your heads, formerly prompt to look defiance at all tyranny, that although then become again arbiters of your liberty, ye remained slaves. So stands the ox when the yoke is taken off, his head still bent, expecting it again.

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"Now, oh Tully, our unhappy times arrive, when we saw driven from the Comitium, with clubs and stones, that venerable citizen Cato, and the Consul Metellus dragged to prison by Flavius the Tribune! Nor can thy recollection fail of the irreverent jests of the Tribune Clodius, which in the Comitium moved the mob to bespatter thee with dirt! You saw in the tumult the Orator Hortensius almost dead from their brutal violence, and the Senator Vibienus killed. The consular fasces, the sight of which, among our ancestors, was sufficient to restrain all violence in the populace, were then viewed with contempt. The Comitium and the Forum were filled by Clodius with criminals set loose from the prisons, and with gladiators, who in every part of them left sad vestiges of their atrocious outrage. The Tiber, embrued, oh Romans! with your blood, flowed slowly, as charged with the multitude of the dead. Pompey himself, famed for his achievements, venerated for his goodness, had his gown stained with blood in the Comitium. Suffrages no longer conferred honours, no longer were they solicited by humble candidates, but daring ambition, accompanied by armed satellites, overpowered its competitors with force.

"Considering, therefore, this general state of depravity and corruption, by me rather obscured than described, I think it will appear to thee, oh Marcus Brutus, and to this assembly, that genuine liberty, so long outraged, was almost dead, and that no hope remained of better times but by an absolute and vigorous control of this wild, ungoverned licentiousness. When exalted minds disdaining servility resolve on freedom, they must attempt an elevation that shall place them beyond the reach of insult. This opinion, replete with noble perils, I had, and by my deeds manifested. Many others confirmed it in various ways, but all declared vain every hope of liberty. Ye saw the great Lucullus, when at the head of your eagles he had put to flight Tigranes and Mithridates beyond the Tigris, waste the remainder of his life in retirement—disdaining to oppose himself to the outrages of the mob—and becoming afterwards as much celebrated for his suppers as he had been before by his triumphs, evinced in his neglect of the civil discords for his luxurious ease, that he thought them worthy of no greater care. And that Cato, who in Utica held my clemency in so great contempt, previous to his committing the act of suicide, left, as his last lesson to his son, an injunction not to connect himself with public business, as being no longer compatible with the character of an honest citizen. The peaceable and virtuous citizens quitted the city walls as flying from the impending storm, and sought shelter in domestic life, where alone they could preserve their innocence and honour—and especially Pomponius, who remained at Athens too long for our happiness and welfare, so valuable was his society to us all. Thou also, oh Tully, considered the oppressions of your country so great, that to deplore them you cloathed in mourning, and from your example many of the patricians did the same: the senate also frequently appeared in those insignia of regret, as a rite funereal at the death of Liberty—nay, after the battle of Pharsalia, a victory which I should call happy, had I not conquered Romans, you used to say, it was expedient not only to yield, but to throw the arms away.

"In this afflicted country, if country it might be called, were two citizens, famous for many deeds of signal enterprise, and between them they had divided the empire—the one was, Pompey, and the other, I. He remained in Italy, I in Gaul, by me reduced, with no small glory, oh Romans, under your dominion. The fate of Rome was in suspense—all minds perplexed, and all authority uncertain but that of arms. The senate, however, preserving nothing of its fallen greatness but its pride, dared to order me to quit that army which had been the minister of my victories, and to trust myself private and unarmed to civil commotions. Although such a command was as despicable as the assembly whence it issued, I declared myself ready to obey it, when Pompey should be placed in a similar condition. To this I obtained no other answer, than that I must obey, and with respect to my rival, the fathers would at their convenience deliberate. Afterwards, under pretence of making an expedition against the Parti, the Senate demanded two legions from me, which, deceived by this pretence, I yielded. These were immediately attached to the army of Pompey, and remained in Italy against me. I never-

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theless still continued to assure the fathers of my readiness to obey them on the fair condition I had made. But they with haughtiness despised my humble letters. Still so sincere was my desire of avoiding extremities, I consented that Pompey should remain at the head of all the troops, on condition that one single legion should be left me, with the government of Illyria. This, I may say, vile proposal was received with contempt by the fathers, who declared war against me as an enemy to the country. I then presented myself on the bank of the Rubicon, the boundary of my province, compelled, I will not say by hostile motives, but by civil defence. As a son before a cruel mother, when I first set my foot upon the bridge, I felt those powers languishing within me, which, until that day, had been always ready for the most arduous and perilous enterprises. An icy chill ran through my veins, and I stood unresolved. Then turning to Asinius Pollio, "It is yet," said I, "in our choice to recede; but if we advance, all decision must be that of arms." He heard, and was silent, and the rest by their silence seemed to reprove my hesitation. I therefore advanced, as one who driven into an abyss closes his eyes to avoid the sight of its frightful profundity.

"Then did the great Pompey, who boasted that wherever he stamped the ground with his foot whole legions would proceed, fled, not only from Rome, but Italy, although with superior numbers. The people yielded to my squadrons, and I conquered more by clemency than terror. I pursued Pompey into Greece, always and in vain proposing peace on moderate conditions. Thus was I urged to the extreme trial of my fortune at Pharsalia, where I no longer recognized the great Pompey, who, as oppressed by Fate, and fighting badly, fled. And if with any virtuous action of my mortal life, I may, in this immortal state, solace my soul, it is, that on that bloody day I tempered and restrained the rage and violence of the victors—for no sooner did I perceive the victory certain, then I rode through the squadrons, crying out to my soldiers, "Pardon to *Romans*." My command was obeyed, and the conquered remained safe on the field, and confident in my clemency, I, a Roman, had fought against Romans—I stood a conqueror, without a conqueror's exultation; and contemplating the bitter fruits of civil discords, in the language of real sorrow, and in the hearing of the conquerors and conquered, I lamented the dreadful necessity, all law despised, all rights trampled on, all authority contemned, which had driven me to arms. Nor was I satisfied only with pardoning, after the victory, every one who implored my clemency—I divested myself of every inducement to vengeance, for many letters being found written to Pompey by his partisans, I ordered them all to be burned without reading one; thus hiding from myself the hatred of others, and choosing rather to live in danger than in suspicion. And, oh Brutus, thou on that day in which the battle was fought wast one of the objects of my most anxious solicitude. Thou, a follower of Pompey, although he had killed thy father, stoodst in arms against me, who had always loved thee as a son. I rode through the squadrons, issuing a general order to hold thy person inviolate, and to give to thee a free passage of retreat. My heart as I urged citizens against citizens palpitated with regret, and my mind was filled with the apprehension of encountering thee living, or to behold thee dead. Oh, Brutus! ill-beloved man! thou on that day seeking me, and thirsting for my blood, mightst have satiated thy thirst with some degree of honour. Or if to fall had been thy fate, thou wouldst have fallen valiantly—how much more creditable to thy character had it been, than to survive, imploring my clemency, obtaining it, then, under a face of friendship, to cherish in thy heart for years an inveterate hatred, until at length tearing off the mask, to declare thyself an ungrateful and perfidious enemy. I think I see thee now, thy dagger dropping blood, and thy stern eyes fixed on me, in which too late I read the sentence of my death. It was astonishment, and not my wounds, that killed me; seeing my murderers, those in whom I had placed my greatest confidence, on whom I had conferred the greatest benefits—among whom, oh Brutus! when I beheld thee, I abandoned my life to thy ingratitude, and covering my face with my robe, resigned my body to your swords, and my spirit to the God who gave it.

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"What my government was, whether paternal, mild and just, it belongs to ye, oh Romans! to give free testimony. But thou, oh Marcus! hadst witnessed continued civil wars, not for liberty, but for the election of a tyrant. "How grossly obscured, then, must thy mind have been! how forgetful of all past experience! when thou couldst expect that, after killing me, a worse would not arise, ready to enslave and to destroy a servile people."

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

THE inclosed papers contain a sketch of a Tour which I lately made, in company with several scientific friends, through France and Italy. If it appear to you worthy of a place in your respectable Magazine, I think I may venture to predict that the interest will increase in my subsequent communications, in which I shall enlarge on the works of art in Italy, and on the manners of the people of that celebrated country.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. C. M.

LETTER I.

DEAR SIR,

AN opportunity of visiting Rome and other celebrated cities on the continent having occurred, presented too great a temptation to be resisted. To traverse a country which has been illustrated by every page of classical history; to view regions that were associated with events which had so often been to me the subject of merited admiration, could not but be a most interesting employment.

Italy has truly been called the nursery of the arts. Its edifices are adorned with all the skill that such painters as Paul Veronese, Michael Angelo, and Raphael, could communicate; and the most exquisite and beautiful sculpture adorns its museums, its galleries, and its gardens.

I quitted London for Brighton, in company with two friends, on the 24th of July, that town having been fixed upon as the place of our embarkation. While there, we visited the showy apartments of the Pavilion, which contained, however, nothing worthy of regard, except a few sofas and chairs of peculiar workmanship, and a table painted in imitation of various kinds of rare marble. The more valuable and interesting objects were at that time concealed from public inspection, in consequence of the contemplated repairs.

At eight in the evening we set sail for Dieppe. Our course was South, and the wind S. E.; but as it soon veered due South, we made but little progress during the night, and had scarcely lost sight of Beechy Head by noon the next day.

Shortly after, however, the wind freshened in our favour; and at two in the afternoon, being below and much indisposed, I was informed that they were able to discover the French coast, at about twenty-two miles distance. This inspired me with a degree of life and animation, having been for some hours in a state which those only can conceive who have felt the indisposition consequent of such a mode of travelling. Arriving off Dieppe about three o'clock, we entered the boat appointed to take us on shore; but whether from French politeness, or some other cause, instead of immediately landing us for the three francs, which is their regular charge (as if the money would have been too easily earned had they conveyed us directly to land), they sailed about with us for more than an hour, apparently delighted to see Messieurs les Anglois exhausted with illness and fatigue. When at length we arrived near the shore, they informed us, that we must not quit the boat until the arrival of the *Commissionaire des Droits*. As Englishmen, unaccustomed to be detained against our inclination, until some petty officer should have the complaisance to examine our passports, and observing a motley groupe that had assembled on the shore, as if to laugh at our situation, we began to grow unruly, threatening to throw the boatmen over, and to land in spite of French laws and regulations. Their soft and soothing language, however, induced us to await the arrival of the Commissionaire, though certainly not without great anxiety.

When a traveller first enters a country where the prevailing habits, manners, and language, differ greatly from those of his own nation, he cannot but be forcibly impressed with the contrast. A military people especially,

who for the last twenty years have been engaged in war and bloodshed, among whom every young man was a soldier, and every gentleman an officer, could not but present some striking points of comparison. I could not but observe, that the domestics of every class were either females, or men whose feeble limbs were scarcely adequate to support their tottering frames.

On the evening of our arrival, we sallied forth in order to visit the Chateau, but were prevented from entering the gates by the centinel. We rose early the next morning; it was market-day, and the inn being situated in the market-place, our attention was attracted by the goods exposed for sale by the inhabitants. We afterwards sauntered to the Pier, which was undergoing a thorough repair, and returning through the town were struck with the curious manner in which they hang their lamps. They are suspended in the air: the cords from which they depend formerly served two purposes; for besides their present designation, they have too frequently been employed for the suspension of the bodies of many innocent, but suspected, persons.

Dieppe, considered by many as a dirty fishing town, appeared to me not to deserve that character; though it is certainly not to be compared to many towns in England. The day of our arrival happened to be the second anniversary of the arrival of the Duchesse d'Angoulême in France; and as this was the precise place where she landed, the white flag was displayed from the window on the second floor of every house in the principal street.

The diligence for Rouen setting off at ten o'clock in the morning, we left Dieppe, and entered upon our travels through a foreign country. The roads, as is well known, are particularly straight and broad; the fields, without hedges or inclosures, are open to the road; but the latter is in many places lined with fruit trees, producing altogether a very pleasing effect. The mode of driving is singular, but not so ridiculous as many travellers have represented it. As we approached Rouen, we observed several silk manufactories. The entrance to this town is through an avenue of trees, and has a beautiful appearance, especially when lighted in the evening, as the lamps are suspended in the centre of the road. From the quay and masts which present themselves to the view, the traveller is at first ready to imagine it a fishing-town, and great was our disappointment, when, instead of the bustle of commerce, we found only a dirty place, with streets both narrow and mean. The church is ancient, and contains some fine painted windows of great antiquity. The bridge over the Seine is of boats, and rises and falls with the tide.

Leaving Rouen, we ascended a high hill, from which we had a commanding view of the town and surrounding country. There we mounted the cabriolet, soon lost sight of Rouen, and passing through Pontoise, entered Paris by St. Denis.

Having alighted from the diligence, two or three dirty little fellows asked me whether I could *spak Ingleesh*; and having given them to understand that I could, they left me apparently well satisfied.

The Palais Royal was the first place we visited The café's, the shops, the fountain playing in the centre of the garden, and the company promenading its various walks, give it a most enlivening appearance. To obtain a general idea of the city was our next object; and passing through the gardens of the Thuilleries, we took an opportunity of ranging through the spacious halls of the Louvre, and gratified our taste by examining many beautiful productions of ancient and modern artists.

Not having sufficient time to enter into the gaieties of this delightful city, and being anxious to pursue our journey to Rome, we quitted Paris for Lyons. On arriving at the barrier, we entered at once on the green fields, without being obliged to pass through a Knightsbridge, a Kensington, or a Hammersmith. The atmosphere was clear, the sky serene, and the sun shone forth with peculiar brilliancy. The trees waved their verdant foliage, agitated by a gentle and refreshing breeze, and every thing seemed to concur in promising us a delightful journey. There are a few houses built along the road side, but they are all too scattered to be termed villages, although some of them are of a considerable size. It was now evening, and nothing particular had occurred during the day, when, on a sudden turn of the road, the Forest of Fontainbleau burst at once upon our sight. A place which called to our

recollection so many remarkable occurrences, could not fail to impress us with the most interesting reflections. The rocks on the hills have a curious appearance; we at first mistook them for houses. The village of Fontainbleau is situated in the centre of the forest; and the chateau, an ancient edifice, lies a little beyond it. Under its roof many projects were formed, and orders issued, decisive of the fate of France.

A few posts brought us to La Croisière, where we supped, and made the requisite preparations for proceeding onwards during the night. The moon being at the full, rendered nocturnal travelling very pleasant, and we arrived early the next morning at Montargis. This village is of considerable size; but as it was early in the morning, we had no opportunity of making any particular observations. Here a fat French Lady, attended by a priest and three or four servants, being desirous to have an inside place to Lyons, I resigned my own in her favour; and gladly joined my companions in the cabriolet. The interior of a diligence, when well warmed and scented by the garlic and eau de Cologne of French travellers, is not indeed very pleasant to the olfactory nerves of an Englishman. At two o'clock in the afternoon, we arrived at Colne, a village on the Loire. Following the course of the river, during the remainder of the day, at eleven at night we came to the extensive village of Nevers. Opposite to the inn, at the extremity of a large square, a cross of vast dimensions was now erecting; and our curiosity being excited, we were approaching to view it, when a centinel making his appearance warned us to retire: a command which, on the continent, is not to be infringed, especially if issued by a man on duty. I must here remark, that the general behaviour of the military in France to strangers, and especially to Englishmen, is brutal in the extreme. Returning to the diligence, which was by this time ready, we remounted the cabriolet; and leaving this village, crossed the Loire over an old bridge. Some men were at work by candle-light laying the foundation of a new one. The greater part of the night was occupied in crossing a range of mountains; and we arrived at Moulins the following morning at nine o'clock. This town appeared to derive its supply of water from a fountain in the centre of it; and here, notwithstanding the early hour, we stopped to dine. The remainder of the day was occupied in admiring the beauty of the surrounding scenery. The next morning we contented ourselves with a hasty breakfast at a post-house. Early in the afternoon we arrived at Roanne, a small village of great antiquity. Our diligence having to ascend a hill, we were requested to walk on; a Frenchman travelling with us shewed us a nearer way, and kept us in deep conversation until we had arrived at the summit, when he begged us to turn round. How were we surprised at the scene which burst upon us; enriched as it was by every beauty which could render it delightful to the admirer of Nature. Hills and vales, pasturage and vineyards, blended together, formed a continued succession of fertility and beauty.

Within a few miles of Lyons, the country is fine; the hills are crowned with villas, and ancient ruins occasionally meet the eye. The entrance into this city is, however, destitute of beauty. Crossing the Rhone, we arrived at the Hotel du Parc, situated in the Place de Ville. Our passports being the first consideration, we repaired to the Police, and were occupied the whole day in procuring it.

My next letter will find us in Italy; and as that country was the object we were most desirous to visit, I shall then be more particular.

I remain, my dear Sir,
Your's truly,
Doughty-street. R. C. M.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent K. in his ingenious account of Bartholomew Fair, says, it is "reported to be of great advantage to the City, by the rent of the standings." Now, Mr. Editor, though I must confess I am a well-wisher to the City, or to any other part of his Majesty's dominions, yet I think this a subject that requires our most serious consideration, because it is well known from what quarter that advantage is derived. Is it for a moment to be supposed, that the *City* would hold out a bait to enrich itself with the present hard-earned pittance of the poor? or is it unwilling to rob them of the

little innocent merry-makings that may serve to buoy the heart a few moments, ere it sinks again into the depths of indigence and misery? I would not suppose that the hand of poverty is stretched so far as is frequently represented, yet it is, I believe, pretty evident to the attentive observer, that there is a vast change in our fair going faces: when the pocket is heavy the heart is light.

In regard to the *morals* of our countrymen, which is the most essential thing to be considered, I am only astonished that the clergy have not attempted to suppress such scenes of riot, drunkenness, and debauchery: can the Hell they preach of be more horrible to a virtuous mind than the interior of some of the old tenements in the neighbourhood of Smithfield, during the disturbances of Bartholomew Fair?

I must own, Mr. Editor, that it is much easier for any of your Correspondents to find errors, than for the administration to correct them: I have been railing against a public fair, and yet I could scarcely find in my heart, were it in my power, to abolish fairs altogether. That little relaxation from hard labour, that little genuine rising of the heart into laughter and festivity which we were wont to see in our country fairs, to me were worth all our public amusements summed up together—the smiles of the poor labourer, while shaping his way through the green fields, with his wife and family, decked in their Sunday suits, among a crowd of friends and acquaintances; the cordial shake of the hand, and all the accompaniments of a rustic companionship, have always been the delight of the poet and the painter—their honest faces not only bore the smile of contentment, but they expressed a certain honourable sympathy between the kind-hearted employer and the industrious servant.—But how different is the impression which such a riotous scene as that of Bartholomew Fair presents, to the jocund simplicity that prevails at a village wake;—in the former, vice revels among its victims, boasting of the devastation of honour and honesty; in the latter, joy unchecked by guilt rejoices in the reciprocal satisfactions of friendship and good neighbourhood.

I remain, Sir,

Your humble servant,

Greenwich, 22d Oct. 1818. B.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

AN ESSAY ON EDUCATION.

As ignorance is often the source of immorality, and the want of good impressions on the minds of youth too often renders them, in riper years, unfit to serve the public or themselves in any good capacity, it therefore greatly behoves parents to have a special eye over the education of their children. As a garden uncultivated, and without good seed, will bring forth weeds, so the minds of children, if not corrected by the rod of rebuke and admonition, and sown with the seeds of virtue and religion, cannot be expected to bring forth good fruit: their little minds are susceptible, and will receive some impression or other. It is to the want of proper care in the education of youth that we may impute many of the evils generally complained of in this age, and the utter ruin of thousands, both as to soul and body, who, had they been duly impressed, in their infant years, with a love of virtue, and the fear of God, might have been, to the latest hour of their existence, shining lights in the world, and after death had the memory of their good deeds perpetuated to posterity. Parents should be careful in their choice of tutors for their children; and such only ought to be encouraged as schoolmasters and governesses, as are of good repute, and who lead such lives as do no discredit to religion. It is from such only that it can be expected to have a proper effect; it is these only, who, while they teach their pupils the sciences, will have a due care over their morals. Precepts without examples, in either preachers, parents, or teachers, like airy meteors, no sooner make their appearance but they are gone, and scarce any vestiges of them remain: so little impression do precepts make, when practice gives the lie to the tongue! But to return: Parents ought not only to send their children to school, and to church, but to teach them themselves at home, and enforce, as much as they can, a due obedience and reverential regard to their teachers abroad; on this depends, in a great measure, the childrens' tractability and the teachers' success. What parents, who enjoy but the smallest degree of prudence, would not strive to the utmost to improve their own image, especially when they reflect, that not only the eternal welfare of their offspring, but also that of the

church and state, depends entirely on the proper education of the rising generation? That deluge of vice which hath so long threatened these kingdoms with ruin, can never be suppressed in any other way. If we consider things rightly, it is on this our own hopes are founded, as to the little time we have yet to remain in this terrene abode: if we neglect this incumbent duty, and suffer our children to grow up without implanting in them a due sense of virtue and religion, we can never expect they will do their duty to us in the latter part of our existence, but will prove as it were harrows and thorns to disturb the peace and tranquillity of the mind, and add double weight to the too heavy infirmities of old age.

On the contrary, if, by a steady adherence to our duties in their education, we implant in them a due sense of their duty to God and man, we may expect, when the winter of life comes upon us, that they will do their duty to us, and comfort us, and succour us in those days wherein we can enjoy few other pleasures but those accruing from a dutiful offspring, and the recollection of having done our duty in the station of life Providence was pleased to allot us.

T. HILL.

EXCURSION TO BRIGHTON,

DURING THE MONTH OF JULY 1818:

In Four Letters to a Friend in Wales.

BY JOHN EVANS, A.M.

LETTER IV.

Return HOME *by Lewes from* BRIGHTON.

How *various* our employments—
Friends, books, or garden, and perhaps *his pen*,
Delightful industry enjoyed at HOME!
COWPER.

Islington, Nov. 10, 1818.

DEAR SIR,

HAVING passed *five weeks* at BRIGHTON, we began to think of returning Home. Under the dominion of agreeable sensations, Time speeds rapidly away. Our vacation, which had been the subject of lively anticipation, was become the object of sober retrospection. Thus HUMAN LIFE divides itself into the *Past* and the *Future*—the present being of momentary duration—

"Placed in an island on the main,
Where rolling waves for ever swell,
Checquering our hours with joy and pain,
Two *lovely nymphs* together dwell.

The one looks back upon *the Past*,
With many a pensive sigh and tear,
Mourning the light that would not last
To shine upon her brief career—

The other to *the Future* still
Casts an assured, a sanguine eye,
Forgetful of recorded ill.
And careless of the griefs gone by.

LIFE is the speck that marks the void,
SPACE is the sea of boundless scope;
And those whose days are thus employed,
Pale Memory—and—*glowing Hope!*
HODGSON.

We felt satisfied with what we had seen and enjoyed. Like other *Visitants*, we were now to withdraw, and make room for our successors. Without a murmur we resigned our gratifications, bidding adieu to our favourite walks as well as prospects, and returning homewards with contentment and gratitude. Thus may we act—when the *drama of life* closes, submitting to the ordinary course and final destination of mortality! In this condition, however, which inevitably awaits every human being, glorious are the hopes and exalted the expectations inspired by our common Christianity.

At eight in the morning on the last Wednesday of July, a VEHICLE similar to that which brought us down was at our door. Well stowed, we drove off between nine and ten, reaching Islington, after a pleasant journey, by seven in the evening. The day was fine, and attractive were the more cultivated parts of the country.

There are *three* roads from LONDON to *Brighton*;—the first picturesque, through Dorking and Horsham—the second through Ryegate and Croydon, already delineated—the third through East Grinstead and Lewes, now to be described. The middle of these roads is the shortest. A directing-post at Horley Common, on the new road turning off at Gatton Lodge, two miles this side of Ryegate, calls it 49 miles from London to Brighton. It is said there will be a further reduction of two miles by the completion of certain improvements at Clayton Hill. It is a curious fact, that when *Visitants* first came to BRIGHTON (fifty years ago), they arrived as early in the summer as *the deep roads* of SUSSEX became passable with any degree of safety.

Google

But I would consider *this diversity* of ROADS from Brighton not only in a national but in a moral point of view. However different their track and varied their aspect, each route has its travellers, and all converge towards the metropolis of the British Empire! On these roads, individuals are perhaps, in their own peculiar way, delighted—some preferring the rough and others the smooth, some the more exposed and others the more shady, appearances of Nature—Each having made his choice, pursues his inclination without interruption, and ALL meet at the end of their journey! Thus is it with the professors of *Christianity*. The right of private judgment is asserted, and the sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures (as their *Map* or *Chart*) acknowledged. Deliberately adopting articles of faith and modes of worship, they pursue their own career with sincerity, and at its termination behold *the heavenly inheritance!* The civil power protects Christian pilgrims from the depredations of intolerance and bigotry. PEACE marks their progress—their consummation *eternal felicity!* This is the perfection of Christian charity.*

Leaving BRIGHTON, and pursuing the road to *Lewes*, we pass on the right a pleasing range of ALMSHOUSES, whose little Gothic windows impart an air of stability. They were erected in 1796 by Mrs. Marriott, agreeably to the will of Mrs. Dorothy and Mrs. Ann Percy, for the reception of six poor widows of the Church of England—

"Here *the sad heir* of pining grief
May—bless'd be HEAVEN—obtain relief,
While on the humble village green
How oft *the low-roofed-pile* is seen,
Where poverty forgets its woes,
And WEARIED AGE may find repose!"
COMBE.

Near this spot is seen THE PRINCE'S *Cricket Ground*, on which is held the annual South Down Sheep Fair. In this exercise the PRINCE REGENT excelled—the present Duke of Richmond, Lord Winchelsea, Lord Beauclerc, together with other noblemen and gentlemen, were not unfrequently of the party.

Some medical men, however, though they enjoin on all occasions proper *muscular* exercise, yet reprobate that of *Cricket* as too violent—alledging, that the positions into which players must necessarily throw themselves, cannot fail to be productive of injury to the body. Dislocations of the hip-joint are not uncommon, from the awkward posture occasioned by employing *both* arms at the same time in striking a distant object! Dr. Willich trusts that the time is not very remote when this *game of Cricket*, like that of *Pugilism* (a most barbarous practice), will be utterly exploded.

Further on towards the left, we soon meet an extensive and permanent range of BARRACKS. Immense must have been the expense incurred by the erection of this lofty pile of building. But it is reckoned, both as to external appearance and interior accommodation, equal to any similar structure in the kingdom. Much hath been said by statesmen, ministerial and oppositionists, respecting the introduction of barracks. Soldiers quartered on individuals is a burdensome thing, whilst their seclusion may be denounced as removing them too much from the habits of the mass of the community. Most dreaded on any occasion is a military government. BRITONS are nobly jealous of any measure, however specious for self-defence, which may prove destructive of civil and religious liberty.

Passing the Porters' Lodges at the Gate leading to the *Earl of Chichester's Seat and Park* (described in my last Letter), we reached the little village of *Falmer*.—It is remarkable only for having formerly a convent to which removed from Preston House the much-to-be-pitied ANN CLEVE, the repudiated spouse of the brutal Henry VIIIth—where dying 1557, her remains were consigned to their native dust!

DEATH—is what?
It is a minister of woe
To *man* below—
To bring his pride to nought—
A rein to check the bold career
Of those who neither love nor fear
That GOD they little think so near—
To stop—their hand—
And give their substance and their land,
With all beneath their proud command,
To friend or foe,
When they're laid low,
Dead and forgot!—

* The reader will find amusement in the perusal of Dean Swift's "*Tale of the Tub*"—a kind of religious romance—wherein *Peter* (Church of Rome), *Martin*, or *Luther* (Church of England), and *Jack*, or John Calvin (Protestant Dissenters), are made to designate the whole religious community.

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DEATH—is what?
A welcome friend,
Whom GOD doth send
Man's griefs to end—
Rude seems his blow
In outward show,
Yet often sent
Ills to prevent,
And shield *the Good Man* in his tomb
From bitter foes
And countless woes
To come!—

DEATH—is what?
DEATH is *gain*—a rich reward
To him that *dieth in the Lord!*
In *Faith* and *Hope* and *Love*,
Loos'd from his prison-house of clay,
DEATH sends him on his joyful way,
To meet the dawn of—*Endless Day*
In realms—ABOVE!*

From *Falmer Hill* there is a delicious view of the country—and from *Ashcombe toll-gate*, a road may be seen branching off to the Lewes *race-ground*, of equestrian celebrity. When I first travelled some years ago—this road lying between hills—it had in my eyes the charms of a romantic valley! At length drawing near LEWES, you discern from afar, on a sloping eminence, small *Barracks*, having the air of a populous village. The buildings being constructed with timber, and painted, reminded me of a picture which I had seen of *Sydney Cove*, in our distant colony of Botany Bay, or *the little towns* raised with wood by our persecuted forefathers, having escaped from the iron arm of persecution to the wilderness of America!

LEWES, a large and populous town, standing on the slope of a hill, in a romantic situation, is distant *forty-eight* miles from London, and *eight* miles from Brighton. Lying on the river Ouse, it is navigable for barges six miles down to Newhaven. LEWES consists of near 1000 houses, with about 6000 inhabitants—1600 of whom are employed in trade, and 500 in agriculture. It has now six, and had formerly twelve parish churches. St. Thomas at Cliff, so called from standing under the high chalky cliffs at the outskirts of the town, is the handsomest structure of all. Surrounded by hills, LEWES was once encompassed with walls. Part of its ancient castle on a mount still remains—whence is an interesting view of the town and surrounding country—

"Still with sunk charms, yet awfully serene,
The ghost of grandeur seems to guard the scene!" HAYLEY.

A pleasing poem, suggested by these venerable ruins, was written by the Rev. Mr. Button, now a clergyman of the Church of England. The town once abounded with religious houses, and must have been in great vogue previous to the Reformation. A priory of Cluniac monks was founded here in 1078, by the Earl of Warren, deemed the first of that order in England. Here are many charities which do honour to humanity. Nor should it be forgotten, that at LEWES are numerous schools for the rising generation. EDUCATION, that inestimable blessing, here seems to have her claims recognized.—"If on an eminence," says a modern Writer, "we could look down on the adverse part of the moral world, and see its self-willed, turbulent, maddened, jealous, sanguinary career—the waywardness of childhood—the stubbornness of adolescence—the jarrings, errors, and crimes of society—the animosities of states, and the merciless tyranny of their rulers—and would then ask the question—Whence all *this?*—EDUCATION (we will give it the name) would issue from her privacy, into which she had been thrust by the perpetrators of error and of crime—and with stentorian voice reply—'It chiefly originates in neglect—in disregard of *me!* I would have moralized the world—I only have the power to fructify the mind—the soil I possess has perpetual fertility—implanted in it, the mind becomes enriched with the sap of *virtue*, grows luxuriantly, and retains everlasting verdure. I give the pattern of virtue—I adorn society—and but for hereditary enemies, I should humanise the world!'"

At LEWES is an excellent *Literary* Society, containing productions of almost every description—and here likewise also are held the well-known meetings of the *Sussex Agricultural* Society. In this town, during the time of Edward the Confessor, the fine for *shedding of blood* was 7s. and for *adultery* 8s. 4d.—with the farther proviso that the King should have the adulterer, and the Archbishop—the woman! This was a curious mode of enriching his Grace of Canterbury.

*See Anti-Jacobin Review for October, 1818.

The Protestant dissenters are numerous at Lewes—having Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist places of worship, beside a small, but ancient, *General Baptist* meeting house in its suburbs, Southover—where the attendants, though few, are respectable. Here is likewise a chapel belonging to Lady Huntingdon—and, of course, accommodations for both kinds of Methodists—those of Whitfield and of Wesley—the former of the Calvinistic and the latter of the Arminian persuasion. Dr. Holland, in his *Visitation Sermon*, delivered, 1813, at Lewes, notices them with severity—but the Methodists (it is acknowledged by their enemies) have been of eminent service to the lower classes of the community.*

In the cemetery belonging to *Jirch Chapel*, lie the remains of the celebrated William Huntington, S. S. or *Sinner Saved*. His real name was Hunt, and he was a native of Cranbrook, in Kent. When converted he was a *Coal-heaver*, and had to struggle grievously with poverty. Becoming a preacher, he still encountered many difficulties—but at last rose to affluence, and even splendour. For marrying *the widow* of a late Lord Mayor of London, he rode in his chariot, and, episcopal-like, his equipage was graced with a purple livery! After a career singularly checquered, he died, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, July 1st, 1813, at Tunbridge Wells, and the inhabitants of Lewes have had the honour of having his ashes deposited among them! His *Epitaph* on the tomb is his own—and this is its history, taken from his posthumous works:—"He then spoke of the *judgments* (a few days before his death) that had befallen his enemies, and with *much warmth* added—'Those that have cruelly treated *me* and *my God*—I shall see again, to appear as a witness against them! And although it is not for me to say it, yet it shall be known and acknowledged, after I am gone, that there hath been a *Prophet* among them.' He then said—'Take a pen, and write *my Epitaph* as follows:—

"Here lies the Coal-heaver (remember, *I will have it so*), and, as though it were but one sentence, he went on—"Beloved of his God, but abhorred of men. The *Omniscient Judge* at the grand Assize shall ratify and confirm this to the confusion of many thousands, for England and its *Metropolis* shall know that there hath been a Prophet among them. W. H. S. S."

To say the least of this mortuary composition, it betrays on the part of *the dying Prophet* no excess of modesty, humility, or charity. Indeed, certain expressions seem to glow with the effervescence of an Antichristian resentment. His Lady did not long survive him—expiring also at Tunbridge Wells, she was buried under *an apple tree* in a garden upon a common near Cranbrook. Thus both *Prophet* and *Prophetess* lie mouldering in the unhallowed recesses of unconsecrated ground. Peace be to their memory!

Lewes is a borough, and sends two members to Parliament. Here occur severe struggles in behalf of civil and religious liberty. An unavailing attempt was made at the last election to obtain for their member the eldest son of the eloquent and patriotic Lord Erskine, an ornament to his country.

Near Lewes, in 1264, was fought a bloody battle between Henry the IIId, accompanied by his son, and the Barons, headed by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, in which the King was defeated and taken prisoner. His subsequent story will be found in every History of England. Here is a well-built Prison, and I am fearful not very thinly inhabited. It is a pity that the prison at *Philadelphia*, where labour at various trades is made beneficial to the culprit and the community, should not be made the model of every house of incarceration throughout the civilised world. The names of *Howard* and of *Neil*—of *Bennett* and of *Buxton*—are emblazoned upon the scroll of Humanity: Imprisonment itself properly managed is a sore evil. Pent up in the solitary cell, the captive is entombed alive—reflection is generated—and the most obdurate soul is worn down into repentance.——

" Doth the bright Sun from the high arch of Heaven,
In all his beauteous robes of flecker'd clouds,

* See *Sketch of the Denominations of the* Christian World, by J. Evans, thirteenth edition; as well as Sequel *to the Sketch*, fourth edition—containing one hundred testimonies in behalf of candour and charity. The temper and conduct of professors constitute the only genuine test of Christianity.

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And ruddy vapours, and deep glowing flames,
And softly-varied shades, look gloriously?
Do the green woods dance to the wind—the lakes
Cast up their sparkling waters to the light?
Do the sweet hamlets in their bushy dells
Lend winding up to Heaven their curling smoke
On the soft morning air?—
Do the flocks bleat, and the wild creatures bound
In antic happiness—and mazy birds
Wind the mid air in lightly skimming banks?
Ay—*all* this is—MEN do behold all this—
The *poorest* man! Even in this *lonely* vault,
MY DARK and NARROW WORLD, oft I do hear
The crowing of the cock so near my WALLS,
And *sadly* think how small a space divides me
From all this FAIR CREATION!" BAILLIE.

From a windmill in the vicinity of LEWES is a fine view of THE SEA, with the adjacent towns, as well as gentlemens' seats, not to be exceeded in the united kingdom.

I shall only add, that *John Evelyn*, the celebrated author of *the Sylva*, was educated at the grammar school of Lewes, whence he removed to Baliol College, Oxford. His *Memoirs*, recently published, are replete with entertainment. Born 1620, he died 1706, at Sayes' Court, Deptford, an ornament to his country. EVELYN was indeed the *English Gentleman*. A recent writer has remarked, in the review of his *Memoirs*, "Neither to solicit public offices, nor to shun them, but when they are conferred to execute their duties diligently, conscientiously, and fearlessly—to have no amusements but such as, being laudable as well as innocent, are healthful alike for the mind and for the body, and in which, while the passing hour is beguiled, a store of delightful recollection is laid up—to be the liberal encourager of LITERATURE and the ARTS—to seek for true and permanent enjoyment by the practice of the household virtues, the only course by which it can be found—to enlarge the sphere of existence backwards by means of *learning* through all time, and forward by means of *faith* through all eternity—behold the fair ideal of *human happiness!*"*

(To be concluded in our next.)

* See *Progress of Human Life*, or *Seven Ages of Man*, illustrated by Extracts in Prose and Poetry, for the Use of Families and Schools, by J. Evans, introduced by a *Memoir of Shakspeare and his Writings*, drawn from Dr. Drake's celebrated work on the subject.

RECOLLECTIONS
OF A
METROPOLITAN CURATE.

(Continued from page 311.)

Chapter III.

Not present good or ill, our joy or curse,
But future views of better or of worse.
POPE.

THERE is an elasticity in the human mind that enables it to rise above the pressure of unforeseen affliction, and to repel the weight of sudden woe even in its most oppressive influence; upholding the spirit under all its endurance of evil, and preserving unweakened the spring of hope and the energy of mental power. In what does this property consist? not in any physical strength of nerve, or in a constitutional insensibility which contracts our feelings within the cold uniformity of indifference, but in a consciousness of right intentions, and in a conviction that calamity has not originated in culpable deviation from duty.—Without this self-confidence, the mind sinks beneath adversity, the slightest pressure of which, will be sufficient to plunge it in despondency, and to destroy that buoyancy of the heart which can alone support us, even when the best faculties of the intellect fail to supply any adequate corrective of our grief.—Affliction submits us to the suggestions of human opinion, but at the same time shews us that we are made the objects of the divine dispensations; the former, however, lose all their point in their judgment of the cause, when we reflect that the consequence is designed to place us in a state of probationary exercise, both of our patience and our piety. This we feel to be a more important consideration than any reproach or vindication, by which the malevolence or the sympathy of the community that witnesses our sufferings, may take upon itself to measure the infliction—and if the conscience retains the consolatory possession of moral justification, our anxieties will not take their character from what man may think or say, but from what He, who knows the very imaginations of our thoughts, demands from our submission to his will, and expects from our improvement of his providence.

Indeed, the gladness of our happiest hours may in itself contain as little good as we are disposed to attach to

the season of sorrow, and the quick succession with which we find the alternations of enjoyment and privation following each other, plainly demonstrates to us that we have not the power to secure the one or prevent the other. It becomes therefore an exertion indispensable to our comfort, *æquam servare mentem*, by regarding the most joyful satisfactions and the severest distresses, as those present modifications of our being, which have a higher relation to our real happiness, than what our human experience comprehends.

It is this reflection that gives a sweet repose to the heart, into which all its disquieting conflicts subside: complacency and resignation spread a calm over the thoughts which however they may be acted upon in the first impulse of excitement, by injury or ingratitude, or surprised by unlooked-for disaster, will, like the troubled waves after the first sweep of the blast, recede into themselves—and hence it is, that while we suffer, our impressions of disquietude gradually yield to a better trust than that which we can place in our own powers of resistance to the immediate oppression of the evil—the clouds of misfortune do indeed gather around us, darken the smiling prospects of promised good, break upon our comforts, and devastate the dependencies of our enjoyment—still, however, we see the ray of future hope gilding an upper sky, and the rainbow of peace enlightening the suddenly-obscured horizon of our view.

It was in such consolatory reflections that my mind found power to resist the first impressions of the shock which it had received; and with a strength which nothing but such an influence could have bestowed, it formed the instant resolve of changing its sphere of action, and seeking in the wider field of metropolitan employ, the accomplishment of a better hope. Some time previously to my leaving my country curacy, and long before the idea of quitting it had been forced upon my contemplation, I had seen in one of the London papers, the following advertisement, which I only noticed at the instant as being couched in somewhat extraordinary terms.—"Wanted, at Christmas next, an assistant at a chapel of the established church—he must have a good voice and must possess other requisites calculated to preserve the popular character of the chapel.—Letters post paid, addressed to A. Z. at the brazier's B— C—, will be attended to."—This advertisement I had preserved among my memoranda; and it presented itself to my eye as I was looking them over in the coach in which I was travelling to London. It occurred to me, that ludicrous as I thought it when I first read it, there might perhaps be some access opened to me for the obtaining of duty in town, which was an acquisition highly desirable to me, as I had the mortifying consciousness to provide against, of very scanty assets to answer the expensive drafts of a metropolitan expenditure. Besides, I was totally unacquainted with any of the clergy in the diocese, and I had therefore no chance of getting into immediate employment by personal introduction. Neither had I the slightest knowledge of "the requisites" on which so much stress was laid in the advertisement; and from my utter ignorance of what was necessary to ensure me success in my new path of the ministry, I conceived it would be politic for me to see the advertiser, and if I should not succeed in my application, I might be put in possession of some particulars which hitherto I had never taken into my account as essential to my progress. Accordingly, as soon as I arrived at the inn where the coach set down its passengers, I addressed a letter to A. Z. requesting the honor of an interview at the brazier's; and stated that I was that evening arrived from the country, and was ready to assist him in the duty of the ensuing Sunday. This letter I dated from the hotel, with an anxious hope that it would find the gentleman at home, as I trembled at the prospect of being subjected to so extravagant a sojourn as that which I had been most unpropitiously thrown into. An answer was brought back couched in the following favourable terms—"A. Z. will be glad to see Mr. —— to-morrow morning at the hour appointed, at No. 18, Bedford-row."

Apprehension of failure had not yet mingled with my anticipations of success; but when I found myself approximating to the point on which I was to hinge my anxieties, I began to consider whether I possessed any popular qualities; and the more I contemplated the few qualifications, which I flattered myself I might boast of, for the regular and accurate performance of my clerical duties, the more I lost ground in

self-confidence, and by the time that I had reached Bedford row, I was fully convinced that I had not the smallest chance of suiting the views of A. Z., in "the requisites for preserving the popular character of his chapel." Thus it is that when the mind has fixed its desire of acquisition upon any object, and has worked itself up into a degree of anxiety that gives to that object a character of importance which it is a thousand to one that it deserves, some visionary alarm is conjured up to the imagination, and renders nothing so probable as disappointment, and nothing so unlikely as attainment. To me the career of a London clergyman was altogether unknown, and the nature of the duty to be undertaken was just as little understood; and as often as the words "popular character" recurred to my recollection, I felt a chill at my heart which at once damped all my ardour of expectation, and repulsed every sanguine contemplation of the advantage which I sought. Under these impressions I arrived at No. 18, which I found to be a lodging-house. I raised the knocker,—when it occurred to me that I did not know the person whom I called to see by any other name than A. Z.; ought I to make my inquiries for these two letters, or ought I to send up my name to the gentleman who belonged to ——— Chapel? Before I had divided upon this puzzling query, the knocker fell from my hand, in one single knock—this again occasioned me a degree of disquietude, as I had heard that single knocks were seldom answered by the servants in London; however, I had scarcely got up my courage sufficiently to give a treble summons, when the door opened, and an aged female servant, with a countenance of a most forbidding aspect, asked me in an Irish accent, "What my business might be?"— I took off my hat, and asked if Mr. A. Z. lived there, and whether he was at home?—"Mr. A. Z.?" replied the woman, "I do'nt know any person of such a name; but if you inquire at the wine-vaults two doors below, they may be able to inform you if any body of that name lives about here."—"Why," said I, "is not this Bedford-row?"—"To be sure and it is," replied the woman, "but this is No. 18, Bedford-row, and perhaps you have made a mistake of the street."—I smiled at the lady's blunder, and then inquired if any clergyman lived there who belonged to T—— Chapel?—"I believe so," said she, "but the chapel is in B——court, and you wont find Mr. —— there until the Lord's-day."—"I know that, my good woman; but is he here this morning!"—"To be sure and he is now, but he is just going out."—At this instant a tall, stout, hale looking gentleman in black, with a large shovel hat and a rose in front, such as I had seen the Doctors in Divinity wear at Cambridge, made his appearance with an umbrella under his arm.—"Mr. ——, I presume."—"Yes, Sir, my name is ——."—"May I ask if I am addressing Mr. A. Z."—"Mr. A. Z. indeed," exclaimed the woman, "and sure enough his name is M——."—"You are right, Sir, observed the gentleman, "and so are you, Jenny: pray do me the favour to walk up; I was afraid I should not have been so fortunate as to see you this morning, being called out by an accidental circumstance which occurred about an hour after I wrote to you: however, I can spare you ten minutes."—Ten minutes thought I, that's rather short for such a business; but perhaps he only means to engage me for Sunday. As soon as we were seated, he took out of his book-case a large pile of letters.—"There, Sir," said he, "those are all applications from different clergymen, whom, I am sorry to say, have none of those requisites which I deem essential for the situation which I offer."—Ah! thought I again, here's an end of my hopes—there were at least twenty letters, and I could not find vanity enough in my heart to presume that I should be the fortunate applicant.—"I rather think, Sir," observed Mr. M——, "that I have some knowledge of your connections in the country; and that I once reaped considerable benefit from the professional skill of your father, under a very serious attack of illness."—This observation at once raised all my hopes, and I rejoiced that I had it in my power to confirm his supposition. Our conversation then became less restrained, and I ventured to express my astonishment at the number of applications, and the ill success which they had met with.—"Is it possible, Sir, that there should be so many ministers of the Gospel engaged in this part of the vineyard, of so slender a capacity in their ministrations as to be inadequate to such a duty?"—"Why, Mr. —," replied this clerical proprietor, I don't suppose them unequal to the discharge of the duty,

nay, many of them I know to be very excellent and learned men; but they did not appear to me to possess those talents which are likely to give eclat to the chapel, and to attract a congregation."—I now felt that I should come at the grand secret of those "requisites" which had been insisted upon in the advertisement—and, therefore, asked him in what these candidates were defective?—"In three main essentials" was the answer—"in figure, in voice, and in effect—all which must be united in my assistant. It so happened that not one of them was thus gifted, and although I have no doubt of their composition being in many instances far above the general style of sermons, yet I was well aware they would not please my congregation."—"Might they not have edified their hearers," I asked—"and would not edification have pleased them?"—"O, no." replied he, "not unless it was done in a pleasing manner; for you know a congregation can read edifying sermons at home, and as the preacher is the principal attraction, good sense and sound doctrine would never fill my pews, if the eye and the ear were not gratified."—Truly, thought I, this is a species of performance which I never could have supposed to be consonant with the duty of an earnest and sincere teacher of evangelical truth—and, if this pleasing of a congregation be the *sine qua non* that is to determine the merits of the spiritual instructor at T—— Chapel, it is all over with me; for I have always concluded that fervour and faithfulness were the chief characteristics of a good preacher in the strict sense of the word.—I ventured to express this as my opinion, and went so far as to add that the apostle Paul seemed to entertain the same sentiment when he said if *I yet pleased men I should not be the servant of Christ.*—"My dear Sir," he replied, "Paul never preached to a London congregation."—"But he did to an Athenian one."—"O, that's very true; yet I will take upon me to say, that if the apostle were to hold forth at any one church or chapel in this metropolis in the present æra of Christianity, and to the race of Christians, as they call themselves, who resort to them, he would not have so large a congregation as he addressed in the seat of Grecian literature and science. Go to any of the chapels of our popular charitable institutions and you will soon be convinced that it is not the substance of a discourse, however spiritual it may be, that can fix the attention of a general congregation, unless the delivery is acceptable, and the manner of the preacher elegant as well as his language refined and polished."—The fact is, Mr.—— that people go to a place of worship in which they pay for their sittings, or for admission, not so much, I fear, to say their prayers, as to be entertained by the eloquence and oratory of the preacher."—"Why then in that case," I observed, "it would seem, that so far there is a great similarity between the inhabitants of Athens and London. The former worshipped *an unknown God*, and were always occupied in *telling or hearing some new thing*. The latter I should think, are very likely to continue in the same error, and the same gossiping occupation, if their hearts are thus to be subjected to the impressions of the outward sense, and novelty is to constitute the medium of their Christian improvement." "I cannot tell how this may be, said Mr. A. Z. but you must know, my good Sir, that I have a lease of the chapel in question; I give two hundred pounds a year for it; I give an organist twenty, and four singers ten shillings each *per* Lord's day; this is another hundred; besides a clerk and beadle, and two sextonesses, who take off my hands at least thirty pounds more—thus I stand at an expense of 350*l.* per annum; and I am perfectly assured, that were I to depend upon the piety alone of my pew-renters, I should not make my money again. You will see, therefore, that much of my interest must rest with my own exertions as a preacher, and those of the gentleman who officiates with me; for although I could do all the duty myself, it is not consistent with the taste of my people, to hear the same person in the desk and the pulpit every Sunday; besides, it is not conformable to the dignity of my situation as the sole proprietor of the chapel.—But, Mr. ——, you came hither to request the engagement; now I will tell you candidly, that I must hear you both preach and read before I can give it you; and as I make only from a thousand to twelve hundred of the annual income of the chapel, I confine myself to 50*l.* for the stipend of my assistant, that my yearly outgoings may not exceed 400*l.* This is a large sum, Mr. ——, and I really cannot afford more than what I mention. I

would therefore have you consider, in case of your suiting the situation, whether you will think it worth your while to take it at such a rate. Your services will be required every morning in the desk, and every afternoon both in the desk and in the pulpit. Next Sunday we shall have a charity sermon for the parish school of St. M——, and I generally preach it myself; yet if you have a sermon by you of the kind, I shall be happy to mention your name to the committee, and have it printed in the bills. A new preacher will be beneficial to the charity; and if you will leave your titles, I will transmit them to the treasurer.—"Titles, Sir," said I, "what are those? God knows, I have none to boast of. It is true, I proceeded regularly M.A. of Cambridge, but I have nothing else to attach to my name."—"I think, Mr. ——," observed he, "you mentioned in your note to me, that you were late fellow of C——. This addition, therefore, will read well; and I shall put it into the scale of novelty. I myself took my degree at a by-term, having resided only at intervals as a four-and-twenty-man, as it is called; but I do not find that a regular degree is such a *passe par tout* as some would have us think it to be; for although people in general know but little of fellows of colleges, yet they have a confused notion that they must be very learned and very able men.—I know several M.A.'s and two or three D.D.'s, who have not found their collegiate dignities assist them very materially in pushing them forward to preferment; while I with my L.L.B. and by a lucky hit in taking T—— chapel, have made shift, in about eight years, to get as many hundred pounds a year, and have as close an approach to the ear of a bishop, as any regular graduate among them all. I was brought up to my father's business, but trade had too many tricks for me to embrace it, and after his decease I entered myself at J—— college; and, as you know is the common practice after we have been three years upon the boards, I got a title to a curacy in G——, and was ordained upon it by the Bishop of H——. This I suppose you will say was not quite regular; and I know that most of your high churchmen dispute the propriety of such ordinations; be that as it may, I cannot see any reason why a man ordained upon such grounds should not make as good a pastor as any who has, perhaps, little more to recommend him, than that he spent a large portion of his father's money during a regular residence of three years, to no other purpose than that of reading, and perhaps (but it is a *non sequitur* in nine cases out of ten) of acquiring mathematics, which he seldom, if ever, has occasion afterwards to apply, and then of offering himself for holy orders without the slightest previous knowledge of even that gospel which he is admitted into the church to preach, as the important obligation of his sacred calling." As I felt the dignity of the national clergy trespassed upon by this remark, I could not help answering, that I considered the preparatory system of education pursued at our Universities, as perfectly adapted for the promotion of the great cause of religion, as any that could be adopted in its stead; that if a national church was to be served by a national clergy, a certain prescriptive standard of education was indispensable, and that it was incumbent upon the spiritual superiors of that church, to provide that this system should not in any degree be infringed upon; nor should the provision made for the regular clergy be in any degree diminished by admitting those into the pale of the establishment, who have not submitted themselves to the established restrictions." The Reverend Gentleman here took off a pair of gold spectacles from his forehead, and returning them into a silver-mounted shagreen case, rose from his chair, and with something less of courtesy than what he appeared at first disposed to put into his address, told me, that he differed from me very widely upon this question—that he did not feel his orthodoxy at all inferior, either in principle or practice, to any of the regularly-educated clergy, as they denominated themselves. It might, indeed, be the case, that he could not look for any of the good things of the church in the shape of dignities or livings; and as he was aware of this, he had made out a benefice of his own by his proprietorship of T—— chapel, which, "thank God," said he, "I enjoy, without any of the heart-burnings of tithe disputes, or orthodox litigations—but, Mr. ——, we will not pursue this subject further—you will have the goodness to prepare yourself for the duty of Sunday next, and allow me to mention one thing; that as you have to preach a charity sermon, it will be as well for you to recollect, that you will

not have to address a University congregation, but a set of plain tradesmen, who are not in the habit of being puzzled with points of divinity, or controversial arguments; you will therefore find the purpose of the morning better accomplished by a discourse addressed to the heart rather than the head; and by making your appeal to the passions, instead of the judgment. I must now bid you good morning, as I am going to dine a few miles out of town, at the country-house of one of my flock; and as I have lately recovered from a fit of the gout I must take the coach, for which I am afraid any longer delay will cause me to be late." Thus saying, the Reverend Gentleman made me a bow, and attending me down stairs, again wished me a good morning, and left me to pursue my way homewards.

My thoughts were naturally occupied with the conversation that had taken place between this proprietor of "a popular chapel," and myself—a "regularly educated member of the established church." I began first to calculate upon the profitableness of his situation and my own.—Here's a man who quitted the counter for the pulpit—who by a cheap method of keeping a certain number of terms at college, has possessed himself of a facility which cost me more money to secure, than I have ever made the interest of by the fruits of my regular labours; who by the hire of a chapel, and the rent of what he calls sittings, and by the attraction of stage-singers and popular preaching, has leaped over the wall of orthodoxy, and put into his pocket a neat eight hundred a year—who boasts of an easy access to the episcopal bench, and who takes upon him to counsel one of the regular graduates of the national church to address the passions of his auditory rather than their judgment—and all this for the purpose of preserving the "popular character of the chapel."

I confess I felt something like an indignant sensation rising in my mind, but then I recollected that I, "a regular graduate," had applied to this fortunate individual for employ, and as I could not hope for an immediate engagement at any of the churches in the metropolis, not having a personal acquaintance with their incumbents, I endeavoured to satisfy my mind with the firm resolve of not sacrificing the interests of the establishment as far as my very humble powers could sustain them, by any compromise of its principles, or any accomodation of its doctrines to the "popular character" of this proprietary place of worship. With this resolve I sate down, on my return to the hotel, to prepare a sermon for the day of my probation; not, indeed, with any high opinion of my judge, or of the ordeal by which I was to be proved.

I had seen my name advertised and placarded in the neighbourhood of the field of action, as the preacher of the morning. At first an emotion of something like self-satisfaction arose in my breast, but this soon gave way to a contrary feeling, when I remembered the different sentiments which were wont to prevail there, as often as the return of my Sabbath duties called me to my country church, where I met those with whom affection and friendship had united me in my personal and professional character. Now, no pastoral anxiety actuated me, for those whom I was about to address were all unknown and strange to me; and as far as I could decide upon the disposition of the flock by the estimate which I had ventured to form of the motives of their spiritual guide, I could not allow myself to draw any very sanguine expectations of a satisfactory result. The day arrived when I was to encounter the difficulties of exhibition, and with no favourable augury of success, I entered the arena. There I found the Reverend Proprietor, surrounded by the Trustees of the Charity, ready to receive me.——

(To be continued.)

RECIPES.
No. XXII.

RHEUMATISM.

A CORRESPONDENT in one of the American papers, lately received, communicates the following recipe for rheumatic pains as a certain cure. He says he "had it from a judicious master of a vessel, who experienced the happy effects thereof upon himself and crew."—*Recipe:* Take some of the *oil* that swims on the top of a cask of *pickled salmon*, and rub it on the part affected; in two or three days application it will effect a cure.

WARTS, CORNS, &c.

The bark of a willow tree burnt to ashes, mixed with strong vinegar, and applied to the parts, will remove all warts, corns, or excrescences, on any part of the body.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

FROM the conditions of the Arithmetical Question in your last, it appears, that 1 ox = 3 sheep, 1 sheep = $\frac{1}{2}$ lamb, 1 lamb = $\frac{3}{4}$ of a sheep. Let A, B, and C, represent the three persons. Then per question.

1. A can eat $\frac{1}{3}$ of an ox in 1 month, or 30 days; consequently he can eat 1 ox in 90 days, and 5 oxen in 450 days.

Again (since 1 ox = 3 sheep, in 30 days A can consume 1 sheep, and in 210 days 7 sheep.

Also (since 1 lamb = $\frac{3}{4}$ of a sheep), in (30 × $\frac{3}{2}$ =) 20 days he can eat a lamb, and in devouring 11 he will be 220 days.

Wherefore A by himself can consume the whole of the cattle in 450 + 210 + 220 = 880 days.

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2. B, per question, can eat $\frac{1}{3}$ of a sheep in 7 days; in 21, therefore, he can consume a whole sheep, and in 147 days 7 sheep.

Again (since 1 ox = 3 sheep), in 63 days he can eat an ox, and in 315 days 5 oxen.

Also (since a lamb = $\frac{3}{2}$ of a sheep), in (21 × $\frac{3}{2}$ days =) 14 days he can consume 1 lamb, and in 154 days 11 lambs.

Wherefore B by himself can devour the whole of the animals in 315 + 147 + 154 days = 616 days.

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3. C, per question, can eat $\frac{1}{3}$ of a lamb in 3 days, a whole one in 9 days, and 11 in 99 days.

A sheep, therefore (which = $\frac{3}{2}$ of a lamb), he could consume in (9 × $\frac{3}{2}$ days =) $\frac{27}{2}$ days, and 7 in 94$\frac{1}{2}$ days.

And (since an ox = 3 sheep) in devouring an ox he must spend ($\frac{27}{2}$ × 3 =) 40$\frac{1}{2}$ days, and 202$\frac{1}{2}$ in devouring 5.

C by himself could therefore clear the meadow of the 5 oxen, 7 sheep, and 11 lambs in 202$\frac{1}{2}$ + 99 + 94$\frac{1}{2}$ days = 396 days.

From which it appears, that in *one* day, by himself,

A can consume of the whole ..... $\frac{1}{880}$

B in *one* day ..... $\frac{1}{616}$

C ..... $\frac{1}{396}$

If, therefore, they combine their gormandizing powers, in one day, they can devour ($\frac{1}{880} + \frac{1}{616} + \frac{1}{396}$ =) $\frac{293}{55440}$ of the whole: and if 1 be divided by this quantity ($\frac{1}{1} \times \frac{55440}{290}$), the result, 189$\frac{63}{293}$ days, will be the number of days necessary for the consumption of the contents of the meadow. J. P——T.

$\frac{1}{880} + \frac{1}{616} + \frac{1}{396} = \frac{63}{55440} + \frac{90}{55440} + \frac{140}{55440} = \frac{293}{55440}$

11)880 616 396

4) 80 56 36

2) 20 14 9

10 7 9

11 × 4 × 2 × 10 × 7 × 9 = 55440

$\frac{1}{1} \times \frac{55440}{293} = \frac{55440}{293} = 189\frac{63}{293}$

293)55440(189

293

2614

2344

2700

2637

63

293

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A SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF JOHN REEVES, Esq.

FOUNDER AND PROMOTER OF ASSOCIATIONS FOR PRESERVING LIBERTY AND PROPERTY AGAINST REPUBLICANS AND LEVELLERS.

(*Continued from page* 328.)

AFTER the detail that has been given of the proceedings in Parliament, and in Court, on the supposed libellous nature of our author's pamphlet, it seems proper and necessary to state something on the matter and manner of this publication. It is intitled, "Thoughts on the English Government; addressed to the Quiet Good Sense of the People of England, in a series of Letters. Letter the First. On the National Character of Englishmen—The nature of the English Government—The corruptions caused in both by the introduction of French Principles—The effects produced by the Reformation, and the Revolution upon Political Principles—The Conduct of the Whig Party—The Character of the modern Democrats." Such is the title-page of this publication. The matter of the book is thus clearly intimated to the reader; for the manner of it we must search into the author's pages. He begins thus. "To the Quiet Good Sense of the People of England. I address myself to you in that temper of mind, which is produced, when we contemplate what may be considered as the cause of all the happiness we enjoy in this country." He then goes on to ascribe good sense to the people of this country, beyond all others, and to account for the happiness we enjoy from the form of our government, above other nations, by the prevalence which the quiet good sense of the people has, in one way or another, to influence the proceedings of our Government. With this prepossession he goes on to discover, and explain the true structure and operation of our government, and to expose the misconceptions that many entertain, who think, that they, and they only, have a right notion of our Constitution.

He concludes his Letter with a promise to follow up, what he had thus opened, by further discussions; in these words. "But I will not detain your attention any longer, at present. To exhibit the Constitution of the English Government in its true form; to separate the corrupt glosses, and constructions, that have, from time to time, been imposed upon it; to expose the pretexts of parties; to take off the mask from *Patriots*, and *Reformers*; and to pursue the machinations of the *Jacobins*; these make an employment, to which I shall return in due time; and such *Further Thoughts* I shall address to you. These are matters, above all others, that call for the consideration of those amongst us, who are friends to order; love QUIET, and are possessed of the GOOD SENSE, by which Englishmen are used to be guided." [pa. 79.]

Such a promise as this, to keep up a further supply of the good sense, sound argument, and incontrovertible law, that was discernable in this first publication, was reason enough for those (who had been used to go on without, and in spite of, such strict principles of constitutional knowledge) to interpose, and stop, at the beginning, the presumptuous orthodoxy of this new statesman. Both parties in politics joined in the like feeling on such a subject; and so it was, they united in picking out certain expressions, imposing upon them a sense that did not belong to them, and calling that sense libellous; which libellous sense certainly is not in the words of the passage, and most certainly is not supported by the tenor of the context, nor by any thing in the whole of the pamphlet. Of that opinion were the jury, when they had to pronounce, whether the writer was guilty of any libellous intention.

With this verdict in his favour, and with the plain sense of the misconstrued passage in his favour without the aid of any verdict, our author, yielding to the suggestions of that quiet good sense, which he so much admired, did not rise upon this victory over his enemies; he forbore to give to the public a new publication, till a sufficient time had elapsed to cool the extreme feelings on the subject; when the question of law, and of constitution, might be argued, like any other, with the view of attaining the truth, and nothing else. The trial was on 20th May 1796. It was not till March, 1799, that there came before the public a Second Letter, for discussing, and enlarging upon the subject of our Constitution, Laws, and Government.

The following are the contents of the Second Letter, as stated in the title-page. "Letter the Second. The de-

sign of the First Letter vindicated—Authorities from Records, Law Writers, and others, to support its Doctrines—Hale, Coke, Clarendon, Whitlock, Hooker, Mr. Burke, Mr. Pitt, Lord Thurlow, the present Attorney General—The Expression of Three Estates, Three Branches of the Legislature, and King, Lords, and Commons, considered—Censure of Opinions from Montesquieu, Locke, and other philosophising Politicians—Criticism on Blackstone and Wooddeson—Defence of the Paragraph prosecuted as libellous—The Author's Accusers proved guilty of Præmunire—The Author's political Creed delivered in nineteen Propositions—Expostulation on the Prosecution of Mr. Reeves."

No animadversion was made by either House of Parliament on this Second Letter; but Mr. Wooddeson, late Vinerian Professor of the Law at Oxford, took offence at some parts of it, and published a criticism upon them. This publication of Mr. Wooddeson was replied to by our author in a Third Letter, the contents of which are thus stated in the title-page. "Letter the Third. Character of Mr. Wooddeson—Reply to his Brief Vindication—His Manx Halfpenny—Description of a Lawyer's Argument—Mr. W. suppresses two Passages of the Attorney General's Speech—The Form of Proceedings in Council—Mr. W. mutilates a Passage from Hale—Form of Prayer for the High Court of Parliament—Mr. W. is reproved—Of Tellurian Politicians—Expostulation with Mr. W. on the Manner of his Brief Vindication—Reasons that induced the Author to write these Thoughts on the English Government—His Reason for being a little severe with Mr. W.—Encomium on Mr. Whitaker's Origin of Government."

This was followed by a Fourth Letter, the contents of which are thus stated in the title-page. "Letter the Fourth. Blackstone's Commentaries deficient in Constitutional Information—The probable Reasons of the Commentator's Deficiency in this Branch of Knowledge—Certain Speeches criticised for unconstitutional Expressions—Parliamentary Phrases—Examination of the first seven Chapters of Blackstone's Commentaries—Their Arrangement—The King is not a Magistrate—Ours is not a Constitution of Balances and Checks—A Paragraph of Blackstone's Text compared with an amended one—The Word Prerogative does not properly signify the Royal Authority—Postscript—The Critical Review censured for Falsification." This fourth Letter was not followed by any other. The author now discontinued his discussions upon the Constitution, his attention being drawn off to other pursuits, which now more particularly called for the vacant time that could be spared from his official employments.

Indeed, his next voluntary exertion for the public was, according to his sense of duty, deemed, in some sort, to be an official employment. In the new grant of the office of King's Printer in 1799, his name was inserted; and being thus in the joint ownership of an office, where he derived a profit, without sharing in the daily labours of the service, he was anxious to do something that might be useful to the public, and be deemed suitable and appropriate to his new official situation. He considered, that the Bible, and Prayer Book were copyrights of his office, and of the two universities. As none could print such works, but the authorized printers, it seemed to him a laudable exertion to devise new forms and modes of printing those works, that should make them, if possible, more commodious for use, and better provided for the attention and study to be bestowed upon them.

Of the biblical works he was projecting, the first that appeared in print, was "A Collation of the Hebrew and Greek Texts of the Psalms," published in July 1800. This work has the name of Mr. Pitt prefixed to it, with a Dedication, beginning in this manner, "Sir, The printing of the Holy Scriptures being one employment of the King's Printer, I determined, as soon as I should have an interest in that concern, to set forward some biblical works, that would be useful, not only to English readers, but to scholars, and thus serve at once the cause of literature and religion. A specimen of one of these designs I had the honor of laying before you some months ago. Out of that design has arisen this Collation of the Hebrew and Greek texts of the Psalms; which I now beg leave to present to you. You are the person by whose advice his Majesty was pleased to confer upon me the situation, where I thought some such

duty as this was incumbent upon me; and it is to you I wish to manifest my endeavours at least to fulfill such duty in a suitable manner."

While these biblical works of learning were projecting, those which were designed for the English reader were going on. In January 1801, came out an edition in twelves of the Common Prayer, with an Introduction prefixed to it, containing observations on the method and plan of our Forms of Prayer, which the author, in his Dedication to the Queen, says, he hopes "will contribute to add knowledge to devotion; and satisfy, in some particulars, a rational curiosity respecting the structure of our Liturgy, which may well be indulged by the most pious reader." Subjoined to the volume are notes on the Epistles and Gospels, and on the Psalms.

In January 1802 came out his edition of the Bible in nine volumes octavo. The peculiarity of this edition is in the size of the book, and in the disposition of the matter, which differ from every former publication of the Scripture Text. What were the considerations that led him to make the experiment of such a novelty, may be best seen in his own words, at the opening of his Preface.

"The design of this publication is to provide the public with an edition of our CHURCH BIBLE, which, according to what appears to be the taste of the present time, may be deemed a more convenient book for reading, than any of the Bibles now in use.

"It has ever seemed to me a just cause of complaint, that while every English book of any character has had the advantage of being printed in various forms, and sizes, to suit the different tastes of readers, THE HOLY BIBLE has been still printed in no other form, than that of one single book, which, from the bulk of the contents, must necessarily make an unhandy and inconvenient volume, even if printed in a small type. All other books, that are of any length, and are in much request, whether for instruction or amusement, are divided into convenient volumes, and generally have bestowed upon them the advantage of a larger print; from which it may reasonably be concluded, that this is a prevailing taste; and that for a book to have readers, it must have these recommendations. It appeared to me, that the readers of the Bible were intitled to every accommodation of this sort; and further, that it was an experiment worth trying, whether persons might not be attracted, by such means, to the reading of the Bible. Such sentiments as these suggested to me, to put to the press an edition of the Bible in separate volumes, that would make a manual, commodious for perusal, like the editions of our best English books.

"There still, however, appeared to me another obstacle to the Bible being generally read, with the same degree of facility and satisfaction as other English books; and that arose from the division of the matter into chapters, and more particularly into verses. This very often interrupts the current of the sense; it sometimes misleads with a false appearance, as if it presented for a complete sentence, or aphorism, what is only the fragment of a narrative, or the sentence of an argument, both of which suffer by such mutilation."

In another part, he goes on thus. "These observations upon the size and fashion of our Bibles will, perhaps, be questioned by some; but the justness of them may be tried by putting a few questions. How many of us would be at the trouble of reading our best English authors in such an inconvenient volume as the Bible? Who would endure to read our best prose writers, if divided into verses like the Bible? We all know what answers must be given to these questions. Why then should the Bible be calculated less for perusal than all other books?"

Again. "There is another disadvantage, which the Bible labours under beyond other ancient books. Like other productions of high antiquity, the sacred writings stand in need of explanation. The ancient writings of Greece and Rome are constantly published with more or less of explanatory notes, in all sizes. But all our authorized Bibles, published by the King's Printer, and by the Universities, are wholly without explanatory notes."

He remarks, that "Under these disadvantages from the size, the fashion, and the want of explanation in our common Bibles, many serious persons, who are desirous of acquainting themselves with the contents of the Bible, are induced to seek them any where, rather than in the Bible itself; they go to Histories of the Bible, to Expositions,

to Paraphrases, and the like substitutes; turning to the Bible only on particular occasions, as a book of reference, to verify passages, and to determine in the last resort."

He was anxious to devise something that should bring studious persons to the very text of the Bible; and he says, "It was in an humble but earnest endeavour to furnish such a book, that I have put myself to the trouble and expense of preparing and publishing this edition of the Bible."

He speaks of his labours as Editor of this new form of the Bible with great humility. "In giving this new form to the English Bible, I claim little merit to myself beyond that of the labour and expense; the authorship is of a very humble sort; it is that of bringing forward the works of others, and placing them in a situation where they may be more useful to the public. The substance of every thing, that may be thought valuable in this edition, is to be found in books a century old; little of it is mine, but the selecting, adapting, and wording. If there has not always been judgment in the choice, nor every where success in the execution; if I have done too much in one place, and too little in another; I hope allowance will be made for such inequalities, considering that the work is long and various, and the attempt new.

"I beg leave here to repeat, what I have said on a former occasion,* by way of apology for presuming to meddle with the Bible and Prayer Book, as Editor, or Commentator, that I desire in these publications to be considered as acting only officially, and more in the character of a printer than an author. It is the performance of a suit and service, which I thought due for my share in the office to which I belong."

Such is the explanation of motive and design in this biblical publication, which appeared proper to be given to the reader of this narrative in the words of the author. The work was executed in nine volumes; the matter is divided into sections, without regard to the chapters and verses; the chapters and verses are numerically preserved, for the sake of reference, but without division of the matter as in the common Bibles. At the end of each volume are explanatory notes. Respecting these notes, the rule laid down by the Editor was, "that they should be very numerous, and very short; so that nothing might be passed over, that appeared in the least to need annotation; and that no annotation should digress from the text; but, on the contrary, that every note should keep the text closely in view, and should bring the reader back to it, as soon as it had served the purpose of explaining the difficulty that occasioned it." He "resolved to keep out of these notes every thing that was learned, or curious, or novel. Formed upon this principle, they aim at nothing, but to give a plain interpretation of scripture, such as has been known, and well received for many years; and as they are intended for English readers of every class, so both learned and unlearned," he thought, "may find something in them that will be useful."

It appears, there were four editions of this Bible printed in the year 1802. One in nine volumes royal octavo, finely printed; one in nine volumes crown octavo; one in nine volumes quarto, finely printed; and one in four volumes octavo: this last is without the Notes, and without the Apocrypha. In the same year, additions were made to the stock of his Common Prayer Books. An edition was very finely printed in royal octavo; another in octodecimo. He caused also to be printed a Psalter; where the services are contracted, so as to make the smallest possible prayer book for carrying to church.

Having completed these publications of the Prayer Book, and Bible for the English Reader, he felt himself at liberty to turn to the biblical works he had in contemplation, when he published his Collation of the Hebrew and Greek Texts of the Psalms. This produced, in the year 1803, an edition of the Greek Testament, in two volumes duodecimo; the matter divided into the same sections, that he had adopted in his edition of the English text.

In the year 1804, he published the Psalms in Hebrew, under the title of *Psalterium Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Hebraicum*; being the Hebrew Psalms divided according to the verses of the Psalms in the Liturgy: this was intended as a church-going book, like a Greek Testament, for such as like to see the original text,

* Meaning in the dedication prefixed to the Collation, as before mentioned.

whenever the scripture is to be read.

The Greek Testament, and Hebrew Psalter, as well as the Bible, were humbly presented to the King, as an official contribution from a servant of his Majesty. The Common Prayer Book, as the work next in estimation to the Holy Scriptures, was humbly addressed to the Queen. In both cases, it was with the permission of the Royal Personages.

After the above publications, no more biblical productions were given to the public by Mr. Reeves. The time of account was come, and it appeared, upon a settlement of the whole concern, that the expenditure exceeded the receipt more than two thousand pounds. Mr. Reeves acquiesced contentedly in this, regarding it not as a loss, but as the official contribution to the public, for which, together with the labour of the work, he had prepared himself, when he originally planned, and entered upon, his biblical publications. Mr Reeves parted with his stock of unsold books, together with permission to reprint his Prayer Book and Bible, to persons in the trade, who were better qualified for what now remained; namely, the retail dealing with the public. From this permission to reprint have proceeded the Prayer Books and Bibles, that may be seen in small forms, with Mr. Reeves's name in the title-page, but without his additional matter, which alone could properly make them Mr. Reeves's Prayer Book, or Mr. Reeves's Bible. We are informed, this omission has been a source of great dissatisfaction to Mr. Reeves, no less than of disappointment to those who meant to be purchasers of the whole matter in Mr. Reeves's books. But this permission is at an end; and no one has now a right to make use of Mr. Reeves's name in printing Bibles and Prayer Books.

The complete editions of Mr. Reeves's Bible and Prayer Book are such as are notified in the title-page to be SOLD BY GEORGE AND WILLIAM NICOL, BOOKSELLERS TO HIS MAJESTY, PALL-MALL. The first impression of the Prayer Book has in the title page, SOLD BY J. WRIGHT, PICCADILLY. This is also complete. None but these, bearing the name of Nicol, or Wright, contain the work of our author complete.

Though our author discontinued his undertaking of printing Bibles in a new form and fashion, he did not change his mind, as to the utility and necessity of improvement in printing the sacred text. Having provided a new sort of Bibles for those who were able to purchase them, he now endeavoured to excite others to provide, for our poorer brethren, a better sort of Bible, than is at present distributed by the Bible Societies. This design may be seen in a pamphlet, which he published in April 1805, intitled, "Proposal of a Bible Society for distributing Bibles on a new Plan. Submitted with the hope of making thereby the Holy Scriptures more read, and better understood." He addressed this Proposal to the Archbishop of Canterbury, then recently come to his high station at the head of the Church.

He complains, that "*number* and *price* are the two scales, by which alone the distributors of Bibles measure the Sacred Volume: and the greater the number, that is distributed at the smallest price, every year, the greater is deemed to be the exertion and merit of the Society, and the praise they are intitled to from the public. But what is the result of all this mistaken exertion? The result is just adequate to the effort; the object is number; and number is attained to the full; but the book is of such mean paper and print, that it is a Bible only *nominally*; for no eyesight, no perseverance, not the most ardent piety, can support a person, of any age, in a steady, continued perusal of it. The kingdom is inundated with these *nominal* Bibles. It is always the worst printed book, even in the meanest house; for if a cottage has a book of songs, or of tales, together with the Bible, the former is ever the better printed book of the two; and it is, for that reason, the last to be destroyed." [pa. 7.]

He further complains, that "it is not only by these defects of paper and print, that a Bible may become an useless gift; for if it is unaccompanied with some annotation to guide the reader to the true sense, what progress can an unlettered person make in the perusal of an ancient book, destitute of such assistance!

He suggests, that "the old rule of low price must be abandoned, and a new and opposite one must be adopted; instead of a *maximum* there must be a *minimum* of price; no Bible should be provided for distribution under a

certain price." He adds, "my meaning is, that the funds, which would be deemed adequate for the distribution of low-priced Bibles, should be made to answer the charge of distributing high-priced ones. This, I think, may be effected by a new mode of distribution; a mode which will be an additional improvement, and will of itself contribute, no less than the new class of Bibles themselves, to the great end proposed, that of making the Scriptures more read, and better understood.

"The Bible without the Apocrypha divides very well into four parts. The low priced Bibles in question are without the Apocrypha, and cost five shillings. A Bible at four times that price must be a handsome book. This handsome Bible might be given away at four times. The first donation would, of course, be the New Testament; the second might be the Books of Moses; the third might be the rest of the Historical Books; the fourth would be the remainder of the Old Testament. If each of these four parts is bestowed yearly, or half yearly, or every quarter, according as the donor has been used to make his gifts of the whole Bible, he will expend no more money in giving away a handsome useful volume of Scripture, than he does now in giving away a mean and useless one." [pa. 23, 24.]

"The four volumes, when they are accumulated to their full number, will have this advantage in a family; four persons may then be reading the Bible at the same time: which brings it to the same point, as if a whole Bible had been given at each delivery of a fourth part; so that nothing is lost, ultimately, as to the number that may employ themselves in reading the Scriptures. Upon this plan, therefore, there will not only be better books, but there will be the same number of readers supplied, at the same expense as is now bestowed on Bibles that are not readable; and this in a method of distribution, which is more likely to make the reading of the Bible agreeable, and informing, and, for that reason, frequent and continued." [pa. 26.]

Such are some of the considerations submitted by our author to the public, as reasons for altering the system in use for distributing Bibles among the poorer sort of readers. We never heard that it produced any effect. No new Society was formed, and the established ones adhered to the old system.

We have nothing to add on any further biblical pursuits of our author.

(To be continued.)

SCOTTISH DESCRIPTIONS,

FROM JEDBURGH TO THE HEBRIDES, AND RETURN TO CARLISLE: WITH SCOTTISH CUSTOMS, CHARACTER, AND MANNERS.

BY THOMAS STRINGER, M.D.

(Continued from page 317.)

WE came somewhat late to INVERNESS, and soon experienced all the comforts of an hotel which would be expected in the most fashionable parts of London; there are besides several other good inns. This town may be properly called the capital of the Highlands. Hither the inhabitants of the inland parts come to be supplied with what they cannot make for themselves: hither the young nymphs and swains of the mountains and vallies are sent for education, and as far as my observation has reached, are not sent in vain.

Inverness was the last place which had a regular communication by high roads with the southern counties. All the ways beyond it have, I believe, been made by the soldiers in the last century. At Inverness, therefore, Cromwell, when he subdued Scotland, stationed a garrison, as at the boundaries of the Highlands. The soldiers seem to have incorporated afterwards with the inhabitants, and to have peopled the place with an English race; for the language of this town has been long considered as peculiarly elegant. The English language is spoken with purity, and pronounced with a pleasing softness. The town, which consists of two principal streets, crossing each other, stands upon the eastern side of the beautiful river Ness, having considerable suburbs on the other side, which are united by an ancient bridge of seven arches. The houses are lofty, and the streets tolerably clean. One of the principal buildings is the court-house; and the tolbooth, which is a very handsome modern building, surmounted by an elegant spire. There is an academy of the character and consequence of an university, and is much and justly celebrated. The infirmary, built by subscription near the town, is a very handsome building. There is an appearance

of great industry, opulence, urbanity, and refinement, among the inhabitants. The town has an air of elegance, and is esteemed a very fashionable place.

Inverness being situated between the Frith of Murray and the river Ness, ships of burthen of four or five hundred tons can approach very near to it; so that commerce must greatly flourish. The chief commodity is flax, and its most common form that of white thread, though various kinds of linen goods are manufactured and exported to London, in vessels which bring back supplies of what the Scottish markets most particularly want. The number of inhabitants upwards of ten thousand.

I ascended the hill where the Castle of Macbeth stood, the walls of which were standing when Dr. Johnson visited Inverness, but of which, to my disappointment, there were now no traces. In this castle, it is believed, Macbeth murdered Duncan: the bed on which this foul deed was perpetrated is, I was informed, to be seen at Calder Castle.

Among the natural curiosities of this country, it would be unpardonable to omit mentioning the celebrated

FALL OF FOYERS,

the Niagara of the North. The river Foyers rising amongst the lofty mountains of the parish of Boleskine, and passing through the vale of Foyers, falls into Lough Ness nearly in the middle between the eastern and western extremity of the loch. The vale is beautifully romantic; the banks of the river and the sides of the mountains are covered with weeping birch; and here and there the mountains present their precipitous fronts, from whence huge fragments of rocks have been hurled to the bottom; and here and there that beautiful plant, the alchimilla alpina, grows in the greatest abundance and luxuriance. The upper fall is about a mile and a half from the General's Hut, so called, because it was the temporary abode of Wade, while he superintended the works upon the road. It is now a house of entertainment for passengers. The upper fall is above seventy feet high; but the lower fall rushes down a perpendicular rock the height of two hundred and twelve feet, into a gloomy abyss environed by uncouth and rugged masses of sable rock, and woodless cliffs. The following beautiful description of this fall was written by Burns, when standing by it:

"Among the heathy hills and ragged woods,
The roaring Foyers pours his mossy floods;
Till full he dashes on the rocky mounds,
Where thro' a shapeless breach his stream resounds.
As high in air the bursting torrents flow,
As deep recoiling surges foam below,
Prone down the rock the whitening sheet descends,
And viewless Echo's ear astonished rends:
Dim seen, thro' rising mists and careless show'rs,
The hoary cavern wide resounding low'rs:
Still thro' the gap the struggling river toils,
And still below, the horrid cauldron boils."

"This is," says Dr. Garnett, "undoubtedly one of the highest falls in the world, and the quantity of water is sufficient to give it consequence: the scene is awful and grand, and I suppose that any person who has once beheld it, will readily agree, that it is worth while to travel from Fort William to this place merely to see the fall. Though an immense body of water falls down the celebrated cascade of Niagara, in North America, yet its height is not much more than half the height of this, being only one hundred and forty feet."

Conceive the effects of a thousand streams poured from the mountains into one channel, struggling for expansion in a narrow passage, exasperated by rocks rising in the way, and at last discharging all their violence of waters by a sudden fall through the horrid chasm.

Having visited the Fall of Foyers, we proceeded to Fort Augustus—which, after the long journey over a barren and solitary waste, could not but afford a grateful transition to the exhausted traveller.

FORT AUGUSTUS AND LOUGH NESS.

Fort Augustus, however, needs not the aid of contrast to recommend it. It is a pretty lively looking garrison, with its ditches, glacis, &c. giving a miniature representation of angular fortress. I can scarcely express the impression which the first view excited, when, descending a tremendous hill, it was presented possessing such an air of picturesque singularity in so insular a situation, and characterized by something like importance, though scarcely bigger than some of our villages. It stands on a small triangular plain, the apex of which projects into the loch, and the base is formed by a gentle height on which the village

stands. The two sides of this picturesque little spot are divided from the neighbouring grounds by the rivers Tarfe and Oich, each of which pours into the lake in the immediate vicinity of the fort. The Tarfe issues from the bosom of the mighty Corryarich, which forms an apparently impassable barrier to the south, and descending through the narrow wooded, and highly romantic Glentarfe, wanders, by a singularly wooded amphitheatre, through a calm green valley, to lose itself in the lake. The Oich, of a different character, descends from Loch Oich, forming a fine appendage to Invergary; and after running through the quiet grove of Coultrie, surrounds, below the village, a most enchanting little inlet—and making music amongst the gravel in that shallow circlet, passes under a respectable stone bridge, and, when parallel to its neighbour Tarfe, it mingles with the lake. Days might be pleasantly spent in exploring the sequestered glens, the grottos, and hanging-grounds, alternately covered with woods and cultivation, which either retire in shades or meet the eye in this favoured spot. On every side is found some object to dwell on with pleasure—but the matchless beauty of the lake, whether it lies in quiet beauty reflecting its lofty and varying banks, or whether in the agitation of a storm it exhibits a degree of turbulence more resembling a troubled sea than an inland lake, in every aspect, it is one of the noblest objects I have ever beheld. On a little peninsula, near the discharge of the Oich into Loch Ness, there is a beautiful view of the Loch, from the windows of a house once surrounded by gardens, and embosomed in a circle of lofty trees, of which some yet remain: the situation is peculiarly pleasant and picturesque. In this place, then occupied by one of the garrison staff, once dwelt an inhabitant fully awake to all its sublime and tranquil charms, Mrs. Grant of Laggan, who knew no higher pleasure than to gaze in a still bright summer evening on the clear bosom of the lake, and listen to the melodious blackbird, whose deep and mellow notes rose in emulative strife from the opposite groves of Glendoe and Ichadoich—perhaps the scenery was more soothing to my imagination, from knowing the delight it had afforded her at that age when all nature wears to its lover's eyes a look of joy—and she was indeed a true lover of nature.

Fort Augustus is said to derive its name from Frederick-Augustus, Prince of Wales: the two sides were built in 1730, and destroyed by the rebels in 1746, but have since been rebuilt. One of the centinels on guard informed me, the garrison contained 400 men, but the number stationed at present does not exceed thirty. The governor's handsome house, the bastion, the rampart, the moat (now filled up), the drawbridge, with the soldiers pacing to and fro, dressed in the full Highland uniform, and whose grand military air is in character with the savage magnificence of the dark and frowning mountains, which in distance appear to touch the clouds, contrasted with all the sylvan beauties which repose in the bosom of these hills, resembled some of those places described in romance, and struck me with awe as I surveyed the novel scene around me, looking down from the glacis of Fort Augustus. The eye commands the whole length of the lake, twenty-four miles: on the south side bordered by lofty and precipitous rocks, as far as the eye reaches, without any interruption, except the hanging-gardens of Glendoe; on the north, a softer and more varied prospect forms a happy contrast to the rude grandeur of Suie Chuiman, and the dark heights of Strathorick. Verdant bays retire from the view; wood heights gently rising, and peopled glens of the most pastoral description, intervene, each divided by its blue narrow stream, pouring in to augment the abundance of the lake. This last, in calm weather, holds a most beautiful and clear mirror to its lofty and varied borders. The eddying winds, which meet with inconceivable fury down the narrow opening in the hills, make navigation dangerous, from their violence and uncertainty. The east wind, which sometimes prevails in winter for more than a month, raises tremendous waves; yet it is not so dangerous as the impetuous blasts which descend from the apertures between the mountains. This naturally leads me to speak of that great national work, the Caledonian Canal, now drawing to a completion, which is to form a connexion between the Atlantic and the German Ocean—by Loch Linhe on the west, and the Moray Firth on the east coast, for large ships drawing

twenty feet water, and for avoiding the northern passage by the Orkneys, or through the Pentland Firth. It has a south-west direction of about sixty miles in Inverness and Argyle shires.

Of the success of this truly-important undertaking, it appears that serious doubts are entertained, from the frequent occurrence of tempests on the waters of Loch Ness, which, during the winter season, render navigation dangerous, if not impracticable—but we think, that even with this drawback to its utility, the projected communication must produce advantages commensurate with the magnificence of the design, and not unworthy of the zeal and perseverance which have directed its accomplishment.

This canal takes in a chain of lakes; viz. Loch Ness, Loch Oich, Loch Lochy, and Loch Linnhé, which nearly intersect the whole island from the Murray Frith to Lochaber; these lakes are connected by the canal. Its beneficial effects on the North of Scotland will far exceed the most sanguine expectations that seem to have been yet formed. This great canal is hardly to be equalled in Europe in its wideness or in its extent.

We were now to cross the Highlands towards the western coast, and content ourselves with such accommodations as a way so little frequented could afford. The journey was not formidable, for it was but of two days, very unequally divided, because the only house we could be entertained at, was not further than a third of the way. We soon came to a high hill, which we mounted by a military road, cut into traverses, so that as we went upon a higher stage, we saw the baggage following us below in a contrary direction. To make this way, the rock has been hewn to a level, with labour that might have broken the perseverance of a Roman legion.

The country is totally denuded of its wood, but the stumps both of oaks and firs, which are still found, show that it has once been a forest of large timber. I do not remember that we saw any animals, but we were told that, in the mountains, there are stags, roebucks, goats, and rabbits. We did not perceive that this tract was possessed by human beings. Passing on through the dreariness of solitude, we came early in the afternoon to

ANOCH,

a village in Glemollison, of three huts, one of which is distinguished by a chimney. Here we were to dine and lodge, and were conducted through the first room that had the chimney, into another lighted by a small glass window. The landlord attended us with great civility, and told us what he could give us to eat and drink—Comfortable fare. As we came hither early in the day, we had time sufficient to survey the place. The house was built, like other huts, of loose stones; but the part in which we dined and slept was lined with turf, and wattled with twigs, which prevented the earth from falling. Near it was a garden of turnips and a field of potatoes. It stands in a glen or valley, pleasantly watered by a winding river.

We left this house in the morning, much pleased with our host and his entertainment. He walked by us a great way, and entertained us with conversation both on his own condition and that of his country; and after having amused us for some time, resigned us to our guides. The journey of this day was long, not that the distance was great, but that the way was difficult. We were now in the bosom of the Highlands, with full leisure to contemplate the appearance and properties of mountainous regions, such as have been, in many countries, the last shelters of national distress, and are every where the scenes of adventures, stratagems, surprises, and escapes.

As the day advanced towards noon, we entered a narrow valley, not very flowery, but sufficiently verdant. Our guides told us, that the horses could not travel all day without rest or meat, and entreated us to stop here, because no grass would be found in any other place. The request was reasonable, and the argument cogent. We therefore willingly dismounted, and diverted ourselves as the place gave us opportunity.

It was not long before we were invited to mount, and continued our journey along the side of a lough, kept full by many streams, which with more or less rapidity and noise crossed the road from the hills on the other hand. The lough at last ended in a river, broad and shallow like the rest; but that it may be passed when it is deeper, there is a bridge over it. Beyond it is a valley, called

GLENSHEALS.

Here we found a village called Auknasheals, consisting of many huts, perhaps twenty, built all of dry stone; that is,

stones piled up without mortar. We had taken bread for ourselves, and tobacco for those Highlanders who might shew us any kindness. We were now at a place where we could obtain milk, but must have wanted bread if we had not brought it. The people of this valley did not appear to know any English, and our guides now became doubly necessary as interpreters.

We left Auknasheals in the afternoon, and in the evening came to Ratiken, a high hill on which a road is cut, but so steep, and narrow, that it is very difficult. Having surmounted the hill at last, we were told, that at Glenelg, on the sea side, we should come to a house of lime and slate and glass. This image of magnificence raised our expectations. At last we came to our inn weary and peevish, and began to inquire for meat and beds. Of the provisions the negative catalogue was very copious; here was no meat, no eggs, no wine. We did not express much satisfaction. Here, however, we were to stay. Whiskey we might have, and at last they caught a fowl and killed it. We had some bread, and with that we endeavoured to be contented. We were next to examine our lodging, where circumstances of no pleasing recital concurred to disgust us. At last we procured some hay, and slept upon it in our riding-dresses.

(To be continued.)

BIOGRAPHICAL REGISTER
OF
EMINENT PERSONS
RECENTLY DECEASED.

No. XXXII.

SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY.

MODERN history must derive one of its brightest ornaments in the proper delineation of the character of Sir Samuel Romilly—a man distinguished by every quality which can command esteem and affection in private, and respect and admiration in public, life. We confess our inability to do adequate justice to a subject so interesting to all classes of the community; but, in the following sketch, we attempt to lay before our readers some features of a portrait which, however imperfect the view, cannot but command the admiration of posterity.

The family of this illustrious man had been closely and intimately connected, for more than a century, with whatever appertains to civil or religious liberty. By one side his ancestors consisted of those persecuted men, who preferring conscience to affluence, in consequence of the revocation of the Edict of Nantz, were driven from France by Louis XIV. at a period, when no longer alive either to the love of justice or of glory, his couch was surrounded by a mistress and priests equally bigotted, and he consented in an evil hour to the expulsion of the protestants. By the other side, he was connected with the little republic of Geneva, which, uniting a love of freedom with an attachment to the manual arts, became a model of all that was amiable in society, until cruelly swallowed up by the devouring despotism of imperial France. Deriving little to aid his prospects of life from paternal assistance, Sir Samuel Romilly may be considered as the architect of his own fortune, imitating the examples of his great precursors, Hardwicke, Kenyon, and Ashburton. Like them too, he affected not to look up to what depended merely on chance, and can be obtained by no merit of our own; but with these he aspired to, and became the founder of, a fortune and of a reputation, which reflect the highest honour upon his name and memory.

In tracing the life of this great man, we should feel no additional pleasure in leaning upon great names, or resting, as the criterion of his merit, upon high birth, illustrious alliances, or ancient descent; but rather do we search for, and find, another inlet to respect, and a better claim to admiration—personal merit. His father, who was an ingenious man of great eminence in his art (he was many years jeweller to the King, and resided in Broad-street), conferred on him a good education; all the rest had been achieved by himself. Having been destined for the law, he was brought up expressly for that purpose. Happening to be placed under a respectable gentleman in the Six Clerk's office, the latter soon discovered that his pupil possessed more than ordinary talents; and he accordingly advised young Romilly to enter his name as member of one of the Inns of Court. This was a mere matter of course; for the *Apprinticii ad legem*, as the students were formerly termed, were no longer subject to *meetings*, and no longer

troubled with attending *readings* on certain abstruse statutes. Money then, as now, was the only thing requisite; for with this any person of decent character is sure of being admitted to the bar; and without it, all the precision of a Buller, all the integrity of a Pratt, and all the perspicacious sagacity of a Mansfield, would prove unavailing. Mr. Romilly accordingly, after keeping the usual number of terms, assumed the *toga forensis*, and was called to the bar; his wig and his stuff-gown were exactly like those of every other barrister, but there was something under both that soon distinguished him from the rest of his competitors. It is admitted that, in the law, nothing can be effected without industry—this he possessed in no common degree; yet labour would be of but little avail without genius: this had been frequently and powerfully displayed by him in a great many instances, and in the course of his forensic pursuits, his conduct was peculiar to himself. He shunned those arts by which some men of his profession introduced themselves to notice, and acquire meretricious celebrity. Amiable in his own natural disposition, his demeanour bore the stamp of innate worth and honour.

We wish it had been possible to state the first suit in which Sir Samuel Romilly was engaged, or at least that in which he first distinguished himself. We remember, however, that, about the year 1796, he acquired great celebrity as the counsel for Mr. Gale Jones, who was tried for sedition at the Warwick assizes. In the history of memorable men, a trifling event constitutes an epoch: and the biographer of Lord Coke has been eager to record, that his Lordship evinced a promise of his future celebrity in arguing the case of the Cook of the Inner Temple. Without referring, however, to other instances, in which the early dawns of genius were manifested by Sir Samuel Romilly, it is sufficient for our purpose to state, that he directed his attention to the Chancery bar, and soon attained considerable eminence in the slow but pretty certain road to opulence—that of a respectable equity draftsman. He also went the midland circuit, and his rising fortune beginning to be buzzed about, his practice augmented rapidly. It is a well known fact, that the late Marquis of Lansdown was not only himself a man of uncommon talents and penetration, but endowed with a certain peculiar faculty of discovering those qualifications in others. This rare gift was particularly displayed at an early period in the choice of his associates, as the names and reputations of a Barre, a Baring, a Dunning, and other distinguished persons, will fully attest. Nor did his sagacity fail on the present occasion; for, many years since, Sir Samuel was selected by his Lordship from the crowd of young barristers, invited by him to his house, and admitted to his friendship; accordingly, during the long vacation, he was a constant visitor at Bow Wood, the summer residence of that nobleman, and generally repaired thither in company with Mr. Jekyl, the present Master in Chancery.

Having acquired those habits which usually promote health and success in life, Mr. Romilly, in Wiltshire, as well as in town, was accustomed to rise early, and he was accordingly seen frequently by peep of day strolling along the groves which adorned that beautiful and picturesque spot just alluded to, sometimes contemplating the scene around him, but more frequently with a book in his hand, in order to catch those moments for improvement, which others too often waste in indolence. It was there too, that he first saw the amiable woman, whose lamented death has been the proximate cause of the sudden loss which the country has sustained in the person of this distinguished man. She was then Miss Garbett, the daughter of a gentleman who had acted many years since as secretary to Earl Shelbourne, when a minister of state. In the mean time a sudden indisposition of Mr. Romilly, in addition to an ardent desire to visit foreign countries, determined him to make a tour on the continent. He accordingly passed through France, which then only began to display revolutionary symptoms, and spent some time at Geneva. Thence he proceeded to Switzerland, which at that period enjoyed a state of uninterrupted happiness and tranquillity, with an exception of some trifling disturbances in the Pays de Vaux, a country governed by the Bernese with a degree of rigour that afterwards proved fatal, not only to their own liberties, but to those of all the Helvetic body. At length, after refreshing his mind by foreign travel, and acquiring a knowledge of the world, he returned to England and married Miss Garbett. This event took place in the month of January, 1798, as

appears by the following paragraph, then published in the periodical works of the day:—

"JANUARY 3.—Married at Knill, in the county of Hereford, Samuel Romilly, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Garbett, eldest daughter of Francis Garbett, Esq. of Knill-court."

It may not be uninteresting here to allude to the circumstances under which his alliance with this amiable woman was formed. In his first acquaintance with this lady, he had to combat with scruples of that honourable and generous sentiment which distinguished the whole of his life. Struggling then in the first dawn of his career, without paternal fortune, and without having yet acquired any of those solid emoluments which have since crowned his professional pursuits, he was unwilling to change his situation until he was fully established in those means which would enable him to support, with comfort and independence, the lovely choice of his affections. But there were other still more honourable motives which restrained him in the indulgence of a passion, which his amiable mind treated as secondary to the accomplishment of an object which had the first place in his heart. At that time he had not only to maintain himself in a very expensive profession, but he had a filial duty to discharge towards the authors of his being, upon whom the frowns of fortune were then bent with an unrelenting aspect. It was at a time when he felt for their situations most keenly, that he first became acquainted with this young lady, the perfections of whose mind, and the beauty of whose person, completely won his affections. His conduct on this occasion was worthy of his head and his heart. He declared his sentiments to the object of his tender regard, but added, that he must "acquire two fortunes" before they could be married; the first, for those to whom he owed his first duty—his parents; the second, for her. The lady knew how to appreciate his merit and his motives, and their vows were mutually pledged to each other. He entered upon his career of profit and honour with that assiduous energy which forms a chief feature of genuine talent. In a comparatively short period he raised a considerable sum, and with it purchased an annuity for his parents. Having put them in possession of this provision for their lives, he formally declared to them that his obligations to them were now fulfilled, and he was about to enter into other relations, which must exclusively govern him in their turn.

He began a second time with fresh spirit—acquired "a second fortune," all within a very few years; settled it upon her upon whom he had bestowed his heart, and married her.

There is no instance, perhaps, in the history of the British Bar, of such a rapid career. But the circumstances of the times proved favourable to his success; for, Sir John Scott, now Lord Eldon, was promoted to the Woolsack, and became Lord High Chancellor of England, while Mr. Mitford, now Lord Redesdale, became first Speaker of the House of Commons of England, and then Chancellor of Ireland.

Having always exhibited a marked attachment to constitutional liberty, Mr. Romilly, who had by this time obtained a patent of precedency, was at length selected as a fit person to fill the office of Solicitor-General. Accordingly, when Mr. Fox and Lord Grenville came into power together, he was nominated to that office in the beginning of 1806, and having succeeded Sir Vicary Gibbs, was immediately knighted. Indeed, at that time, Sir Samuel's extensive knowledge of the practice of the Court in which he peculiarly appeared, was considered as rendering him a fitter candidate for the highest judicial situation in the country, and we understand that it was in fact intended to nominate him to the office of Chancellor, on the then change of Administration, but the high distinction was conferred upon another celebrated ornament of the British Bar. His new appointment rendered it necessary that he should have a seat in the House of Commons, and consequently Sir Samuel was returned for Queenborough; and, notwithstanding the laborious and almost incessant attention required by his profession, both at Westminster-Hall and in his Chambers at Lincoln's-inn, he determined to discharge his duties as a Member of Parliament with that discrimination and energy peculiar to himself. With a mind so active, and with a heart so feelingly alive to the interests of the community, it was not likely that he should miss any opportunity that presented itself of directing such qualities to the attainment of some public good. The first act of his parliamentary duty

was one which strongly marked the character of his mind, and the acute susceptibility of his heart. Perceiving in the course of his practice that a number of creditors were, in certain cases, deprived of their just demands, by the intervention of the law relative to landed property, he resolved to attempt a remedy. Accordingly, on the 25th of March 1807, he obtained leave to bring in a bill, "For making the freehold estates of persons liable to the bankrupt laws, who might die indebted, assets for the payment of their simple contract debts."

This excellent measure, however, was lost by a majority of 69 to 47. This mortification did not repress the energy of its author, for Sir Samuel again brought the subject before the legislature, and it received its sanction under the form of an act "For the more effectually securing the payment of the debts of traders." The success of this second bill was owing to some judicious alterations, by which a preference was given to specialty creditors.

The next instance in which Sir Samuel signalised the powers of his mind was in the impeachment of Viscount Melville. On that occasion he was appointed by the House of Commons as one of the managers, and he not only assisted in preparing and arranging the accusatory matter, but during the fifteen days that the trial lasted paid the most sedulous attention to all the proceedings. The event of this important proceeding is fresh in the memory of the public. The next but most important act of his public life was the assistance he gave with all the energy of his mind, and all the powerful exertions of his eloquence in the accomplishment of that great object, which reflects the highest lustre upon the national character of Great Britain—the abolition of the slave trade. His speech on that occasion teemed with the most melting pathos, the most overwhelming argument, and the most irresistible eloquence, upon a subject which could not fail to elicit, from a heart like his, genuine warmth of philanthropy and benevolence in a cause so interesting to humanity. It need scarcely be said, that an appeal so made by such a man, had a talismanic effect upon the feelings of the House; indeed, it was received with such enthusiastic admiration, that one passage was followed by three distinct rounds of applause, an event, which, perhaps, never occurred before in the House of Commons. Towards the conclusion he introduced a most brilliant apostrophe, in which he drew a comparative estimate of the labours and the engagements of the original propounders of this important measure, and the then despot of France.

But in the midst of the career, which he had now entered upon, an event occurred, that tended not a little to cramp his efforts for the public good, by diminishing the extent of his legal and political influence. That administration of which he had formed so distinguished a part was doomed to be dissolved, and he himself was, of course, prepared to retire from the office which he had exercised with so much moderation; for we have some reason to believe, that during the year in which he acted as King's Solicitor General, not one prosecution for libel, not a single solitary attempt to narrow or infringe upon the liberty of the press took place. This singular proof of forbearance, however, is not to be ascribed to any want of instances in which his official authority might have been exercised, but rather to the constitutional jealousy with which he always regarded any step which might tend to sap that invulnerable bulwark of liberty—the free press. The whole of his public life evinced most strongly not only that he was the friend of public liberty, but its staunch advocate and defender whenever any attempts were made to invade it. His motive for action was not a party feeling, but that enthusiastic patriotism ever alive to the happiness of that community of which he formed a member.

Though Sir Samuel was dismissed from office on the occasion alluded to, he did not tamely submit to the exercise of the royal prerogative. On the contrary, he rose in his place in the House of Commons, and made a most able defence of the conduct of the ex-ministers. He contended, that their intentions in respect to Ireland were equally replete with policy and justice, while their behaviour to his Majesty was founded on sound constitutional principles. They had refused to give the Sovereign a pledge not to renew the Roman Catholic question; and in this they had acted right, for they could not have complied with any degree of decency, or any appearance of respect for the important situations

which they had occupied. He at the same time manfully asserted that the King could not perform this or any ministerial act, in his own person, as by the laws, he could do "no wrong," and a responsibility was somewhere necessary; on this occasion, therefore, it undoubtedly attached to his Majesty's present ministers. He concluded by deprecating the return of Lord Melville to office; as, notwithstanding the acquittal of that nobleman, no one of his friends had hitherto been hardy enough to move for rescinding the vote of the House of Commons against him.

The same spirit of enlightened wisdom and active humanity, which always marked this great man's conduct, had very early in life directed his mind to a most important subject, as it affects the welfare of the community; namely, the criminal jurisprudence of the country. In 1807, Sir Samuel, who had long meditated a grand reform in the criminal code, first disclosed his purpose. Before he had taken any step towards the accomplishment of this his favourite object, he had previously examined the old system with all the acuteness and discernment of a lawyer, and with all the benevolent energy of a friend to his species. He contrasted the criminal code of England with those of other countries; he endeavoured to trace the sources of crime to the laws themselves, and not to the innate corruption of human nature; the principal maxim of his conduct being rather to repress than to punish crime. In order to bottom his proposed alterations on facts, he moved for certain returns, with a view of ascertaining the effects of the old system. From these it appeared, that in the course of three years only, 19,178 prisoners had been tried for their lives in the United Kingdom, of whom no less than 9510 were convicted, and 327 executed; while, extraordinary to relate, a greater number, by five, suffered death in Dublin than in London. In bringing forward his proposed measure, the first step he recommended, was to alter one of our statutes respecting petty thefts, which had not been inaptly said to have been written in letters of blood, and with the pen of Draco, rather than composed in a manner suitable to the condition or habits of Englishmen. Another object he had in view, was to provide a legislative enactment for granting compensation to persons who had suffered by the preferring of accusations against them, but who had afterwards been found to be innocent. Accordingly, on the 18th of May 1808, he rose, agreeably to notice, "To move for leave to bring in a bill for repealing certain parts of the criminal code of the country, by which capital punishments were inflicted: and also for granting compensation to persons who had suffered by the preferring of accusations against them, and who were latterly found innocent." In submitting this motion to the House, he expressed his consciousness of the danger of innovating on the established criminal law of the land; when it was considered, however, that the extent of punishment to be pronounced had by no means so great an effect in preventing the commission of crimes as the certainty of the punishment being put in execution, he felt conscious, that in the motion he had to submit, he should give increased effect to the criminal law of the country, by diminishing the number of offences in that very part of the code which it was his object to change from a capital punishment into one of smaller magnitude.

The political conduct of Sir Samuel Romilly during the last ten years has been one tissue of exertion for the public welfare, and notwithstanding the most laborious occupation in his professional pursuits, which have been incessant, he has ever been found in his place upon all occasions in which the interests of the public have been concerned. His favourite object, the amelioration of the criminal code, had ever since the occasion last mentioned, occupied the greatest portion of that attention which he could bestow, without prejudice to his professional business. His conduct in Parliament during the session of 1816-17, during the discussion of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, will ever be embalmed in the grateful memory of his countrymen. On that occasion, fired with the love of constitutional freedom, he exerted his manly and impressive eloquence against a measure which he conceived not only unnecessary, but as a wanton attempt to infringe the liberties of the people. In short, the whole tenor of his parliamentary career has been marked by an inflexible spirit of independent feeling; by a zealous endeavour to promote the in-

terests of his countrymen, and a jealous watchfulness of every thing which could in the slightest degree infringe upon their constitutional privileges. In a life such as that of Sir S. Romilly, it is not likely that it should be productive of those events which would give interest to the mere biographer or historian. The even tenor of his way must necessarily be barren of those incidents which excite extraordinary curiosity, or gratify the taste of the curious. It affords no striking features which arrest the attention of the observer, or produce that expression of surprise and admiration in times like the present. To delineate his character justly, though certainly no easy task, would be to describe the placid virtues of a good citizen, who performs his part on the theatre of the world with propriety, with sincerity, and with that zealous integrity which an honest and virtuous man demeans himself towards that great family of which he is a member. Hence the task of his biographer must be confined to those incidents of his public life, which, though they do not strike with astonishment, mark the character of a good and great man.

On the dissolution of the late Parliament, a considerable number of the most respectable electors requested Sir Samuel to be put in nomination for the city of Westminster, free of trouble and expense, and he accepted the invitation. The state of the concluding day's poll on that occasion afforded a proud testimonial of the sense entertained by the most enlightened city in the world, of the virtues and the worth of this great man. It is needless to say that he stood at the head, and his election was carried by the acclaiming voices of 5238 free citizens.

Of Sir Samuel's professional character it would be vain for us to offer any thing to heighten the estimation in which it has been universally held. To descant on this part of his character would only be to aggravate the loss which the public has sustained in an able, a zealous, and a matchless advocate, who embracing in his own mind a comprehensive knowledge of the practice of the court in which he pleaded, was possessed of a strength and acuteness of faculties which enabled him to grasp in an instant at the merits of a case, however intricate and obscure, and develope those parts which had previously lain hidden in the ponderous machinery of the proceedings. In the conduct of the causes intrusted to his care, that acuteness of mind which was his chiefest recommendation was always discernable. Perspicuity of arrangement, strength of language, and variety of expression, accompanied every appeal to the bench, and never failed to impress upon the mind of the court, the strength of the cause he had undertaken. In his personal demeanour towards those around him, amenity of manners, gentleness of deportment, and politeness in his carriage, always marked his conduct, and bespoke and ensured the affection and respect of those who had occasion to communicate with him, either upon professional or other business. To the juniors of his own profession he was ever kind and encouraging, and whilst they courted his good opinion and countenance, were emulous in imitating his example. His industry and perseverance were not only proverbial, but had almost grown to a fault. Indeed the immense extent of his practice had rendered his application to business indispensable; but it is one of the singular features of his character, that in the midst of business he always preserved the equanimity of his mind and the cheerfulness of his temper. There is, however, but too much reason to suppose, that whilst his complicated and various pursuits did not impair his faculties, or weaken the vigour of his mind, yet that the deprivations of personal comfort and of social joys tended to cast a melancholy tinge upon his temper, and which was one of the latent causes of the destruction of that fabric of moral endowments, which produced his sudden dissolution. Naturally a man of a social and domestic disposition, the peculiar circumstances of his situation would necessarily produce an acute sensation in his mind, from being deprived of domestic intercourse with his beloved family.

Sir Samuel was in his person tall, thin, and was about sixty years of age. His complexion dark, and his aspect somewhat saturnine, until it brightened up with a smile. His features were regular, and in the general contour of his countenance there was an air of benignity and benevolence truly indicative of his mind. His nose was aquiline, and his visage rather long, but not so disproportionably to the rest of his countenance. His eye possessed a commanding intelligence which bespoke a capacious

mind, but his glance manifested the placidity of a temper amiable and charitable. In his general carriage, when not engaged in business, there appeared a certain abstraction and absence which indicated a thoughtfulness of disposition, the natural consequences of his various avocations. In the bosom of his family, during the short intervals that his labouring pursuits would enable him to join in the domestic circle, he was the tender husband—the fond father. As a master, he had the faculty of exciting by the blandness of his manners, obedience, reverence, and affection; and as a friend he was idolized by a numerous but select circle of friends, whose manners and tempers were congenial to his own. To inherit his extensive fortune so honourably acquired Sir Samuel has left the large family of six sons and a daughter, now, alas! orphans.

Upon the whole, we think the following general remarks will not be an imperfect summary of the public and private character of this amiable gentleman. Sir Samuel Romilly was one of the few men, who, while they have the unbounded confidence of their own party, command the respect of their political adversaries. Though he treated most questions with the candour that is inseparable from a love of truth, and with all the fervour by which zeal in a cause is characterized, he never excited the least suspicion of his motives, even when his reasons were urged with most force and warmth. His opponents seemed invariably to respect his intentions, when they combated his arguments with the greatest vehemence. This most flattering testimony was not a circumstance peculiar to the man: it would have happened to any other, who should have displayed the same rectitude in public life; and this is a fine rebuke to those who never extend their liberality beyond the narrow pale of party. It is the pride of our country, that honour and integrity are to be found in many political sects; and it is the knowledge of this fact which has produced that liberal spirit with which differences of opinion upon the gravest points are regarded amongst us. The lamented object of these reflections was a striking proof of the justice universally shewn to an honest vindication of opinion; and there is not a good or an eminent man, on the opposite side to that with which Sir Samuel acted, that does not share in the intense grief occasioned by his loss. Zeal in politics would be a curse, if it were inconsistent with the charities of our nature, and if it dried up the sources of pity. But thank Heaven! it is not so; and an enlightened and honest man may assert his sentiments with all the force of which he is capable, without exposing himself to the harsh judgment of those who differ from him in the view of the subject.

Sir Samuel Romilly's opinion also upon any subject made a deep impression, not so much from the ability he displayed, uncommon as it was, as from the high respectability of his character. He was impressed with a deep reverence for our excellent constitution, which will account for the extraordinary zeal with which he resisted every thing which had the appearance of being inconsistent with its practice or spirit. He had errors, no doubt; but they were not of the heart. But that he loved his country warmly is beyond dispute. That his opinions were governed by that principle is equally undeniable, and that he never employed an argument, or made use of a sentiment, which did not embrace the happiness of his countrymen, is our sincere conviction. If he erred, the fault lay in the limitation of human mind; but his motives were unimpeached; and the reverence in which he was universally held constitutes a lesson which ought to operate upon those who engage in politics. His profound judgment, various acquirements, his skill in forensic and parliamentary speaking, and his astonishing industry which enabled him to attend to the weighty business of his profession and to his duties in the senate, are too well known to require particular notice. It is his independence and integrity, which are more difficult to be appreciated (and without which, mental powers are a nuisance), upon which we are anxious to fix attention, and which render his loss a public calamity. Long also will the country bewail the death of so good a man; and every tear that is shed to his memory will be a tribute to virtue, and an offering, which only merit like his can receive from so enlightened a public.

Sir Samuel was as mild and amiable in private life, as he was firm and independent in public. That all the charities of our nature had an abode in his bosom, is but too strongly substantiated

by the cause of his death. How strong his affections must have been, when the bursting of a single link in the chain destroyed, almost in a moment, that solid and towering fabric of reason, which was erected in such a mind! This weakness and this wisdom—this union of the finest sensibility with the most manly purpose—this combination of all that is delicate and all that is great, shew human nature in a point of view, which commands at one and the same time, our utmost love and highest veneration. May that Being, whose attribute is mercy, and who mixed so much tenderness in the composition of that good man, pardon an act which obviously sprang from an excess of feeling, or rather from a sentiment which is the most binding link in our social system.

It now falls to our truly painful lot to record the event which in every point of view may be considered a public calamity—the sudden death of Sir Samuel, who, on Monday, Nov. 1st, terminated his own existence at his house in Russell-square.

This truly amiable man, since the decease of his lady, had laboured under the most intense sorrow at an event, which deprived him of a beloved partner, in whose happiness his own centered, and to whom he was bound by the most endearing ties of tenderness and affection. The acuteness of his griefs, and the overwhelming anxiety of his mind on this occasion, produced a slow fever, which progressively deprived him of that equanimity of mind which had always distinguished his conduct. That which appeared to the observation of his immediate friends to be a calm resignation to the will of Providence, was but the thin veil which disguised a state of mind bordering on distraction. His disorder rapidly encreased, and he evinced signs of perturbation, which began to excite the most alarming apprehensions. On Sunday night he went to bed in a state of mind and body which augured the most unfavourable consequences—his rest was disturbed, and he could get no refreshing sleep. He remained in bed, his disorder increasing, until Monday afternoon, when, availing himself of the absence of one of his children who attended him, he in a moment of phrenzy jumped out of bed, and seizing a razor from a case upon the dressing table, committed that dreadful act which has robbed private relations of an amiable father, a beloved friend, a kind master, and the public of one of the most distinguished ornaments of human nature. On Tuesday an inquest was held on view of the body of this amiable individual, when a verdict was recorded,—"*That the deceased cut his throat while in a state of temporary mental derangement.*"—The hapless pair thus re-united by death, were buried in one grave at Knill, in Radnorshire, on Wednesday, Nov. 11.

THE REPOSITORY.

No. LII.

A SELECT COLLECTION OF FUGITIVE PIECES.

"The mind of man not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a REPOSITORY to lay up the ideas."—LOCKE.

FEVERS.

BEING deeply impressed with the importance of the following observations on Dr. Bateman's Account of the Contagious Fever of this Country, we extract them into our Repository from the last Number of the Monthly Review, though they have been inserted in most of the morning and evening papers.

DR. BATEMAN'S ACCOUNT OF THE CONTAGIOUS FEVER OF THIS COUNTRY.

This is a work which is, on every account, calculated to excite attention. The topic is indeed, at all times, extremely important, but is at this moment rendered peculiarly interesting by the alarming epidemic which still exists in the metropolis, and many of our large provincial towns; and no person can be better qualified than Dr. Bateman to make a report of it: because he has held for fourteen years the office of sole medical superintendant of the House of Recovery for the Reception of Fever Patients. Besides the motives of a more obvious nature which might naturally be supposed to influence Dr. B., in wishing to leave an authentic history of a disease with which he has had so many opportunities of becoming thoroughly acquainted, he observes, "that it appears to him to be worthy of record, as it exhibits very distinctly a specimen of the common form, and of the common varieties, which the infectious fever has assumed in this country for many years past; and which is likely to continue, under our improved

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and improving system of domestic economy, to be the ordinary fever of our island."—The theory implied in this sentence, that the infectious fevers which have, at various successive periods, invaded the inhabitants of this country, have been really identical,—and that the differences observed in their symptoms and their degrees of virulence have depended on the changes in our habits and manners, and on the means of prevention or cure which have been adopted,—is afterwards more fully maintained and developed.

Dr. Bateman begins by noticing the connexion between scarcity of food and epidemic fever; which appears to be so uniform, that we are justified in regarding the former as the cause of the latter. That fever is not generated by the mere accumulation of the putrid effluvia from decomposed animal matter, appears to be proved by the most decisive evidence; though, at the same time, this is probably to be regarded as a powerful circumstance in multiplying and fostering it when once produced. And he observes, "The morbid and even natural effluvia of the living body, when allowed to accumulate by want of cleanliness and air, are unquestionably common sources of fever."—Whence the disease, once generated, is extensively propagated by the accessary circumstances, want of personal and domestic cleanliness, and crowded habitations without proper ventilation.

It would appear that the most constant and characteristic symptoms in simple typhus, are a general prostration of strength, attended with pains in the head, and still more in the limbs and back. Under all its modifications, Dr. B. observes, the skin remains dry; and "no distinct humidity" is perceptible at the decline of the disease in a large majority of the cases; in 19 only out of 678, did any thing appear like a *critical* diaphoresis; that is, where the symptoms immediately subsided on the occurrence of the perspiration. With respect to the heat of the body in typhus, we are informed, that it was seldom found to be increased beyond the ordinary standard of health, except in the febricula of children, a part which would appear to be much at variance with the statements of Dr. Currie, who regarded the increase of temperature almost as the essence of the febrile action; and the reduction of this morbid temperature, as the grand indication of cure, which is to supersede almost every other remedy. Dr. Bateman expressly informs us that, in a very great majority of the cases which have been under his care, the heat has seldom exceeded 99° or 100°.

The typhus fever, in this simple form, with which nearly two-thirds of the patients under Dr. B.'s care, during the present epidemic, have been affected, is not regarded as a dangerous disease; because, by simple treatment and removal of the extraneous circumstances, which are unfavourable to the re-establishment of health, the powers of the constitution appear to be generally sufficient to effect a cure; but the result is very different in the complicated typhus. This second variety of the disease, which fell under Dr. Bateman's inspection, "approximates very closely to the *slow nervous fever*, so accurately depicted by Dr. Huxham: a fever which manifestly differs from the *putrid pestilential fever* described by the same able author, only in the less violence of its symptoms, and its more protracted course." It is stated that, during the first ten days of the complaint, the symptoms were not materially different, in the cases which afterwards became of the kind that is placed in this Second Class, from those of the First. At this period an increase of the general diminution of the vital powers was very perceptible; and of all those which have usually been regarded as indications of a deranged condition of the nervous functions; but it would appear that the putrid or malignant symptoms, as they have been commonly styled, scarcely ever occurred in the House of Recovery. Among 678 patients, two, only, had extensive ecchymoses, or livid blotches; but even here the state was rather indicative of a failure in the powers of the circulating system, than of any change in the nature of the constituents of the body, or any tendency to their decomposition or putrefaction. This section concludes with some curious documents respecting the average mortality of the typhus fever, which has been (beyond all doubt) greatly diminished, in this country within the last century; but it is not easy to form any correct estimate on this point.

The Section on the method of treatment occupies nearly one third of the volume, and cannot be studied with too much attention. Notwithstanding the great reform that has taken place since

the errors of the humoralists, and the still more fatal practices of the Brunonians, Dr. Bateman remarks, that we have not yet overcome all our terrors of debility, and we still have recourse to our stimulants, although in less formidable doses. These, however, except in a very few instances, and in the latter stages, are to be entirely discarded: we are to commence with an emetic of ipecacuan; then to administer a purgative: and afterwards, if the occasion requires, proceed to blood-letting, and employ cold drinks and external cold through every period of the disease. Dr. Bateman has not, however, found the use of the cold effusions, as recommended by Currie, to answer the expectations that were raised in its favour; it is often difficult to put in practice; it did not apparently abridge the disease; and it would appear that cold washing with a sponge is generally a more effectual remedy. Dr. B.'s remarks on blood-letting are so peculiarly candid and judicious, that they deserve the utmost attention of all those who are anxious to acquire the most correct judgment on this very important and much-controverted question — "No appearance of languor or debility," as it is very forcibly and correctly stated, "should induce a disposition to swerve from a steady pursuit of the anti-phlogistic plan, in diet, regimen, and medicine." Through the whole progress of the disease, except in some cases towards its termination, Dr. Bateman enjoins that, whatever may be the appearance of debility, "the administration of camphor, ethereal fluids, aromatic confection, and every description of cordial or tonic, and more especially bark, should be religiously avoided." The opposite treatment has, beyond all doubt, produced those very symptoms of malignancy which the bark and wine were supposed to be necessary to correct. All those appearances which depend on a morbid condition of the nervous system, and which have usually been attributed to debility, are with much more propriety referred to the effect of congestion, and consequent irritation of the brain or its appendages. Many important points are discussed in the section on contagion, which we regret that our limits will not permit us to specify farther than by a general reference. The most material of these points respects the distance to which the contagion of typhus is capable of being conveyed by the atmosphere; a distance which Dr. Bateman conceives is much less than we commonly suspect, never perhaps extending more than a few feet from the source where it is generated or accumulated, provided that free access to fresh air is admitted. In proof of this very important practical position, facts are cited from the works of Russel, De Mœrtens, and others, respecting the plague, as well as from Lind and Haygarth respecting fevers generally; and from the very curious experiments of O'Ryan of Lyons, on the contagion of small pox. From these and other facts of a similar tendency, Dr. Bateman draws the conclusion, "that infection cannot be caught in the open air, even by a close approximation to the most tainted sources of it, the uncleansed person and contaminated apparel of the sick: in short, that, to be rendered communicable, it must be condensed and accumulated in a confined and unchanged atmosphere; or, in the apparel or bedding, which has been long in contact with the patient." The practical inferences, therefore, are clear; namely, that apprehensions of danger, from passing through the streets of an infected district, or near hospitals, are altogether unfounded; that even in an apartment, contagion may be entirely prevented from spreading by perfect ventillation and cleanliness, which should, therefore, be exclusively relied upon; carefully avoiding the use of camphor, tobacco, vinegar, and all strong smelling substances, which have no influence in destroying contagion, and which lead to a dangerous supposition of security, by concealing the taint which ought to be removed by ventilation.

THE POLAR EXPEDITION.

From letters from Captain Ross and Lieutenant Robertson, of the Isabella, an account of the expedition has been drawn up for Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, which contains some particulars in addition to those we have heretofore gathered from other sources; and as every thing connected with this interesting experiment is curious and philosophically important, we hasten to extract from that publication the facts not previously noticed.

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On the 4th of May, when they made the coast of Greenland, in latitude 65° 52′ the variation was as follows:—

	Variation.
Ship's head N. to compass,	66° 22′ W.
Ship's head S.	58° 23′ W.
Ship's head E.S.E.	47° 23′ W.
Ship's head W.....	77° 34′ W.

On the 9th of June they anchored to an iceberg, which was a-ground about a mile from the shore, in 38 fathoms of water, in latitude 68° 22′, and longitude 53° 42′, and they now obtained an accurate measure of the variation, free from any irregularity in the action of the ship. The variation was found to be 67° 39′ W. and the dip 83° 7′. This iceberg was so firmly moored, that the levels of the dipping needle were not in the slightest degree affected.

On the 15th, the Isabella anchored to an iceberg about a mile from the north-west coast of Waygatt, or Hare-Island. All the astronomical apparatus was now got a-shore, a temporary observatory was erected, and the following accurate observations on the variation and dip were obtained:—

North lat. of observatory,	70° 26′ 13″
West long. of ditto.....	54° 51′ 49″
Variation west	71° 30′
Dip.....	82° 48′ 47″

A pendulum, which vibrated 82 seconds more than *twenty-four hours* in the latitude of London, when the temperature was 52°, vibrated in Waygatt Island 153 seconds more than twenty-four hours, when the temperature was 43°. Waygatt, or Hare Island, is about nine miles long, and 1400 feet high. Some of the rocks are basaltic, and coal is found near the surface, in the north-east part of it. The latitude of the island is 70° 22′ 15″ W., and its longitude 54° 51′ W., instead of 50° 15′, as given in the charts.

On the 26th of June, at the distance of only twenty miles from Waygatt Island, the Isabella got into a piece of clear water that carried them to the land-ice, on the north side of Jacob's Bight, where they made the following observations:—

North latitude.....	71° 9′
West longitude	54° 17′
Variation on the ice	75° 29′

The ship was now swung, and azimuths taken on board at every five points, when the following results were obtained:—

	Variation.
Ship's head, North.....	77° 43′ W.
Ship's head, North-east..	70° 30′ W.
Ship's head, East	64° 56′ W.
Ship's head, South east..	67° 7′ W.
Ship's head, South	76° 27′ W.
Ship's head, South-west..	84° 38′ W.
Ship's head, West	93° 33′ W.
Ship's head, North-west.	90° 20′ W.

Captain Ross is decidedly of opinion, though there is some difference of sentiment on the subject, that the following points are established by his observations:—1. That the deviation occasioned by the direction of the ship's head, is not on the magnetic meridian, but differs in every ship. In the Isabella, it is to the east of north; and in the Alexander, and the Harmony of Hull, to the westward of north.—2. That there is a point of change in the deviation, which may easily be found by azimuth, or bearings of a distant object; and that when this point of deviation is found, it may in like manner be found what proportion is to be added or subtracted from the true variation, but only by actual observation; for the deviation does not increase, either in an arithmetical or logarithmic proportion. On board the Isabella, and in latitude 74°, the point of change is N. 17° E. The extreme deviation is, when the ship's head is N. 80° W.; *viz.* 19°, which is additive to the true variation: so that with the ship's head W. and N. there is 100° of variation; or by steering W. and N. the ship actually makes a S. by E. course. On the other hand, the variation decreases when the ship's head is to the east, but not in an equal ratio, the extreme being 17°, making the variation 64° on that tack.

On the 4th of July, in lat. 72° 30′, the following measure of the variation was taken:—

North latitude.....	72° 44′
Variation on the ice ...	78° 54′ W.

On the 5th, it was

North latitude.....	73° 20′
West longitude	52° 14′
Variation on the ice.....	80° 1′ W.

Captain Ross has found, in general, that the coast of Greenland, above the latitude of 68°, is about 100 miles farther to the west than in the Admiralty charts.

On the 22d July, an opening in the

ice enabled the ship to reach 75° of north latitude. The following measure of the variation was then taken:—

North latitude..... 74° 53′
Variation on the ice .... 84° 30′ W.

On the 25th of July, they reached latitude 75° 21′, and longitude 60° 30′. The weather was now clearer than it had been for some time, and the variation was increasing so fast, that it became difficult to find out exactly how the ship was steering by the compass. The following measure of the variation was taken:—

North latitude..... 75° 5′
West longitude..... .. 60° 22′
Variation ..... 87° W.
Dip ..... 84° 25′

The whale vessel which brought Captain Ross's despatches, brought also several boxes, containing minerals and objects of natural history, for Sir Joseph Banks, Bart.; Sir Everard Home, Bart.; Mr. Barrow, Professor Jameson, and Dr. Brewster; all of which were released at the Custom-house by an order from the Lords of the Treasury.* The box for Professor Jameson contains specimens of the mineralogy of the different places on the coast of Greenland, at which the expedition touched, and three bottles of water, one from a field of ice, one of the water taken from the surface at the temperature of 32½°, and the other at the depth of 80 fathoms, as brought up by Sir H. Davy's apparatus. When this apparatus is kept down 15 minutes at 80 fathoms, it gives the same temperature, when drawn up, as the self-registering thermometer. Some water, when taken up, was at 30½°; and, at the same time, the self-registering thermometer, at 200 fathoms, gave 28°. The wind was south, and the ice driving to the north. The specific gravity of the sea-water, in latitude 74°, and temperature 46°, is 1·0266, and at temperature 49°, 1·0260, when taken from a depth of 80 fathoms. The temperature was 31° when it was brought up; but it could not be weighed at that temperature, as it contained much fixed air.

* We regret to learn, that the boxes landed at Leith were opened by the Custom-house officers, and so roughly handled, that a very important part of one of the collections was utterly ruined. We trust that, in future, an order from Government will prevent such unnecessary and absurd interference.

The box for Dr. Brewster, contains various specimens from different parts of the coast of Greenland, and from Waygatt Island; and likewise specimens of the strata of stones and rocks taken from the principal icebergs.

We shall now conclude this notice with a tabular view of the variation and dip of the needle at different points of the ship's course:—

N. Lat.	W. Lon.	Variation on the Ice.	Dip of the Needle.
68° 22′ 0″	53° 42′ 0″	67° 39′ W	83° 71′ 0″
70 26 13	54 51 49	71 30	82 48 47
71 2 30	54 17 0	75 29	
72 44 0		78 54	
74 4 0	57 45 0		84 9
74 45 0		84 30	
75 5 0	60 22 0	87 0	84 25

From these observations it appears, that the ships were approaching rapidly to the magnetic pole. From the observations on the variation, which were previously made, we are disposed to think that there is a succession of poles, or a magnetic ridge, as it may be called, with a diffused and moveable polarity, stretching to the west of Baffin's Bay. The above observations, however, do not yet enable us either to confirm or overthrow this conjecture.

THE HIVE.

A COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

No. XLIV.

EXTRAORDINARY ACQUISITION OF LANGUAGES.

At a recent meeting of the Shropshire Auxiliary Bible Society, Archdeacon Corbett, in a speech delivered on that occasion, drew a parallel between *Mr. Samuel Lee* (one of the preachers) and the Admirable Crichton. From the Reverend Gentleman's statement, it appears, that *Mr. Lee* had merely the education of a village school (where he was born, about six miles from Shrewsbury); viz. reading, writing, and arithmetic; that he left school at twelve years of age, to learn the trade of a carpenter and builder. While thus employed, he became, *self-taught*, a Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Samaritan scholar. These languages he acquired in six years, at the hours during which he was relieved from manual labour. Since that period, Mr. Lee has had more assistance, and is now, in addition

to the tongues we have mentioned, familiar with Arabic and Persian, Hindostance, French, German, Italian, Ethiopic, Coptic, Malay, Sanscrit, and Bengalee—in all, *seventeen languages*, in *fourteen years*.

ANECDOTE OF THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

The late beloved Princess Charlotte was in her early youth somewhat warm, but always submitted herself to the mild injunctions of her reverend Preceptor, who at length presented her with an essay on the government of the passion of anger. A short time after, she was very indignant against one of her attendants; and on being surprised in the midst of her anger by the entrance of the Prelate with the exclamation, "I fear you have not read the book I gave you, Madam, the other day!" she instantly replied, in a repressed tone of voice, "Yes, indeed, Sir, I have; and had I not, I am sure I should have knocked her down."—It is only doing justice to her reverend Preceptor, and to the memory of his illustrious pupil, to say, that by his careful admonitions, and her watchful obedience, a complete triumph over a naturally warm temper was effectually ensured considerably previous to the period of her union with the man she loved.

SION COLLEGE.

Upon the King's recovery in 1789, the Librarian and others connected with Sion College, were at a loss what device, or motto, to select for the illumination of the building; when the following happy choice was made by a worthy Divine from the Book of Psalms:—"*Sion* heard of it, and was glad."

INFANTILE QUERY.

A child, three years of age, hearing it said that she was born on the King's birth-day, took no notice of it at the moment; but in a day or two after, asked her father if she and the King were *twins!*

PRINCES OF BRUNSWICK.

The Princes of Brunswick were, from their very early years, boys of what the French call, *très grande esperance*. It was from about the age of eight till twelve they were in England for their education. One day, the younger, Prince William, had been mimicking several persons remarkable for their eccentricity of speech, when the elder, Prince Charles, boy-like, began to copy his brother, but in a very awkward manner. His tutor checked him, observing, the talent was natural in his brother, but absurd in himself; when the Prince pettishly replied, "I know it is natural in William; he was, as you say, *born* an ape!"

BISHOP HORNE.

The merits of the amiable Bishop Horne were acknowledged by men of all sects. John Wesley, who was not accustomed to speak highly of the Clergy of the Establishment, once observed, on seeing him pass the window of an inn, at which he was standing, "There goes a man, who, had he lived in the first days of Christianity, would have been an apostle!"

REV. MR. ROMAINE.

Romaine, though a very worthy man, had no small portion of vanity in his composition, as the following anecdote will testify:—Mr. Jones, of Nayland (in whom the virtue of Christian humility shone most conspicuously, but who was too orthodox in his opinions for the *evangelical* part of the community), was walking with a friend over Black-friars' Bridge, when they espied Mr. Romaine on the other side of the way. Jones knew him imperfectly, as he was known by Romaine, but he determined, at all events, on crossing and asking him how he did. The other, however, pretended not to remember him.—"What!" exclaimed Mr. Jones, "do you not know me, Mr. Romaine?"—"No, Sir," replied the vain Calvinist, "neither do I, nor does my Master, know you!"

DR. WATTS

was of so extremely mild a disposition, and so averse from dissension, that when reproached by a friend for not having severely reprimanded a man who had done him a serious injury, he exclaimed, "I wish, my dear Sir, you would do it for me."

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THE

LONDON REVIEW,

AND

LITERARY JOURNAL,

FOR NOVEMBER, 1818.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Narrative of a Journey in the Interior of China, and of a Voyage to and from that Country, in the Years 1816 1817: Containing an Account of the most interesting Transactions of Lord Amherst's Embassy to the Court of Pekin, and Observations on the Countries which it visited. By Clarke Abel, F. L. S. and Member of the Geological Society, Chief Medical Officer and Naturalist to the Embassy. Illustrated by Maps and other Engravings. Quarto.

NOTWITHSTANDING the disadvantages, impediments, and even disasters, which Mr. Abel encountered in his progress through "the celestial empire," he has succeeded in collecting some very important contributions to its natural history, and in amassing a variety of details illustrative of its political and social condition. The sense of difficulty indeed seems to have animated his exertions, and his very disappointments were often compensated by results scarcely less desirable than those which were contemplated; for, when his inquiries were thwarted by collision with the settled habits and feelings of the people, they afforded him the means of tracing with greater accuracy the lineaments of their character.

This work, constructed on the simple plan of a narrative, records the most interesting transactions of Lord Amherst's mission, and the author's personal adventures, interspersed with such facts and observations as came within his cognizance as chief medical officer and naturalist of the embassy. These materials, disposed in the order in which they presented themselves, appear to greater advantage, and possess a more attractive interest, than if they had been formally classed and distributed under distinct heads. By the latter process they would not have been rendered more available for purposes of reference, and might have lost much of that force and vividness which transports the reader in imagination to the country described, associates him in the enterprise, and makes him, as it were, a party to all the researches of the traveller.

Foregoing, for the present, our intention to quote Mr. Abel's most amusing account of the scenes which took place at the Imperial Court, we shall advert to the scientific part of the work, and present to the votaries of Flora the following elegant description of the *Nelumbium speciosum*, the *Lien-whe* of the Chinese.

"This splendid flower, celebrated for its beauty by the Chinese poets, and ranked for its virtues among the plants which, according to Chinese theology, enter into the beverage of immortality, flourished in the greatest vigour in the gardens of Tung Chow. It was raised in capacious vases of water, containing gold and silver fish, supported on stands a few feet from the ground. These were surrounded by steps of different elevation, supporting other plants mingled with artificial rocks, representing a hilly country, and covered with diminutive houses, pagodas, and gardens. In this situation, the nelumbium was certainly an object of exceeding beauty. Its tulip-like blossoms, of many petals, tinted with the most delicate pink, hung over its fan-like leaves, floated on the surface of the water, or rising on long footstalks of unequal height, bent them into elegant curves, and shaded with graceful festoons the plants beneath.

"The nelumbium is used by the Chinese to decorate lakes and other orna-

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mented water, and to give a charm and productiveness to marshes otherwise unsightly and barren. Near Yuen Ming Yuen, and under the walls of Pekin, I saw it cover with pink and yellow blossoms large tracts of land, and could sympathise with the enthusiasm of the Chinese bards, who have sung of the delight of moonlight excursions on rivers covered with the flowering lien-wha.* Its seeds, in size and form like a small acorn without its cup, are eaten green, or dried as nuts, and are often preserved as sweetmeats: they have a nut-like flavour. Its roots, sometimes as thick as the arm, of a pale green without and whitish within, in a raw state are eaten as fruit, being juicy and of a sweetish and refreshing flavour; and when boiled are served as vegetables. Both seeds and roots were frequently sent with the desert to the ambassador's table: the former were relished by us, but the latter were too fibrous to be eaten with pleasure. The leaves are said to possess a strengthening quality; the seed vessels to cure the colic, to facilitate parturition, and to counteract the effects of poison.

"The nelumbium is readily raised by the Chinese in all parts of the empire through which we passed, but seemed to flourish better in the northern than the southern provinces; and, according to the missionaries, grows most luxuriantly beyond the great wall. I was unable to obtain much information respecting its culture, and none that was new. It does not appear that much art is used. Its leaves are watered in the summer, and cut down close to the roots on the approach of winter."

The narrative not only relates to the journey in the interior of China, but includes the outward and homeward voyage. In thus conforming to established precedent, an ordinary writer might have incurred the charge of needless repetition on a trite and almost exhausted topic, but to the intelligent and observing mind of Mr. Abel this long and arduous navigation presented various objects for inquiry, which others, either from indifference, indolence, or inability to define them, have overlooked. He has been enabled also to enrich his story by the fearful episode of the shipwreck of the Alceste in the straits of Gaspar, and to pay a just tribute to the intrepid firmness and heroic presence of mind displayed by Captain Maxwell in this appalling emergency. We have not space for so long an extract, and must close our notice of this interesting work, by subjoining a well-sketched and impressive portrait of the exile at St. Helena.

"Buonaparte's person had nothing of that morbid fulness which I had been led to look for. On the contrary, I scarcely recollect to have seen a form more expressive of strength and even of vigour. It is true that he was very large, considering his height, which is about five feet seven inches; but his largeness had nothing of unwieldiness. The fine proportion of his limbs, which has been often noticed, was still preserved. His legs, although very muscular, had the exactest symmetry. His whole form, indeed, was so closely knit, that firmness might be said to be its striking characteristic. His standing posture had a remarkable statue-like fixedness about it, which seemed scarcely to belong to the graceful ease of his step. The most remarkable character of his countenance was, to me, its variableness. Buonaparte has the habit of earnestly gazing for a few seconds upon the person whom he is about to address; and whilst thus occupied holds his features in perfect repose. The character of his countenance in this state, especially when viewed in profile, might be called settled design. But the instant that he enters into conversation, his features express any force or kind of emotion with suddenness and ease. His eye, especially, seems not only to alter its expression, but its colour. I am sure, had I only noticed it while the muscles of the face, and particularly of the forehead, were in play, I should have called it a very dark eye; on the contrary, when at rest, I had remarked its light colour and peculiar glary lustre. Nothing, indeed, could better prove its changeable character than the difference of opinion which occurred amongst us respecting its colour. Although each person of the embassy naturally fixed his attention on Napoleon's countenance, all did not agree on the colour of his eyes.

"There was nothing in the appearance of Buonaparte which led us to think that his health had at all suffered from his captivity. On the contrary, his repletion seemed to be the consequence of active nourishment. His

* Memoires concernant les Chinois, tom. iii. 497.

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form had all that tone, and his movement all that elasticity, which indicate and spring from powerful health. Indeed, whatever sympathy we felt for the situation of any of the prisoners, received no increase from any commiseration for their bodily sufferings: they were all in excellent plight."

Henry Fitzosmond: A Moral Tale. 12mo. pp. 278.

A Moral Tale like that before us, written with the pen of intelligence and taste, and with the best motives that can actuate the heart of the writer, to inform and improve the young mind, demands and deserves the attention and recommendation of every one who is alive to the pure interest which dictates it.—We learn from the preface, that it is the work of a female "little known in the busy scenes of life, and entirely unknown to the literati of the present day."—This obscurity, however, the author has succeeded in rendering useful to those for whom her book is designed; and we are disposed to predict, that the favour with which it will be received will throw a ray of approbation over this first effort, that may not be without its cheering encouragement to induce her to persevere in the laudable pursuit, in which she has engaged, with more self-confidence than the humble opinion which she expresses of her own talents has allowed her to assume.

The design of this tale, the fair writer tells us, is "to pourtray maternal affection and filial tenderness in an humble address to the feelings of the heart." The incidents which she has chosen for her purpose are well calculated to effect it—and although some of them have more the air of those of a novel than, perhaps, a due regard for the probability of the events of which they consist will altogether permit us to justify, yet the moral reflections that accompany them in great degree reconcile us to the invention. The following, however, which we select, bears too much the character of common fact, unfortunately for the peace of social life, to be classed among such effusions of the imagination.

"Miss Nelson being so much alone with her friend, imparted to her the wish she had to be informed of her mother's history, as it appeared to her concealed in darkness—when, in compliance with her request, that friend, without prolixity, began a brief sketch of Mrs. Nelson's sad story."

"With your grandfather's family you are well acquainted, and long, very long, may you live to enjoy the fortune you so justly inherit in right of your dear mother, who was his only child. She was sent early in life to one of those fashionable mansions in the vicinity of London, distinguished by the conspicuous board in front, "Seminary for young Ladies."—At the age of fifteen she was taken home, endowed with each external accomplishment, so much the wish of her parents. A great share of natural wit, and the engaging charms of her person, joined to the attractive allurement of a good fortune, soon gained her a number of admirers; among the rest of her slaves, was a young lieutenant of small fortune; and though her youthful heart seemed to give him a preference, yet by her parents he was not deemed a suitable match, and the gay son of Mars was dismissed the house: this prohibition brought on a secret correspondence, and might have produced the fatal consequences of a private marriage, had not the young officer been ordered on foreign service.

"Soon after this event, Mr. Nelson came to settle in the parsonage-house; his visits at your grandfather's were frequent; and his agreeable conversation and excellent character soon gained him the old gentleman's esteem; he became much charmed with your mother, made an offer of his hand, and was not refused. They had not been long married, when a particular circumstance happened in my life,* which caused me to seek protection in your father's house, where I was received by your mother with those marks of friendship which rendered her memory dear to me to the last hour of her existence; and the remembrance will make you, my love, dear to me for life. When a change in my fortune took place, and I left the parsonage-house, your mother continued with me the most friendly intercourse, till you were near two years of age; your father was gone a distant journey, young Freeman's regiment was returned, and he advanced to the post of captain. He paid his respects to your grandfather; he heard your

* Alluding to our heroine leaving the house of Mr. Hartlepoole, her guardian.

mother was married; he paid her a visit, which fatal visit was too often repeated; and when my dear, but erring friend, expected your injured father to return home, a consciousness of her own imprudence on one hand, the entreaties of a wicked seducer on the other, urged her to the fatal expedient of flying (as too many oft have done) from her once peaceful home. But you she could not tear from the maternal bosom that affectionately nourished you; and I have since been informed, that from the direful moment her foot ascended the bark which bore her from the craggy cliffs that bound her native land, she never more, till the hour of her death, knew a happy moment.

"For soon, too soon, she found, when Freeman had seduced her heart from innocence, and carried her to a distant country, his vows of love and constancy were then forgotten. The deceiver's mask was cast aside, and in the crested basilisk the subtle serpent shone. He first became jealous, then tyrannical, and at last cruel, to the poor deluded vassal he had beneath his power; the beauty of her once elegant person was neglected; the lustre of her eyes were dim with continual weeping; while sorrow, deeply rooted, and keen repentance, introduced into her tender frame a complication of disorders, which brought with them a premature old age, before the number of her days had reached the centre of life's little span; and she fell, like a stricken flower, to the ground, ere the damps of the evening had swept it from the walks of the seducing world. Many of her cares, I was well informed, were encreased on your account; and if departed spirits are permitted to revisit the mansions of frail mortality, I hope she will be assured of your happiness."

We do not enter into a delineation of the story of this entertaining tale, because we are unwilling to anticipate the gratification of its readers, as the pleasure derived from the perusal of such works materially consists in the expectation with which they are read, and in the progressive developement of the sequel.

We would, however, take this opportunity of subjoining the very just and salutary admonition which Mr. Nelson gives to his daughter previous to her marriage:—and in doing so, we would earnestly recommend the advice to the consideration of every young female whose union with the object of her choice leads her into the gay scenes of the fashionable world.

"My dear child, you are now going to enter into that state which is so closely connected with your future happiness, that the least deviation from rectitude may bring on lasting misery; a consciousness of your own innocence is not sufficient; you must be watchful of the suspicions of a censorious world. I would also wish to arm you against that enemy which lays in ambush; the secret spring whence so many of your sex have to date their fall—vanity. O! vanity, it is thee the artful seducer first attacks!—Your own mother!—but she is gone. I measured her affections by my own, and flattered myself, that in all our actions they were reciprocal. The affliction for the loss of her love, has been repaid me by your filial attention as a daughter; I trust, and am well persuaded, your judgment, joined to your goodness of heart, will guide you in the duty of a wife."

It will be seen from the two extracts which we have given, that the incidents of this tale are used as the medium of much instructive remark; and we think that we are sufficiently warranted in our approbation of the work, when we can add, that it blends this instruction so skilfully with the narrative, as to cause the time expended in reading it to be profitably applied.

A Poem occasioned by the Cessation of Public Mourning for H. R. H. Princess Charlotte; together with Sonnets and other Productions. By Mrs. B. Hooper.

Deserved panegyric and sincere regret have followed the Illustrious Princess to the grave, on whose tomb the tears of a nation were so abundantly shed a twelvemonth ago. Her virtues are still the theme of every tongue—her praises resound on every lip, and the press yet teems with tributes to her memory.

Criticism is exhausted—not indeed with the contemplation of her excellencies, which necessarily ensues—but the heart will ponder on departed worth, and clothe its effusions, as has been done in many late instances, with all the wild disorder of grief without its touching character. The poem before us, without partaking of very great excellencies, is nevertheless not unworthy of the

occasion and the fair authoress — Its opening is the happiest effort.

" O Evanescene of terrestrial things!
O vanity of greatness! I have seen
These truths momentous, oft before inscrib'd
On objects round me; but so deep, so clear,
In such impressive characters reveal'd,
Till this day never! Ah! how short the time
Since pale Britannia, weeping, put her robes
Of sable on; since every heart was sad,
And every count'nance bore the stamp of woe:
While fun'ral pomp, and mingling knells, proclaim'd
The mournful cause—Each altar high was hung
With garb of sorrow; and from shore to shore
The land one look of melancholy gave.
A few short weeks — and all again is chang'd;
The signs of woe are gone, and ev'ry scene
Its former smile resumes — 'Twas but a cloud
That swept along—a hasty storm, which pour'd
Its torrent's deluge down; then pass'd away.
O Evanescence of terrestrial things!
O vanity of greatness!————
But 'twas thus
From Time's beginning—Mutability
Is man's characteristic—'Tis not wrong,
This change so striking; but to thought profound,
Viewing with philosophic eye, it seems
An humbling scene."

Loudly do we echo the following lines:

" My country! thou hast lost the brightest gem
That e'er was treasur'd for thy sparkling crown.
What lustre would its influence have shed,
In halo glorious, if plac'd on high
Upon the jewell'd circlet of thy brow."

But the ways of Providence are unsearchable: our sorrow should therefore be dispelled by hope; for who can tell the dark mysteries of fate, or penetrate the bowels of futurity. Some wise purpose elicited this apparently severe stroke, and deprived an amiable mortal of life—

————A mighty picture, full
Of lights and shades; an ever-shifting scene;
A tale of deepest interest; replete
With varying incident—but quickly told."

By far the greatest portion of the volume is, however, taken up with sonnets and other productions—some of them possessing considerable merit: —and though the fair authoress anticipates, that, " *The inspection of criticism will doubtless discover much to censure in compositions simply the expression of feeling*," we must dissent from her opinion, conceiving that where *feeling* is derived from *virtuous sources*, it cannot incur censure. Most of these effusions are strongly tinctured with a religious feeling; and though they sometimes incline to the sombre side of the question, there are not wanting more animated pictures to counterbalance them.

The Sonnet on the *Thames* on a *Saturday evening* is a picture replete with benevolence, and affords a fair criterion of the authoress' merits; as do the following stanzas to *Melancholy*, which we transcribe—

" 'Tis sometimes in Mirth's joyest hour,
When all around her empire own,
That Melancholy's mighty pow'r
To feeling bosoms most is known.

And if to their awaken'd tone
Some heart of sympathy reply,
Soon is the magic concord shewn,
And oh, how sweet its harmony.

But if no chord responding sound,
And lonely the emotions dwell,
O then the solitude profound,
The aching throb, what words can tell."

Nor are the following lines on *Sympathy* less beautiful; which, on account of our prescribed limits, we must conclude with.

" Oh, there are looks, which like the light
That flashes round the dreary pole,
Can instant shed their lustre bright
Through darkest regions of the soul.

And there are smiles, that seem the spring
Of comfort to the wintry heart;
While Hope fresh buds and flow'rs can bring,
And bid each freezing gloom depart.

Congenial souls these feelings know,
And know that they are wak'd by thee,
Thou source of Friendship's holy glow,
Divine, mysterious, Sympathy!"

The Fast of St. Magdalen: A Romance. By Miss Anna Maria Porter.

This interesting work is worthy of the pen that produced Don Sebastian. The scene is laid in Italy, during the commotions of Florence, a period pregnant in characters and events appropriate to romance. The Fast of St. Magdalen, like its immediate predecessor, the Knight of St. John, excites considerable interest, without the intru-

sion of those horrible mysteries or stupendous discoveries, which cost nothing to the author, but almost destroy every thing to the *reader*. The style is elegant and graceful, and the sentiments such as do honour to the sex, and are even creditable to the country of the fair writer, who, to whatever age or nation she transports her fancy, always carries with her the delicacy, the refinement, the propriety, the sensibility, of an unsophisticated *Englishwoman*.

The character of Ippolita, the heroine, is drawn with much strength and felicity of discrimination, and affords a fair specimen of the work.

"Her modest, though beautiful exterior, could excite no expectation of the extraordinary soul by which it was informed: for the usual tranquillity of her complexion did not even brighten her dark and deeply shaded eyes in more than a gentle lustre; and as she had the habit of listening and speaking with those eyes cast down, the most momentous changes might be passed in her mind, without becoming visible to the persons she conversed with.

"Conscious that her character was beyond the general scale of her sex, she had the instinctive discretion of seeking to keep its superiority concealed; and as she could clothe the noblest thought in the simplest phrase, the peculiar loftiness of her sentiments often passed unnoticed while they were uttered. Thus, when she was called into action upon great occasions, even the persons who fancied they knew her best, were astonished to see her act with an energy and ability, rarely equalled by women.

"Ippolita disdained art, yet did she sway every one with whom she lived; those only excepted whose worldly interests clashed with her's; so much harder is it to subdue sordidness, than to pacify humour. She acquired this power simply by a talent for conciliating, which having its source in real benevolence, won its way to its object unperceived and unsuspected. She maintained her power by never seeking to display it.

"Having established for herself a standard of excellence, which it was the aim of her life to reach; and having fixed her eye upon the sublimest objects, she could not stoop it to the low gratifications of vanity.

"Her own approbation, (after that of Heaven,) was what she sought: and while her fortune smiled, she sought it, not by superstitious and useless restraints; but by free enjoyment of all the pleasures of society, and cheerful devotedness to all its duties. When that fortune frowned, then she laboured to walk confidingly through storms and darkness, and to trust on the very verge of destruction.

"In truth, the perfection of her character was in danger only from an excess of self-discipline: since in resolving to extirpate selfishness, Ippolita sometimes removed herself to such an unattainable height from her less heroically practised friends, that affection and sympathy sighed over their disunion."

The First Principles of Algebra, designed for the Use of Students. By T. W. E. Edwards, M.A. 12mo. pp. 170.

This work will, to any one acquainted with the first rules of arithmetic and with fractions, be found an easy introduction to the very useful study of algebra.

In composing them, the author has, without omitting any thing necessary, endeavoured to blend perspicuity with brevity, and elegance with utility.

The binomial theorem, the doctrine of imaginary quantities, and the use of logarithms, are luminously explained; and the method of equations is beautiful beyond precedent.

To add to the value of the work, it is richly interspersed with appropriate examples for illustration or practice, and printed in a style of neatness seldom equalled, and of correctness never surpassed.

On the Safety Lamp for Coal Miners, with some Researches on Flame. By Sir Humphry Davy. 8vo. pp. 148.

This work will, we trust, be useful to the cause of science, by proving that even the most apparently abstract philosophical truths may be connected with applications to the common wants and purposes of life.

The gratification of the love of knowledge is delightful to every refined mind: but a much higher motive is offered for indulging in it when that knowledge is felt to be practical power, and when that power may be applied to lessen the miseries, or increase the comforts of our fellow-creatures.

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THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY-LANE.

OCT. 31. The Committee of this Theatre, still ardent in their pursuit after new faces, although not eminently successful hitherto, introduced this evening a new candidate for metropolitan favour, in the part of *Portia*, in *The Merchant of Venice*. The name of the lady in question, we understand, is Mrs. *Pope*. Her figure is tall, and her person agreeable. Throughout, she evinced an intimate acquaintance with the business of the stage; and may be termed a respectable actress, and was upon the whole well received.

Nov. 10. In the tragedy of *Bertram*, Mrs. West performed her part with unexampled excellence. The part of *Imogine*, however, as to effect, overlays itself. Though not deficient in poetical merit, nor destitute of occasional strokes of tenderness and pathos, *Imogine* affords but few opportunities. The situation in which she is placed by her infidelity is truly tragic, but the pomp of declamation, and ambition of ornament, prevent it from producing its proper effect on the feelings. At intervals, however, when nature breaks through the heavy incumbrance of art, and the dialogue assumes an air of simplicity, she availed herself of the favourable moments to exercise her powers. The picture which she drew of despair was remarkably affecting, and the whole was greatly applauded. Her death was also well managed; and when the curtain fell, the satisfaction of the audience was so strongly expressed as to encourage a repetition of the tragedy as it is now cast.

Nov. 12. A meeting of new Renters of Drury-lane Theatre was held in the Saloon, to receive the Report of the Committee, appointed by a general meeting of their body, on the 14th of June, 1816. The report having been read, the meeting proceeded to elect Sir Thomas Turton and Mr. Fallowfield trustees, in the room of Messrs. Houlston and Graham, resigned. Mr. G. Robins dwelt upon the depressed state of the theatre, the nightly receipts of which, he said, did not at present cover the expenses.

Nov. 13. The Comedy of *Love Makes a Man* was re-produced at this theatre. The character of *Don Lewis* received the highest spirit of which it is capable, from the undiminished energies of Munden. He, perhaps, in many instances, overinformed the text, but it was to the poet's advantage. The vein of satire in which he indulges against the thoughtless *Clodio* was given with peculiar richness of expression, and his subserviency to his dumb attendants in the castle was comic in the highest degree. Mr. H. Kemble was too solemn, by half, for *Carlos*. It is true, that *Carlos* is a studious young gentleman, perfectly wedded to his books; but this very disposition implies a superior intelligence, which would have given to his actions the fire as well as the irregularity of genius. Mr. Watkinson and Mr. Williams were sufficiently testy as the two old fathers, and the *Clodio* of Penley had a great deal of merit. We are glad to find this actor advancing nightly in the good graces of his audience. Why was Mrs. West put in *Angelina*?—What was in that feeble character worthy of her unquestionably great powers? It is a glaring act of injustice to this lady, to fix her in a part where she has not half a dozen sentences to pronounce, and which sentences might have been well enough spoken by Miss Ivers. Mrs. Mardyn looked well as *Louisa*. She was dressed to great advantage, and sported her gay plumes in the highest style. Upon the whole, the comedy was well received, and at its close was honoured with general approbation. This, however, was a compliment evidently paid to the actors only—and they deserved it.

PERFORMANCES.

1818.
Oct. 27. Poor Gentleman—Falls of Clyde.
28. Way to get Married—Innkeeper's Daughter.
29. Distrest Mother—Sylvester Daggerwood—Modern Antiques.
30. A Bold Stroke for a Husband—My Spouse and I.
31. Merchant of Venice—Past Ten o'Clock.
Nov. 2. King Richard the Third—Poor Soldier.
3. Country Girl—Barmecide.
4. Heir at Law—Ditto.
5. New Way to Pay Old Debts—Ditto.

1818.
Nov. 6. The Road to Ruin—Barmecide.
7. Town and Country—Ditto.
9. Romeo and Juliet—Turnpike Gate.
13. Bertram—Past Ten o'Clock.
11. Will—Falls of Clyde.
12. Distrest Mother—Barmecide.
13. Love Makes a Man—Ditto.
14. Jew of Malta—Ditto.
16. Macbeth—Two Strings to your Bow.
17. Closed on Account of the Death of her Majesty till after the Funeral.

COVENT GARDEN.

Oct. 29. Lewis's play of *Adelgitha* was performed this evening, we presume, for the display of Miss Somerville; for the sentence of the drama has been long since decided. Miss Somerville's performance was again remarkable for frequent and powerful displays of superior talent, great inequality, and decided success with the audience. In several passages she was greeted not only with applause, but with enthusiasm. Pride, disdain, remorse, she expresses with great force and truth: and even in tenderness she is not deficient. Her first scene with *Michael Ducas* was excellent. The picture scene, in which he discovers to her that he can rule her destiny by his possessing the secret and the proofs of her guilty love, was still more effective. But this scene was exalted to a pre-eminence in effect, by the originality and skill with which the character of *Michael Ducas* was developed and diversified by Mr. Macready, and the chaste, but tremendous, energy with which he declaimed the language of the tyrant. Her relation to her husband of her own story as that of another, was given by her with profound feeling. But the general impression of the scene was rather below what it is susceptible of being made. She was much applauded when she stabs *Michael Ducas*, and though the performance lost a main, if not the essential source of its interest, when that personage was disposed of, she availed herself of many opportunities to obtain applause in the fifth act. Her intonation is greatly improved; she has to a great extent discarded the hollowness of tone, which is by no means natural, and still less necessary to her. It is resorted to as the means of giving artificial fulness to the voice where the organ is naturally slender and shrill. She has still to chasten her action, and, above all, to get rid of what is called pumping in her passionate speeches. Her attitudes are sometimes extremely dignified and graceful, but also in some instances inappropriate and ungraceful. On the whole, we think her performance of *Adelgitha* superior to that of *Bianca*. Mr. Young produced some fine effects in *Guiscard*, and Mr. C. Kemble was much applauded in *Lothair*.

Nov. 6. Mr. Farren added *Sir Fretful Plagiary* to his list of characters. Mrs. Gibbs is an admirable *Tilburina*.

Nov. 7. This evening, Mr. *Yates*, from Edinburgh, made his experiment upon a London audience, as *Iago*. He is above the middle size, and possesses a marking theatrical face, with dark eyes. His voice is good, and his enunciation very distinct. We are inclined to consider this gentleman as an acquisition of some importance to the metropolitan stage, though *Iago*, we are certain, is not the part best adapted for the display of his abilities. His reception was highly favourable, and the bills announce that he has entered into an engagement, at the close of those in which he stood previous to this trial. Miss O'Neill's *Desdemona*, and Mr. C. Kemble's *Cassio*, are acknowledged *chef d'œuvres*; the latter, in his representation of drunkenness, has anew extorted plaudits from the audience. A Mrs. *Yates*, no connexion of the *Iago*, played *Emilia*: she has but little power, but the character has not ten interesting phrases to utter.

Nov. 9. Produced a still more profuse display of the intellectual riches of this theatre. The announcement of *Jane Shore* filled the house before the rising of the curtain.

Nov. 13. This evening, after the tragedy of *Adelgitha*, a new farce was produced, entitled, "*Six Physicians; or, The Patient Carried Off.*" The reception which it met with was such as renders it unnecessary for us to enter into its merits; it was a complete failure.

PERFORMANCES.

1818.

Oct. 27. Fazio—Wedding Day—Sleep Walker.
28. ClandestineMarriage—Innkeeper'sDaughter.
29. Adelgitha—Barber of Seville.
30. School for Scandal—Miser.
31. Gamester—Barber of Seville.

Nov. 2. Point of Honour—Spoiled Child—Blue Beard.
3. She Would and She Would Not—Love, Law, and Physic.
4. Clandestine Marriage—Barber of Seville.
5. Adelgitha—Paul and Virginia—Who Wins.
6. Rivals—Critic.
7. Othello—Paul and Virginia—Bombastes Furioso.
9. Jane Shore—Paul and Virginia—Miller and his Men.
10. Clandestine Marriage—Barber of Seville.
11. Soldier's Daughter—Ditto.
12. School for Scandal—Critic.
13. Adelgitha—Six Physicians—Paul and Virginia.
14. Apostate—Love, Law, and Physic.
16. Jane Shore—Paul and Virginia—Tom Thumb the Great.
17. Closed on Account of the Death of her Majesty till after the Funeral.

POETRY.

SIR LOCRINE.*

A NORTHERN BALLAD.

BRUNHILD is in her bow'r
Wi' the red gowd in her hair;
And Sir Locrine is stark and dour †
To see his ladie there.

"Now where sall I find a ferryman
To ferry me owr the brine?
Wi' the gude red gowd he sall fill his hand,
And his cup wi' the gude red wine."—

"Its I the ferryman will be,
To ferry ye ow'r the brine;
But I'se ha' neither cup nor gowden fee,
But that gowd ring of thine."

The boatie rows, the boatie rows
Withouten sail or oar:
Ere he can blink his e'e, it goes
A bowshot fra' the shore.

"Now weel be wi' thee, ferryman!
Why is thy hand so thin?
I see a light on the waters glint,
But no light in thine e'en!

Now boatman, Jesu give thee grace!
Thou art no true man's son—
The moon glims lightly on thy face,
But shadow thou hast none.

And where got'st thou that scarf so rare,
Wrought wi' the lily flow'r?
I gave it to Burd Ellinor,
Once in my mother's bow'r."

"I am thy sister Ellinor
That sank aneath the sea.
And I come fra' good King Laurin's bow'r
To speak again wi' thee.

And I will shew thee the wee wee man
That rides upon the wind,
And wi' the clouds keeps company
When they leave the sun behind.

His saddle is the May-fly's coat,
On the back of an elf-steed set,
And his foot-page is the smallest mote
That plays at the sun's gate.

I will dip thy son ere the blink of morn
In the well of eternitie,
In the isle where babe was never born,
And man shall never die:‡

And I will shew thee all aboon,
And all aneath the sea,
If thou wilt dip thy scarlet shoon,
And follow a Merladiè."

* * * * * * *

Brunhild is on her bride-bench sitting,
Pouring the gude red wine;
Her maids the coronet are fitting—
But where is Sir Locrine?

"Sing me a song, my nightingale,
A true song sing to me;
Now tell me if my lord is leal,
Or fause ayont the sea."

Then up and spake the nightingale,
His blue beak in a rose,
"The glass is green, the glass is sheen,
Where thou may'st see thy woes.

But name thou not thy husband's name,
Whatever thine eye shall see!
If thou shalt name Sir Locrine's name,
So surely he shall diè."

The glass was green, the glass was sheen,
Where Brunhild stoop'd to see—
"O woe! I see my husband lean
On the lap of a merladiè!

And she is smoothing her yellow hair
Wi' a kame of pearlines strung—
O woe! I see her gay green bow'r
Wi' the emerald clusters hung!

Her hair is like the silken flax
Drawn thro' a silver loom—
Her cheek is like the lintwhite wax
That burns in a king's tomb—

Yet I will not name the awsome name,
The name of gramarye,
For it was a curl of silken hair
That he lo'ed once fra' me.

I see her sit on the grey swan's down,
Her lute of ivorie playing;
And I see my love wi' an amber crown
Amang the green caves straying.

But I will not name the fause one's name,
Forgotten tho' I be;
For one word of his winsome speech
Is mair than her melodiè.

I see a cradle of roses bright,
All fra' one coral stem,
And every bud is of crysolite,
And every leaf a gem.

Now evil betide thee, Sir Locrine!
If ever thy name had power!
Thou hast sto'un my babe for a water-fiend,
And hid him in her bower!"—

Brunhild has spoken the awsome word,
The word of death and sin—
She sees a boat on the waters turn'd,
Sir Locrine's corse within!

* * * * * * *

* King Arthur's son Locrine, and his daughter Burd or Prude Elinor, who married the sea-dwarf Laurin, are favourite subjects of old ballads.

† "Stark and dour" imply eager impatience.

‡ Such a well and such an island seem to have been discovered by Danish romancers: and such impertinent nightingales are very familiar with them. The Bride-bench, or place of honour, resembled our sofa.

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Now ev'ry eve ye may see a wreath
Of diamonds in the wave;
W' such a wreath the sea anenth
They dress Sir Locrine's grave.

The glass is green, the glass is sheen,
When jalouse love would spy;
And when jalouse love enough has seen,
The salt sea shall be dry. V.

ELEGIAC VERSES.

WRITTEN 5TH NOVEMBER, 1818.

Nulla recordanti lux est ingrata gravisque,
Nulla fuit cujus non meminisse velit.
Ampliat ætatis spatium sibi vir bonus, hoc est
Vivere bis, vitâ posse priore frui.

MART.

THOUGH *traceless* borne on Time's extinct career,
The chequer'd past lives *ever* in the mind;
There, cherish'd scenes of former days appear,
And Mem'ry "casts a ling'ring look behind."

And some there are, to silent grief a prey,
Whose anguish'd breasts each kindly hope has fled;
Yet Mem'ry's tints illume their dreary way,
And o'er the past a mellow'd radiance shed.

And some there are, whose meditative minds
Muse unrepining o'er the fading view:
For pleasures lost, the sweetest solace find,
And former woes with pleasing pain renew.

To them, each circling year returning brings
Those calm delights to fond remembrance dear;
To them, each day, some lov'd memento clings,
Link'd with a joy, or hallow'd by a tear.

To such, too faithful to their wonted task,
The passing hours a mournful tale impart;
See, from her last long home, your Princess ask
The sacred, silent tribute of the heart!

This was the day that clos'd her sojourn here;
This, the last sun that mark'd her waning breath;
(No sun shall reach thee in thy lonely bier!)
Another rose;—Alas, she sleeps in death!

This was the hour, that torn from mortal sight,
(A husband's love, a nation's tears, how vain!)
Her wearied soul for ever took its flight,
From this sad "region of unvaried pain!"

O ye, who love with sympathetic soul
To others' griefs to lend a pitying sigh!
The painful past from Mem'ry's page unroll.
And from a *Royal* Christian, *learn to die!*

Mark ye *his* form, who o'er th'illustrious dead
Droops with fix'd glance and tearless agony!
She sleeps!—Ah no! the vital spark is fled,
She'll wake no more—but in Eternity!

Yet look again! what means that solemn sound?
Whose pomp funereal peers amid the gloom,
While stifled, trembling murmurs breathe around?
'Tis *Charlotte* hast'ning to her dreary tomb!

Yet look once more! what radiant form appears
That soothes our grief, and bids our anguish cease?
Yet smiles benignly on our sorrowing tears?
'Tis *Charlotte* shrin'd in everlasting peace! H. V. W.

On observing the BUILDING *lately inscribed* "THE HOUSE OF GOD," *converted into the* TAP *of the* ELEPHANT AND CASTLE, *in St. George's Fields.*

OVER Gospel Law triumphs, sad tidings I ween,
Though for proof, we need not look afar:
Here in *Pulpit*, of late, ardent spirits were seen,
They are now to be found at the *Bar.*

The hypocrite crew, who the altar profane,
And Religion's fair truths dare to mar.
Such vile spirits as these, due reward to obtain,
All agree, should be brought to the *Bar.* TOZER.

THE STOCK-EXCHANGE.

HOW'S the Market!—Rather queer—
WILKINS Coming.—TOMKINS—Here—
I'm a seller—So am I—
Omnium for the payment—Buy—
Done at two—Consols for money—
Knock Jack's hat off—O how funny—
What are prods, pray?—Twenty-four
For the account?—I'll sell a score
Done at ⅞ths—a lot here—
Not a ticket to be got here,
There's the rattle—Half-a-crown
I'm a buyer—Up or down?
Done at two—More bid for—Where, Sir?
RASPER—Sell 'em if you dare, Sir—
————Nothing doing—I shall go—
Good bye, BILLY—good bye, Joe,

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INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE, OF SATURDAY, SEPT. 26.
INDIA-BOARD, SEPT. 28, 1818.

DESPATCHES have been received at the East India House, from the Governor in Council of Bombay, of which despatches, and of their inclosures, the following are copies and extracts:

General Order by his Excellency the Governor General.

Camp Owreah, on the left bank of the Jumna, Feb. 21, 1818.

The Governor-General and Commander in Chief cannot quit the field without offering his best acknowledgments to the officers commanding the several divisions of the combined army, for the signal zeal and ability with which each has fulfilled the part assigned him in the late extensive operations.

To Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, it might seem superfluous to offer praise; yet there are titles to applause which should not be absorbed in the lustre of victory. The temper and forbearance with which his Excellency (possessing all the consciousness of superiority from the quality of his troops) endeavoured to avoid a rupture with Holkar, and the judgment with which he improved success after his conciliatory efforts had failed, demand high commendation. The chivalrous intrepidity displayed by Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm in the battle of Mahudpore, and the admirable tact manifested by him in the subsequent negotiations, advanced the public interest no less than they distinguished the individual; while the relief of the Residency at Nagpore, and the defeat of the Rajah's forces, through the prompt and decisive energy of Brigadier-General Doveton, complete the dignified exploits of the army of the Deccan north of the Godavery.

Major-General Sir William Grant Keir, with the Bombay division from Guzerat, has exhibited the most meritorious activity with important advantage to the issue of the campaign.

The leaders of the Bengal divisions have similar claim on the Governor-General's approbation; the vigilance and judicious movements by which Major-General Marshall constrained the Pindarees in their retreat to keep that route to which the Commander in Chief had indicated his plan of confining them, were of extraordinary consequence. Lieutenant-Colonel Adams with his division ably co-operated in this object; and he subsequently, by the skilful direction of his detachments, gave the finishing blow to the remnant of the Pindarees, which had escaped by an incalculable chance when nearly surrounded by the two divisions already mentioned, and by that of Major-General Donkin. The strenuous exertion, and scientific marches of the latter officer, cut off the retreat attempted by the Pindarees towards the north; a derangement of their plans which precipitated their destruction, whence the service was equally creditable to the Major-General and beneficial to the public.

Though the course of events did not give to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony any opening for the exercise of that vigour and resource which have so brilliantly distinguished his former professional commands, there can be no one in this army unable to comprehend how solidly effectual the positions and conduct of the Major-General have been in promoting the object of tranquillizing Central India.

Fortune was more favourable to Major General Brown in presenting opportunities; and he availed himself of them with a decision and style of arrangement affording honourable proof of his military talents.

Brigadier-General Hardyman, by a gallant and well-conducted action, reduced a considerable territory, and extinguished an opposition which threatened to be troublesome; and the judicious disposition which Brigadier General Toone made of his force, prevented any enemy's attempting to distract our attention from the objects of the campaign, by an inroad into Behar.

If the conduct of Brigadier-Generals Smith, Munro, and Pritzler, in the Poona State, be not here particularised, it is only because their operations are still in process, so that the praise which could be awarded, large as it would be, might prove inadequate to achievements, the annunciation of which has not yet reached the Governor-General.

Throughout the late enterprise, the alacrity and indefatigable exertions of every department in the army have been such as to deserve the Governor-General and Commander in Chief's warm approbation.

The alteration produced, within three months, in the state of Central India, is beneficial to the inhabitants in a degree which the most sanguine could scarcely have ventured to hope; and to every officer who has been engaged in this undertaking, the remembrance of having had a share in effecting a change so interesting to humanity, will keep pace with that consciousness of having advanced the prosperity of the Honourable Company, by efforts of zeal and courage, for which the Governor-General offers his earnest thanks, howsoever unequal that acknowledgment may be to merit which calls it forth.

By command of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General.

J. ADAM, Sec. to the Gov.-Gen.

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Extract from a Despatch from the Governor in Council, at Bombay, to the Secret Committee, dated 25th March, 1818.

The following forts have been reduced subsequently to those adverted to in our letter of the 19th ultimo;* viz. Logur and Issapoor, Tekoona, Toujee, Rauj Muchee, and Koaree,† by a force sent from this presidency, under command of Lieut. Col. Prother, aided by a detachment from Poona, to assist in the operations.

Ramghur and Paulghur ‡ by the detachment which recently proceeded into Southern Concan, under the command of Lieut. Col. Kennedy, of the 1st. battalion 10th regiment of native infantry.

Russaulghur, a strong hill fort, situated about forty miles to the south east of Fort Victoria, has likewise surrendered under an arrangement which we authorised Col. Kennedy to negotiate with the Killardar, under which the sum of five thousand rupees has been assigned to him.

The fort of Nowapoora has surrendered to a detachment from the force stationed at Beeara. under the command of Major Kennett, which we had ordered to attack it. The fort is situated about eighteen miles east of Soughur,§ and was intended to be made use of as a depot for supplies for the armies employed to the northward.

A copy of Mr. Elphinstone's Despatch, dated 7th March, to the Most Noble the Governor-General, has been just received, of which a transcript is forwarded.

(Inclosed in the preceding.)

Extract from a Despatch from the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, to the Governor-General and Commander in Chief, dated Camp Bailsur, 5th March, 1818.

It is only since my arrival in this camp that I have learned (what General Smith himself had suppressed) that he was wounded in the action of the 20th. He was at one time alone, surrounded by the enemy, and was in imminent danger until he could force his way to the dragoons; while in this situation he received a blow in the head from a sabre which had nearly proved fatal, but from the effects of which he has now almost recovered.

Copy of a report from Brigadier-General Pritzler to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Camp near Singhur, 2d March, 1818.

SIR,

I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that the fort of Singhur,‖ was invested by the troops under my command on the 20th ultimo, that on the 22d a battery of four mortars and two howitzers was opened to the southward of the fort under the hills, and another of one mortar and one howitzer was established on a hill to the eastward, distant about six hundred yards from the fort; on the 24th two six-pounders were added to this battery.

On the 25th a battery of two twelve and two six-pounders was established on a hill to the westward of the fort, distant about one thousand one hundred yards, in order to enfilade and keep down the fire previous to the erection of the breaching batteries.

On the morning of the 28th two breaching batteries, of two eighteen-pounders each, were completed, and opened their fire.

Our fire, from the commencement of the siege until yesterday, was returned by the enemy with great spirit, and an effort was made by them to oppose our possession of the heights to the eastward and westward of the fort; I am, therefore, surprised that our loss of men (a return of which is inclosed) has been so inconsiderable.

Yesterday afternoon the enemy made proposals to surrender the fort, which were not acceded to; but this morning the articles of capitulation (of which the enclosed is a copy), were signed by me, in concurrence with the opinion of the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, the British Commissioner.

The Garrison, it appears, consisted of about one hundred Arabs, six hundred Gosains, and five hundred natives of the Concan, of whom about thirty were killed and one hundred wounded.

The great natural strength of the fortress, and the only assailable point (the gateway) being at so great a height, very much increased the difficulties of the siege, as both ordnance and ammunition could only be got up to the batteries by manual labour.

I do myself the honour to inclose a copy of the Orders I have issued upon this occasion; and I have great pleasure in making known to the Commander in Chief that the conduct of every individual under my command give me the utmost satisfaction.

From the experience and professional knowledge of Lieut.-Col. Dalrymple I derived the greatest possible assistance, as well as from Captain Nutt, the commanding engineer, and Lieut. Grant of that corps, who acted as commanding engineer, until the arrival of the former officer from Poona.

I have the honour to inclose a return of the ordnance and stores which have been

* See Gazette of 16th July.

† These forts are situated in the vicinity and to the eastward of the Ghauts between Bombay and Poona.

‡ In the Southern Concan, near Fort Victoria.

§ Soughur, about thirty miles east of Surat.

‖ Singhur, a strong hill fort near Poona, and no great distance from Poorunder. This is one of the fortresses which the Peishwah surrendered on the 8th May, 1817, as a pledge of his sincerity, and which were afterwards restored by the British Government.

found in the fort. I have the honour to be, &c. THEO. PRITZLER, Brig.-Gen.

Return of Killed and Wounded in the Division under the Command of Brigadier General Pritzler, during the Siege of Singhur.

Bombay Artificers—1 killed.
Artillery—1 corporal, 2 matrosses, 5 gun lancers, 1 puckally, wounded.
B. Flank Battalion—5 rank and file, wounded; 1 since dead.
Bombay European Regiment—4 rank and file, wounded.
Rifle Detachment—4 rank and file, 2 puckallies, wounded; 1 puckally since dead.
2d Battalion 12th Native Infantry—1 rank and file wounded.
Pioneers—2 wounded.
Hired Bearers—3 wounded; 1 since dead.

Total Killed and Wounded.

Killed—Natives—1 Bombay artificer.
Wounded—Europeans—1 corporal, 11 rank and file; 1 rank and file since dead.
Natives— 2 matrosses, 5 gun lascars, 3 puckallies, 3 rank and file, 2 pioneers, 3 hired bearers, 1 puckally; 1 hired bearer since dead.

Camp, near Singhur, March 2, 1818.

Terms of the Surrender of the Fort of Singhur.

Ramchunder Chowdry consents to surrender the fort of Singhur to Brig.-Gen. Pritzler on the following conditions:—

1st. As soon as an officer on the part of the General shall reach the gateway it shall be made over to him.

2d. The garrison shall march out with their arms and their private property; the Arabs and Gosains shall proceed to Elichpoor, and shall not take service nor enter into any intrigues on their roads; hostages shall be given for the observance of this article, a Chiavus on the part of the Arabs, and two Mahunts on the part of the Gosains; passports in the name of the British Government shall be furnished, and hircarrahs sent to accompany the Arabs and Gosains to Elichpoor; on the return of the hircarrahs the hostages shall be released; but should the Arabs and Gosains not proceed to Elichpoor, or should they enter into any service or any intrigues on the way, the hostages shall suffer death. The Mahrattas of the garrison shall give two hostages, to be kept a month, for their not entering into any service but returning quietly to their homes. All persons shall be liable to search in removing their private property.

3d. The Chowdry and his carcoons and other servants shall not be obstructed in removing their private property.

4th All property belonging to Bajee Row, or his Chief, or their Dependents, or to bankers or ryots, shall be made over, untouched to any person commissioned by the General to receive it; if it should appear that any part of it is removed by the garrison, or by the Chowdry, or his people, the Chowdry himself shall be bound to make it good, and to answer for the breach of the capitulation.

THEO. PRITZLER, Brig.-Gen.

Extract from Division Orders, dated Camp, near Singhur, March 2, 1818, by Brigadier General Pritzler

Parole—Singhur.

Singhur having surrendered, Brigadier-General Pritzler congratulates the division under his command, upon having gained possession of so strong a fortress with so little loss.

The Brigadier-General is much obliged to Lieut.-Colonel Dalrymple for his exertions during the siege, and the early surrender of the place is in a great degree to be attributed to his professional experience.

To Captain Nutt, the Brigadier-General feels much indebted, as well as to Lieutenant Grant, who, previous to the arrival of Captain Nutt, was the senior officer of engineers, for the manner in which the several duties of that department were conducted, and he had occasion particularly to notice the very zealous manner in which all the officers of that corps performed their duty.

The good practice of the artillery is visibly shewn upon the enemy's works, and by the loss which the enemy has sustained, and the steady conduct of the artillery in the batteries, reflects the greatest possible credit upon both the officers and men of that corps.

On the conduct of the troops generally, the Brigadier-General has only to observe, that the cheerfulness with which they performed all the laborious duties of the siege, which from the position of the fort were great, and the gallantry they displayed whenever they came in contact with the enemy, are sufficient proofs to convince him that they are equal to overcome any difficulty which can be surmounted by soldiers; and which opinion he will not fail to convey to his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The conduct of the pioneers has been such as to give the Brigadier-General the greatest satisfaction.

By Order, W. JOLLY, M. B. R. D.

Return of Ordnance found in the Fort of Singhur, 3d March, 1818.

Brass Guns mounted—16 of different calibres, from one to sixteen pounds.
Ditto dismounted—1 three-pounder.
Total 17.
Iron Guns mounted—19 of different calibres from one to twenty pounders.
Ditto dismounted—6 from one and half to seven pounders.
Total 25.
Total of Brass and Iron Guns—42.

S. DALRYMPLE, Lieut.-Col.
Commanding Artillery.

N.B. Twenty-five wall-pieces on the work; a considerable quantity of powder and shot of different calibres not yet taken account of.

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Extract from a Despatch from the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone to the Governor-General and Commander in Chief, dated Camp, at Yeer, 7th March, 1818.

On the 13th February, Brigadier-General Smith proceeded in pursuit of the Peishwah. Bajee Row was then at Solapoor, more than one hundred miles to the east of the General; a large body of his horse was at Khuttow, in the hills between Sattara and the River Maun, and his infantry and guns were in the neighbourhood of Kerrar, on the Kistna. It appeared to be the Peishwah's intention to draw all these troops together, and probably to move to the northward, where, after being joined by Ram Deen and Barra Baye, he probably meant to stand an action. He had been diverted from this plan by the wish to sieze on the treasures of the late Sedashed Maunkaisur at Solapoor and Tamboornee, and he was returning from the former place when Brigadier-General Smith obtained intelligence of his approach. The manner in which General Smith availed himself of this opportunity has already been reported to your Excellency.* The result has been, the precipitate retreat of the Peishwah, the rescue of the Rajah of Sattara, and the death of Gokla. The Peishwah passed Hurra on the 27th, where the Native Officer commanding the Party very gallantly made a sally on one of the divisions, killing and taking several men and horses. Another division attempted without success, to take Newassa from Captain Gibbon's sebundies: at length he reached Copergaum, where he was on the 1st instant; but as his Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop was to be at Casserbury, within thirty miles, on the same day, it is probable that the Peishwah has before this been again attacked, or compelled to return to the southward as rapidly as he left it. In the event of such a movement, he will have great difficulty in escaping General Smith, and must soon loose a great part of his army by desertions.

During these operations of General Smith, General Pritzler moved towards Singhur, which, from the nature of the roads, he could not reach till the 20th. The fort is of great strength, and was obstinately defended but surrendered, as your Excellency is already informed, on the 2d inst.

At the same time that Singhur was invested, Colonel Deacon marched against Chakun.† Colonel Deacon, on crossing the Godavery, drove the enemy's garrison out of Newassa,‡ a place of considerable strength, and one from which the Nizam's country and our communications had suffered annoyance and interruption. He then marched against Kurra,* a place which greatly annoyed the villages that had submitted to the Collector of Ahmednuggur: it was capable of a long defence, but being vigorously attacked by Colonel Deacon it was soon intimidated into a surrender. Colonel Deacon then proceeded to Chakun, where he was joined, on the 21st by ordnance and artillerymen from Poonah. On the 22d his breaching battery was completed, after some casualties, when the garrison surrendered themselves prisoners. The artillerymen, furnished from Poonah to act against Chakun, have now proceeded to Loghur,† where the 2d battalion 6th native infantry and a detail of the 2d battalion of the 1st had already been detached, for the purpose of joining a detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Prother. The detachment, consisting of about 380 Europeans and 800 natives, with a battering train, had been ordered from the Concan by the Right Hon. the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of undertaking the siege of Loghur. It was to reach Carlee by the 2d instant; and, nothwithstanding the strength of the place, I hope soon to hear of its reduction‡. These detachments, with another, which co-operated in the siege of Singhur, and a battalion which marched with a convoy to General Smith, have left Poonah very weak, but I ventured on them without hesitation, as there is no reason to distrust the inhabitants, and all attack from without is rendered difficult by the neighbourhood of the force under Gen. Pritzler, and of Colonel Deacon's detachment.

Notwithstanding the inadequacy of the force under General Munro to any great operation, that officer has advanced towards the Kistna, and has taken Badamy§ and Bangalcote.‖ The first of these places is one of the strongest hill-forts in India, and made a famous defence against the whole Mahratta army, under Nana Furnavese, although attacked with a spirit unusual to the people. The storm of this place, with such a force, must impress the natives with a surprise and admiration that must raise our character, and facilitate our conquests in all parts of the country.

Your Excellency will have heard from the

* Brigadier-General Smith's account of the battle with the Peishwah, on the 20th February, was published in the Gazette of the 16th July, 1818.

† A hill fort (supposed to the northward) in the vicinity of Poona.

‡ Near to Toka, a little to the right of the road between that place and Ahmednuggur.

* Near Seroor, and about halfway between Ahmednuggur and Poona.

† Upon the eastern side of the range of ghauts between Bombay and Poona, and nearly in a direct line between those places.

‡ The surrender of this place was announced in a letter from Mr. Elphinstone, dated 20th March, 1818, published in the Gazette of the 28th August.

§ About 50 miles north east of Darwar.

‖ About 20 miles north of Badamy, on the banks of the Gulpurba River.

the Governor of Bombay the rapid progress of the detachments under the immediate orders of that Government, in reducing the strong forts of the Concan. The same activity and enterprize was also shewn in the reduction of the fort of Narrapoora, on the borders of Bangbana, by a detachment which had been ordered from Surat.

Extract from a Despatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay, to the Secret Committee, dated 22d April, 1818.

We have the honour of transmitting to your Honourable Committee the

Copy of a Despatch from his Excellency Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Hislop, dated the 31st of last month, giving cover to his despatch to the Address of the Most Noble the Governor-General.

Extract from a Despatch from Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Hislop, to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, dated Camp at Aurungabad, 31st March, 1818.

I have the honour to transmit a transcript of a General Order which has been this day published to the troops under my command.

I have apprised the Supreme Government, and the governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, as also the Residents at the several Native Courts of the Deccan, that I have from this day relinquished the powers, political and military, which were conferred upon me by the resolution of your Lordship, dated the 10th May, 1817.

General Order by the Commander-in-Chief.

Head-Quarters, Army of the Deccan, Camp at Aurungabad, 31st March, 1818.

Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop having, in pursuance of the authority vested in him for that purpose by the Most Noble the Governor-General and Commander in-Chief, made such arrangements as were necessary towards the breaking up of the army of the Deccan; his Excellency proceeds to issue his final orders as Commander-in-Chief of that army.

From and after the present date, therefore, the designation of the Army of the Deccan is discontinued; and the corps commanded by Brigadier-Generals Smith and Doveton, will revert to the footing on which they stood previously to the Lieutenant-General's assumption of the chief command.

As the divisions, of which Brigadier-Generals Doveton and Smith are to retain the command, will still for some time exceed the ordinary amount of the subsidiary forces, which constituted their original commands, and will continue to be employed in operations intimately connected with those in which they have been engaged since they have received that rank, Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Hislop notifies to the army that it is not at present the intention of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General to recall the commissions issued to the above Officers; that on similar grounds Brigadier-Generals Munro, Pritzler, Sir J. Malcolm, and Sir Augustus Floyer will also retain for the present, the rank of Brigadier-General, and that Brigadier-Generals Munro, Smith, and Pritzler, will continue to act in the same relations to each other as they now fulfil.

Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Hislop authorises the general and personal staff at head-quarters to continue to maintain their field establishments until the arrival of his Excellency at Fort St. George.

Sir Thomas Hislop would have deemed it quite superfluous after the high and flattering encomiums bestowed on the army of the Deccan by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, to express those which the gallant army he has had the honour to command throughout so eventful a campaign, is in so pre-eminent a degree entitled to personally from him. Impelled, however, by a sense of what is due to them from their undeviating observance of the most exact discipline, thereby throwing a lustre on their acknowledged achievements, he cannot resist the opportunity which the present moment affords of bearing the most public testimony to their further just deserts.

Each and every division of the army having entitled itself to and received the Lieutenant-General's thanks and applause, it becomes unnecessary now to revert to the particular occasions which called forth these acknowledgments; nothing is therefore left to his Excellency to repeat, but that they have all most nobly done their duty, thereby leaving on his mind an indelible impression of admiration. To have been placed at the head of the army of the Deccan must, to the latest period of his life, prove the source of his greatest pride, as the conferring on him, by the Most Noble the Governor-General-in-Council, of so distinguished a command, must ever claim the acknowledgments of his utmost gratitude.

To Major General Sir William Grant Keir, to Brigadier-Generals Munro, Doveton, Sir John Malcolm, Smith, and Pritzler, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, who commanded the several divisions of the army in the field, Sir Thomas Hislop once more tenders to their acceptance the offer of his most sincere and grateful thanks for the eminent services they have performed, while serving under his command; and his Excellency requests they will each do him the favour of conveying the same to the corps which have composed their division during the campaign.

The Lieutenant-General avails himself with pleasure of the present occasion, to record the high sense he entertains of the able and energetic assistance he has received

during the whole of the campaign, from his General and Personal Staff, in conducting their respective departments and duties, which justly entitles them to his unqualified thanks and approbation. His Excellency at the same time deems it proper to remark, that if the Commissariat arrangements, during the short period when the army was in the field in 1815, was such as to demand his particular applause on that occasion, the more arduous and complicated duties required of the Department during the late service, which were most satisfactorily fulfilled under circumstances of the greatest difficulty and embarrassment, give Lieut.-Colonel Morrison, aided as he has been by the indefatigable exertions of Lieut.-Colonel Mackintosh, and the Officers of his department, the strongest claim to his Excellency's acknowledgments and high commendation.

All returns, reports, and communications from the Army of the Deccan, are to be forwarded through the prescribed channels to Sir Thomas Hislop's head-quarters up to this date inclusive; and his Excellency will reserve to himself the right of giving such further orders and instructions as may be necessary on all points at present under reference, or requiring submission for approval to superior authority, up to the same period.

T. H. S. Conway, Adj.-Gen. of the Army of the Deccan.

Extract from a Despatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay, to the Secret Committee, dated 25th April, 1818.

We have the honour of transmitting to your Honourable Committee the following documents; viz.—

Letter from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with accompaniments, reporting the latest operations of the force in the Concan, under the command of Colonel Prother.

Despatch from the Officer commanding at Malwan, announcing the occupation of the forts at Ramghur* and Caunta.

P.S. Accounts have been received of the reduction of the forts of Thula† and Ghosala,‡ by the detachment under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Prother, and of Dewghur,§ by the force under Lieut.-Colonel Imlack, C.B. who has occupied the last of the enemy's forts in the province of Salsee.

Extract from a Report from Lieut.-Colonel Prother to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, at Indapore, April 17, 1818.

This morning, on arriving at the present ground, I heard that, about a mile and a half distant, there were 500 men under one of the Tella Subahdars, posted in a stockade. I detached immediately the light company of the 89th regiment, also the flank companies of the 1st battalion, 5th regiment, under Captain Rose, of his Majesty's 89th regiment, and the whole of the auxiliary horse, under Brigade-Major Moore, who handsomely offered his services on the occasion.

The result of the service was very distinguished; the plan of attack on the three different stockades admirable; and I have the honour to send, for the information of his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, and perusal, a copy of my order, which particularizes the affair.

The Poona auxiliary horse were happy in overtaking a party of the enemy under the Dewan; they dispersed so fast and so many different ways amongst the jungle, that it was impossible to prevent the slaughter or take prisoners; and had it not been for the Officer who commanded, in directing his attention to the Dewan, who had the advantage of being mounted, it was not improbable he might have escaped; it is therefore with great satisfaction, I bring Brigade-Major Moore's conduct to your Excellency's notice.

It is also with a considerable degree of satisfaction I bring forward Captain Rose, of his Majesty's 89th regiment, as having done every thing for the success of the enterprise that could possibly be effected.

Indeed the conduct of every Officer and man deserves I should bestow the only meed in my power, yet at the same time a most honourable reward, that of bringing them forward to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's consideration.

From the information I have extorted from the Dewan, I find Tella to be but slightly garrisoned, and considering it would be most inconvenient to take on the guns, I propose leaving them on the present ground, and try if it will be possible to escalade. I march to morrow morning to Tella, and hope to give his Excellency further particulars by the next post.

Ryghur is only nine coss distant; I should be most happy to find that my letter of yesterday met with the Commander-in-Chief's approbation.

Copy from a Despatch from Lieut.-Colonel Imlack, C.B. to Mr. Hale, Resident at Malwan, dated Camp at Cumpta, 5th April, 1818.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that I have this moment received an official communication, dated the 4th, from Captain Pearson (whom I detached on the 1st instant, for the purpose of reducing the strong fort of Ramghur, in the province of Salsee), and I am happy to state, that he

* Ramghur, about twenty miles north-east of Malwan.

† Thula, about twenty miles north-east of Bancoote or Fort Victoria.

‡ Ghosala, a few miles north of Thula.

§ Dewghur, an island upon the coast of the Concan, between Goa and Bancoote.

has taken the fort, and has given orders to the different patells to proceed to Malwan.

I have taken possession of the small fort at this place, and have given directions for the principal people to proceed to you. I move to-morrow on Dewghur.

I have the honour to be, &c.
WM. IMLACK, Lieut.-Col.-Com.

Extract from a Despatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated 11th May, 1818.

The following despatches have been received; viz.—

From Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, dated the 8th April.

From Colonel Adams to Brigadier-General Doveton, dated the 17th April, reporting the defeat of the Peishwah's troops on the 17th of last month in a valley near Sewny,* on which event we beg leave to offer our cordial congratulations, and we have the further satisfaction of adding, that by a letter subsequently received from Mr. Elphinstone, we have been informed, that "all the villages in the Peishwa's country are filled with his fugitives, followers, &c. and that the dispersion of his adherents appears to be complete. No certain intelligence has been received where Bajee Row himself is, nor what troops are still with him."

A letter from the Provisional Collector of Ahmednuggar to the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, describes the distressed state of the enemy's troops who have made their appearance in that district; and Mr. Elphinstone has addded, that similar accounts have been received from all parts of the country.

A letter from Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 7th of this month, to Mr. Secretary Adam, reports the military operations in the northern quarter of the Deccan, which have led to our occupation of the fertile valley of Jooneer,† and the whole of the important district dependant on that place.

Extract from a Despatch from Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, to the Governor-General and Commander in chief, dated Camp, at Baugles, 8th April, 1818.

Your Lordship has been informed by my reports in the political and military departments, of the proceedings I have recently taken against the Pindaree chiefs, Chetoo and Ranjun, who, after their flight to Bhoopaul, continued to lurk, with a few followers, in their old haunts, amid the forests and mountains of this country. The consequence of my operations has been the surrender of Ranjun, and though Cheetoo has fled for the moment with about twenty followers, I must hope that the arrangements I have made, and the correspondence I have established with the different chiefs of this country, will ultimately succeed in securing the person of this freebooter; he is in great distress, and at present totally without means of giving us any annoyance.

Copy from a Despatch from Lieutenant-Col. J. W. Adams, C. B., to Brigadier-General Doveton, dated 17th April, 1818.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that in consequence of intelligence I had received of Bajee Row being in full force at Peepulhote, I marched last night from Alumdeo at nine o'clock, in hopes of surprising him by day-light. On reaching Peepulhote, I found the enemy had moved on to Sewny, and resolved to follow him up without delay; a little after sun-rise I encountered his advanced party, in full march, driven back to the northward, I am induced to believe, by the intelligence of your movements on Pandurcourah, and perfectly ignorant of our approach. I pursued them over the most difficult country that can be imagined, and came upon the Peishwah's united force in an extensive valley near Sewny.

I am happy to state, that I have been more successful than could have been expected, considering the rocks and jungles through which the cavalry and horse artillery were obliged to act.

The number killed, on the part of the enemy, may be from three to four hundred. Four fine brass guns, about six-pounder calibre, and one considerably larger, with their proportion of tumbrils and stores, have fallen into my hands: three elephants, nearly two hundred camels, and some treasure, besides a variety of valuable property, the amount of which I have not as yet been able to ascertain. The measured distance of the road from Alumdeo to this place is 31 miles, the distance in the course of operations, as marched by the troops, considerably greater; I have consequently deemed it necessary to halt to-morrow, as well to refresh the troops as afford time for the baggage and supplies to join; after this I shall have the sincerest pleasure in co-operating with you and receiving your instructions as to the best method of further harassing the enemy, on whose troops the surprise of this morning may, I trust, have a happy effect; dissension and discontent being already, as I am informed, prevalent among them, and the desertion of large bodies from Bajee Row's cause not unfrequent.

I have, &c.
J. W. ADAMS, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding N. S. F.

* Probably the Seonny marked upon Arrowsmith's large map, about twenty-five miles south west of Hoosingabad.

† Jooneer, about fifty miles north of Poona, and nearly the same distance west of Ahmednuggar.

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Extract from a Despatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated 16th May, 1818.

The following despatches have been received subsequently to our letter of the 11th of this month; viz:—

From the Provisional Collector of Ahmednugger to the Hon. M. Elphinstone, dated 30th April, reporting the dispersion of the enemy's troops in that neighbourhood.

Letter from Brigadier-General Smith and its accompaniments, communicating the important intelligence of His Highness Chinnajee Appa,* and the Dessye† of Nepanee, having tendered their submission.

A report from Brigadier-General Munro, of his progress in occupying the southern part of the Peishwa's territory.

We have also the satisfaction of forwarding a copy of a letter from his Excellency the Commander in chief, and of one from Lieutenant-Colonel Prother, announcing the reduction of the important fortress of Ryghur,‡ on the morning of the 29th of this month.

We beg to offer to your Honourable Committee, our most cordial congratulations on the submission of Chinnajee Appa and of Appa Dessye, which, it is hoped, will be followed by that of Bajee Row, since he has thus been deserted by his principal adherents.

Extract from a Letter from Lieutenant Pottinger, Provisional Collector of Ahmednugger, to the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, dated 30th April, 1818.

I have much pleasure in informing you, that almost the whole of the body of horse that entered the Newassa Pergunnah,§ on the 27th instant, and by whom a considerable degree of alarm was excited in this part of the country, have dispersed and returned to their respective villages, under the terms of your second proclamation.

Ram Deen‖ is still abroad, with about one thousand five hundred men, but the inhabitants of walled villages seem to speak of him with contempt; and I have no doubt but that a very small body of auxiliary horse would cut him up, as his horses and men are stated to be exhausted to the last degree.

Extract from a Despatch from Brigadier-General Lionel Smith, C.B. to the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, dated Camp, Chickpour, 9th May, 1818.

In my last report to you of the 2d instant, acquainting you with my having pursued a body of the enemy from the Godavery through the Danoor Ghaut, after which they had totally dispersed; I informed you also that I had detached the reformed horse, under Captain Davies, to cut up plunderers, bands, and straggling parties of the enemy, in a line through the Bheer district upon Ahmednuggar; while Lieut.-Colonel Cunningham, with the auxiliary horse, four gallopers, and a detachment of infantry, was sent to the westward to pass for the same purpose through the country between the Neera and Kurrah rivers, and then north upon the capital; I moved northwest myself centrically between those detachments to assist either or take up any pursuit they might be engaged in.

I have now very great satisfaction in transmitting to you a report from Captain Davies, announcing his pursuit of, and the subsequent submission of Appa Dessye Nepaunker, with Chinnajee Appa Saheb, the brother of Bajee Row, together with their troops, amounting to between two and three thousand horse.

I am particularly well pleased with Captain Davies's conduct, it has been every thing requisite to the spirits of our army, to moderation and prudence.

P.S. I beg to draw your notice to the accompanying order I have issued on this occasion.

Copy of a Report from Captain E. Davies to Captain Halifax, Acting Deputy Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General Smith's Division, dated Camp Yellum, 7th May, 1818.

SIR,

I did myself the honor to forward last night, for the information of Brigadier-General Smith, a letter which I received yesterday from Appa Dessye Nepaunker, stating that he was encamped at Goondy, having quitted Bajee Row, with the intention of making his submission to the Honorable Mr. Elphinstone.

I marched from Bheer at one o'clock this morning, with a view of intercepting the enemy. On the march I was informed that he was moving on the Comerry Ghaut; I accordingly changed my direction considerably to the southward, in the hope of crossing his route. After moving about five miles in the new direction, and altogether about thirty, I came in sight of his line of march. He formed upon a rising ground as if to await our attack. A river lay between us, after crossing which I formed a line and advanced with the intention of charging when we had approached within four hundred yards, a flag of truce

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* Chinnajee Appa, brother to the Peishwah.

† Dessye of Napanee, or Appa Dessye Nepaunker, one of the Peishwah's southern Jaghiredars.

‡ Ryghur upon the Ghauts, which bound the eastern frontier of the Concan, and in a line between Poona and Bancoote. This is another of the fortresses, which the Peishwah surrendered on the 8th of May, 1817, as a pledge of his sincerity.

§ The Newassa Pergunnah is to the northeastward of Ahmednuggur.

‖ Ram Deen, one of the Chiefs in rebellion against Holkar's Government, who had joined the Peishwah.

was brought forward, and I advanced and met Nepaunker; he informed me that he would submit to any orders that I had to give. I required of him to accompany me to Ahmednuggar.

Chinnajee Row Appa, the youngest brother of Rajee Row, is in Nepaunker's camp, and submits to the same terms. I shall accordingly march on Ahmednuggar, agreeably to your original instructions, unless I receive orders from you to a different effect.

Nepaunker is said to have about three thousand horse; I judge them however not to exceed two thousand; he has six elephants and sixty camels, some of them apparently laden with treasure.

Chinnajee Row has two palanquins, and his wife is with him.

Nepaunker informed him Bajee Row is now at Berhampoor, where he will remain until an answer shall be received through his vackeel to a reference made to Mr. Elphinstone. The vackeel left Nepaunker's camp yesterday on his way to Ahmednuggur.

Before I close this despatch I beg to bring to the notice of Brigadier-General Smith the anxiety shewn by all ranks to engage the enemy, as well as their forbearance when terms were granted.

I am, &c.

E. Davies, Capt. Com. N. R. Horse.

Division Orders by Brig.-Gen. Smith, C.B. Camp, Chickpour, 9th May, 1818

The commanding officer has received a despatch from Capt. Davies, commanding the reformed horse (acting upon the right through the Bheer district in clearing the country of straggling parties of the enemy's dispersed army), announcing his having come up with a body of the enemy, after a march of thirty miles, belonging to Appa Dessye Nepaunker, and having with him Chinnajee Appa Saheb, the brother of Bajee Row, the late Peishwah.

The enemy, to the number of between two and three thousand, drew up with a nulla in his front, as if to engage the reformed horse. Captain Davies having crossed the nulla, and formed, was preparing to charge, when within four hundred yards of the enemy, he sent out a flag of truce, by which those chiefs and their troops came into unconditional submission to the authority of the British Government.

Brigadier-General Smith has great satisfaction in announcing this event to the division, and recording his entire approbation of the conduct of Captain Davies, which has been every thing that was requisite to the spirit, prudence, and moderation, expected from a British officer.

Brigadier-General Smith requests Captain Davies will receive his best thanks and tender them to the European officers, sirdars, and troops under his command, accompanied with his admiration of their steadiness and forbearance on an occasion so highly creditable to them, and important to the public interest. S. Halifax.

Extract from a Letter from Brigadier-General Munro, to the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, dated Camp, Komenaul, 6th May, 1818.

As I advance through the country, I continue occupying it by means of subundies, for several miles on the right and on the left of my line of route, and shall continue to do so on my return.

Extract from a Despatch from Lieutenant-General Sir Miles Nightingall, K.C.B. to the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated 14th May, 1818.

I do myself the honour to lay before you a copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Prother, dated 10th instant, reporting that the fortress of Ryghur had been surendered by the enemy, and taken possession of by the troops under his command.

I beg leave to offer my cordial congratulations to your Honourable Board on the brilliant termination to the very laborious duties that have fallen to Lieut.-Colonel Prother and the troops under his command, since the commencement of the war, and which most justly entitle them to every praise for their great zeal and persevering exertions, which have been most conspicuous and unremitting, but particularly so on the present occasion.

The success of the detachment has been aided by the science of the artillery officers, greater proof of which need not be adduced than has been displayed at Ryghur, for notwithstanding its stupendous height and extensive area on the top, shells were thrown into every part of it, and the palace set on fire, which no doubt greatly tended to determine the enemy to surrender.

Extract of a Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Prother, to the Adjutant-General, dated Fort of Ryghur, 10th May, 1818.

I have the gratifying task of sending you by Lieutenant Powell, my Brigade Quarter-Master, the important information, which I request may be laid before his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, of the surrender of the fortress of Ryghur to the force under my command; and that I am now in actual possession.

The garrison held out a flag for terms, and after three days of communication and treaty, I was induced to allow the garrison honourable terms; viz. marching out with their arms and private property, which was accordingly done early this morning before me, and I marched up and took possession, finding in the fort the wife of his Highness the late Peishwah, and public property, in specie, to the amount of five lacs.

It is my intention to permit her Highness to depart from the fort to-morrow to any place she may fix upon, agreeably to the request sent me by the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone.

TUESDAY, SEPT 29.

This Gazette notifies that the Prince Regent has appointed his trusty and well beloved Charles Grant, Esq. to be of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council in Ireland. It also contains the appointment of the Reverend Heneage Finch, Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, in the room of the Reverend Dr. Charles Burney, deceased.

SATURDAY, OCT. 3.

WHITEHALL, OCT. 3.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for granting the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom to the following gentlemen respectively, and to the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten; viz.

The Hon. Alexander Maitland, of Clifton, Mid-Lothian, and of Rose Hill, Hertford, General in the Army, and Colonel of the 49th Regiment.

Henry Johnson, Esq. of Bath, Somerset, General in the Army, and Colonel of the 81st. Regiment.

Anthony Farrington, Esq. of Blackheath, Kent, General in the Army, Colonel commandant of 1st. Battalion of the Royal Regiment Artillery, and Director-General of Artillery and field train.

Sir Harry Calvert, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-general in the Army, Colonel 14th Regiment Foot, and Adjutant-general of the forces.

James Campbell, Esq. of Invernell, Argyll, Lieutenant-general in the Army, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and Knight Commander of the Royal Sicilian Order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit.

Sir James Willoughby Gordon, of Niton, Isle of Wight, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Major-General in the Army, Colonel 85th Regiment, and Quarter-master-general of the forces.

Felton Elwill Bathurst Hervey, Esq. of Lainston, Southampton, Colonel in the Army, extra Aid-de-Camp to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 14th Regiment of Light Dragoons, and a Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath; with remainder, in failure of issue male, to his brother Frederick Anne Hervey, Esq. of Clarendon Park, Wilts, and his heirs male.

John Powell, Esq. of Hardwicke, and of Worthen, Salop, and in default of male issue, to Edward Kynaston, Clerk, (brother of the said John Powell) of Risby and Fornham St. Genevieve, Suffolk, and his heirs male.

John Acland, Esq. of Fairfield, Somerset, and of New-house, Devon.

Antony Lechmere, Esq. of the Rhyd, Worcester.

Sir Edmund Lacon, Knight, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.

John Shelley Sidney, Esq. of Penshurst-place, Kent.

Thomas Hare, Esq. of Stow Hall, Norfolk.

Edward Stracey, Esq. of Rackheath Hall, Norfolk.

George Shiffner, Esq. of Combe-place, Sussex.

John Croft, Esq. of Cowling Hall, York.

Robert Bateson, Esq. of Belvoir Park, Downshire.

Matthew John Tierney, Esq. M. D. of Brighthelmstone, Sussex, and Dover-street, Physician in Ordinary to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

[*The Gazette announcements relating to the Decease, Funeral, &c. &c. of her late* MAJESTY, *being inserted under their proper heads in the Narrative, are consequently omitted here.*

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE *Secretary* to the SOCIETY of GUARDIANS for the PROTECTION of TRADE, has stated by a Circular to its Members thereof, that the persons undernamed; viz.—

—— EDMONDS, late of Brighton, and now of 44, Chandos-street, St. Martin's-lane, is reported to that Society as improper to be proposed to be ballotted for as a member thereof.

The Secretary is also desired to state, that RICHARD ANDERTON, recently mentioned, has lately taken No. 10, City Chambers. And also, that a bill dated "*Sheffield*," drawn and indorsed by "*John Mappin, and Co.*" and accepted by "*Thomas Prothero, and Co.* 26, Nicholas-lane," (lately mentioned) has been recently in negociation, and that the drawers are supposed to be now in London.

There are many bills in circulation with a similar acceptance.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

"*Windsor Castle, Nov. 7.*

"His Majesty has passed the last month in a very quiet state, and in good bodily health; but his Majesty's disorder remains unaltered."

"*H. Halford,*
"*W. Heberden,*
"*M. Baillie,*
"*R. Willis.*"

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.

The following official Bulletins respecting the health of her Majesty, have been issued during the month;—

Oct 26. "The Queen's complaint does not abate. Her Majesty has slept well.

(Signed) "*F. Millman*,
"*H. Halford*."

Oct. 27. "The Queen has had a good night, from which her Majesty has derived some ease." (*Signed as above.*)

Oct. 28. "The Queen is more comfortable this morning in consequence of several hours sleep in the night; but the symptoms of her Majesty's malady are not changed." (*Signed as above.*)

Oct. 29. "The Queen has passed another good night. It has not had, however, any material influence in her Majesty's disease." (*Signed as above.*)

Oct. 30. The Queen passed the greater part of yesterday in a very uncomfortable state, but the sleep which her Majesty has had in the night, has afforded relief this morning." (*Signed as above.*)

Oct. 31. "The Queen has had several hours sleep, but the symptoms of her Majesty's disease remain unchanged." (*Signed as above.*)

Nov. 1. "The Queen's symptoms have not improved since our last report; her Majesty has not had a good night." (*Signed as above.*)

Nov. 2. "The Queen continues much the same to-day as her Majesty was yesterday." (*Signed as above.*)

Nov. 3. "The Queen has had several hours sleep in the night, but her Majesty has not experienced any abatement of her disease." (*Signed as above.*)

Nov. 4. "The Queen's symptoms continue without any material abatement." (*Signed as above.*)

Nov. 5. "The Queen has had a restless night; the symptoms of her Majesty's disease remain the same as yesterday." (*Signed as above.*)

Nov. 6. "The Queen has had an indifferent night. Her Majesty remains much indisposed." (*Signed as above.*)

Nov. 7. The Queen has had another very indifferent night, and her Majesty suffers this morning from the want of refreshing sleep." (*Signed as above.*)

Nov. 8. The Queen passed the evening of yesterday very uncomfortably, and has had a restless night; but there is no material alteration in her Majesty's symptoms." (*Signed as above.*)

Nov. 9. "The Queen felt herself more easy throughout yesterday, but her Majesty's night has been a restless one." (*Signed as above.*)

Nov. 10. "The Queen has not rested well in the night, but her Majesty has had some good sleep this morning." (*Signed as above.*)

Nov. 11. "The Queen has had little sleep in the night, and her Majesty remains very much indisposed." (*Signed as above.*)

Nov. 12. "The Queen was in a less uncomfortable state throughout the whole of yesterday, but her Majesty has had a bad night." (*Signed as above.*)

Nov. 13. "The Queen had some sleep in the night, and her Majesty appears to suffer less to-day than she did yesterday." (*Signed as above.*)

Nov. 14. "The Queen continues in much the same state. Her Majesty rested ill in the early part of the night, but has had some good sleep this morning." (*Signed as above.*)

Nov. 15. "The Queen has had some good sleep in the last night." (*Signed as above.*)

Nov. 16. "The Queen's disease has not abated. Her Majesty has had some good sleep in the night." (*Signed as above.*)

Nov. 17. "The Queen's state last night was one of great and imminent danger. Her Majesty remains very ill this morning." (*Signed as above.*)

"We have at length the melancholy task of announcing the death of the Queen."

[*For a Portrait and interesting particulars connected with the Life and Character of her late Majesty, vide page* 379.]

NORTH WEST PASSAGE.

Return of the Isabella and Alexander, Discovery Ships.

The Isabella and the Alexander, Discovey Ships, are safely arrived in Brassa Sound, Lerwick, all well; neither ship having lost a man, nor a man in the sick list. Captain Ross has completely succeeded in exploring Baffin's Bay, and, with the exceptions of errors in the latitudes and longitudes, of verifying the statements of that old and able navigator whose name it bears; and of ascertaining that no passage exists between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean through Davis's Strait and Baffin's Bay, the whole being found to be surrounded by high land extending to the north as far as lat. 77 55. and long. 76. W.: and in the 74th degree of latitude, stretching westward as far as 84. W. longitude, They traced the same the whole way down to the Cape Walsingham of Davis, which they ascertained to lie in latitude 66. and longitude 60.; from hence they steered for Resolution Island, and then stood homeward. They have made many curious observations and discoveries, of which, perhaps, will not be considered as the least interesting, that of a nation being found to inhabit the Arctic Regions, between the latitudes of 76 and 78, who thought that the world to the South was all ice; that generation had succeeded generation of a people who had never tasted the fruits of the earth; had no idea of a Supreme Being,—who never had an enemy, and whose chiefs had hitherto supposed themselves monarchs of the universe. There now only remains to be discovered the termination, if it has one, of Middleton's Repulse Bay, and, a few degrees to the Northward of it, to determine whether Greenland be an island or joins America, and this might with the greatest ease be done from the northernmost station of the Hudson's Bay Company in any one season.

Additional particulars relative to that most interesting topic, the recent attempt to discover a North-west Passage. The account of the newly found people, in those dreary regions, is extremely curious:—

"The Jane, Captain Young, of Montrose, sailed in company with the Isabella and Alexander, from Lerwick, and learnt from Captain Ross the following interesting particulars:—'After the last accounts from the expedition, up to the 25th of July, when they had reached lat. 75. 21. and long. 60. 30. the weather cleared, and the variation of the compass increased so fast, that it became difficult to find out exactly how the ship was steering. The sea, with the exception of some ice-bergs, being completely clear of other ice, they reached lat. 76½, when they were unexpectedly opposed in their northern progress by *terra firma*. Here they met with a new race of Esquimaux, who, by their astonishment, appeared never to have seen a ship before. At first they were much afraid, and made signs for the vessels to fly away, thinking they were huge birds of prey that had descended from the moon to destroy them. A few of the natives, however, were soon enticed on board, when they expressed their awe and wonder by hugging the masts, and other extravagant manifestations of imploration, as if to superior beings: at other times, on attentively surveying the ships, they laughed immoderately. They were entirely unintelligible to the Esquimaux whom Captain Ross took out with him, although they seem to be of the same origin, their physiognomy being similar, but of rather a darker complexion; in their general appearance, language, and manner, approaching nearer to the natives of Kamtschatka, or the north-eastern extremity of Asia. Their mode of travelling is on sledges, drawn by dogs, and some of them were seen in this way, going northward. They were in possession of knives, which, it is conjectured, they must have formed from the iron in its natural state, and which may, perhaps, at some future period, become an object of commerce with the natives of these hitherto unknown regions. The weapons they use for killing the smaller species of whales were the horns of the sea-unicorn. Here then, at the termination of this immense bay, which, till now, has been supposed to communicate with the Polar Basin, an entire new race of human beings has been discovered; and the idea of reaching the Pole, or penetrating into the North Pacific Ocean by Behring's Straits, through this supposed passage, is for ever at rest. The Isabella and Alexander traversed the whole bay, having sailed up the eastern, and returned by the western shore, thus proving that the whole of that vast and unknown country, from Cape Farewell to the Cape Walsingham of Davis, is attached to the continent of America. After all, the traditionary story, handed down among the southern Esquimaux, that there is a rapid and narrow river to the northward, which may communicate with the Polar Basin, is perhaps founded on reality. Our navigators, in their progress round this dreary bay, saw numerous whales; and due advantage will no doubt be taken of this valuable discovery by the fishers next season."

We subjoin a statement of much importance to the commercial and agricultural interests of the country, being a Table of the Average Prices of English grain for the six weeks immediately preceding the 15th inst. from which it appears that wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, pease, and flour, may be imported for home consumption till the 15th February, 1819, when a new average will be taken, unless prices, during the next immediate six weeks, shall again fall below the average import rate; in which case, all importation from the ports between the Eyder and the Bidassoa will be forthwith interdicted. The following are the rates at which the ports are open to importation for home consumption, duty free—wheat, 80*s.*; rye, 53*s.*; barley, 40*s.*; oats, 40*s.*; beans, 53*s.*; pease, 53*s.*

Average Prices of English Grain of the Twelve Maritime Districts, for the Six Weeks immediately preceding the 15th of November inst. by which the importation is regulated, according to the Act of 55 Geo. III. viz. for the week ending

		Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.		Pease.	
		s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Oct.	10,	80	5	58	5	58	8	34	2	74	11	72	0
	17,	80	6	58	2	59	2	32	11	74	11	71	0
	24,	79	10	57	7	59	0	33	3	73	0	71	10
	31,	79	10	59	6	59	4	33	6	74	11	71	2
Nov.	7,	83	3	57	10	60	3	33	7	75	0	71	5
	14,	80	6	57	5	61	1	33	6	74	9	71	4

Aggregate Average of the Maritime Districts for the Six Weeks:—

Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Pease.
80 2	58 1	59 7	33 5	74 7	71 5

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Woolwich, the Lady of D. Grant, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

Lately, In Bolton-street, Piccadilly, the Lady of S. Stolterforth, Esq. of a daughter.

Lately, at Edinburgh, the Lady of Tho-

miss Maitland, Esq. younger, of Dundrennan, Advocate, of a daughter.

Lately, in Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, the Lady of Edward Shaw, Esq. of a daughter.

Oct. 9. At Bishop's Court, near Exeter, the Right Hon. Lady Graves, of a son.

24. At Sloperton Cottage, Devizes, the Lady of T. Moore, Esq. of a son.

25. In Langham-place, the Lady of Sir James Langham, Bart. of a daughter.

26. In Beaumont-street, Rutland-place, the Lady of William Cox, Esq. of a daughter.

— The Lady of W. Etherington, Esq. of the Legacy Department, Somerset-place, of a daughter.

— In Montague-square, the Lady of R. Best, Esq. of a daughter.

27. In Portland-place, the Lady of H. S. Northcote, Esq. of a son and heir.

28. The Lady of a Wigan, Esq. Stamford Hill, of a son.

30. In Russell-square, the Lady of Thomas Denman, Esq. M.P. of a son.

Nov. 5. In Wimpole-street, the Lady of the Hon. J. T. Leslie Melville, of a son.

14. At Stonehouse, Cumberland, the Lady of Sir Hew D. Ross, K.C.B. of a daughter.

17. At Fitzroy-farm, the Lady of A. W. Robarts, Esq. M.P. of a daughter.

18. At Plymouth, the Lady of Captain the Hon. Fleetwood Pellew, of his Majesty's ship Revolutionnaire, of a son.

19. In Baker-street, Mrs. J. R. Beardmore, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Lately, E. C. Bacon, Esq. to Catherine, daughter and co-heiress of N. Starkie, Esq. of Frenchwood, in the county of Lancaster.

Lately, Mr. J. Lorimer, of the Strand, to Miss H. Jury of Walthamstow.

Lately, Mr. W. O'Rourke, professor of music, to Miss Forde, of the Theatre Royal, Dublin.

Lately, William, son of the Rev. Thomas Abraham Salmon, B.D. Prebendary of Wells, to Mary, daughter of F. Campbell, Esq. of Huntindon.

Lately, the Rev. John Tydd Moore, A.M. son of Arthur Moore, Esq. a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Ireland, to Charlotte, daughter of John Bockett, Esq. of Southcote Lodge, Berks.

Lately, David Barclay, Esq. to Maria Dorothea, sister of Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart, of Whitburn Hall, Durham.

Lately, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Gomm, of the Coldstream Guards, to Sophia, daughter of Granville Pean, Esq. of Hertford-street, May Fair.

Lately, E. W. Scadding, Esq. of Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, to Henrietta, daughter of H. Selfe, Esq. of Amesbury.

Lately, at St. Mary-le-bone Church, Mr. W. Armstrong, of Ely-place, to Miss E. H. Vokes, of Crowland Abbey, Lincolnshire.

Lately, H. Metcalf, Esq. to Louisa, daughter of the Very Rev. T. Blakely, Dean of Connor.

Lately, C. Newcomen, Esq. of Clonahard, Ireland, to the Hon. Katherine Newcomen, daughter of the late Viscount Newcomen.

Lately, Sir J. Boyd, Bart. to Harriet, daughter of the late Hugh Boyd, Esq. of Ballycastle, county of Antrim.

Lately, H. W. Mander, Esq. of the Temple, to Miss Cookney, daughter of C. Cookney, Esq. of Castle-street, Holborn.

Lately, Augustus Lage, Esq. son of Gen. Lage, of New-castle-upon-Tyne, to Miss M. Gibson, daughter of John Gibson, Esq. Esq. Comptroller of the Customs there.

Oct. 5. John Gore Jones, Esq. of the county of Sligo, to Letitia Elizabeth, daughter of the late Charles Francis Sheridan, Esq. and niece to the late Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

6. Major Brook Bridges Parlby, of the Honourable East India Company's service, to Amelia, daughter of Captain Henderson, of Kensington.

21. John Wood Younghusband, Esq. of Elwick, to Eliza, daughter of the late Rev. R. Dean, of Bolton-le-Moor, Lancashire.

22. At Walthamstow, the Rev. Joseph Arkwright, M.A. to Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Wigram, Bart. of Walthamstow.

23. Lieut. William John Cole, R.N. and of H.M.S. Northumberland, to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Wace, Esq. of Lochlade, Gloucestershire.

— Lieut. Col. Sir William Gamm, of the Coldstream Guards, to Sophia, daughter of Granville Penn, Esq. of Hereford-street, May Fair.

25. Mr. S. Yale, of Barbican, to Miss Jane Knott, daughter of the late Rev. J. Knott, of Everden, Northamptonshire.

26. Mr. Woolloton, to Miss Roberts.

27. John Kirkman, Esq. of Cloak-lane, to Maria, daughter of Robert George Spedding, Esq. of Harefield.

28. Mr. F. G. Moon, of Threadneedle-street, to Ann, eldest daughter of J. Chancellor, Esq. of Kensington.

29. Lieutenant-General Vansittart, to C. Harris, niece to J. Drummond, Esq. of the Boyce Court, in Gloucestershire.

— Mr. W. Westall, of the Kent-road, to the only daughter of R. W. Butler, Esq.

Nov. 4. Lieut. Mathew Day, of the Royal West Indian Rangers, to Lavinia,

daughter of the Rev. Edward Harbin, Vicar of Takely, Essex.

5. Sir J. R. Acland, Bart. of Furrfield, Somerset, to Maria, relict of Philip Gibbes, Esq.

— Major Reid, of the Royal Engineers, to Sarah, daughter of John Bolland, Esq. of Clapham.

7. Mr. Robert Cantwell, of Great Marlborough-street, to Miss Augusta Want, of North Crescent, Bedford-square.

10. Robert Perry, Esq. of Ely-place, to Harriet, daughter of James Cobbold, Esq, of Holywell.

— James Joseph Sparrow, Esq. of the BombayCivil Establishment,to Anne Maria, widow of D. C. Ramsay, Esq. late of the same Establishment.

— Mr. Harvey, solicitor, Bucklersbury, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of William Banbury, Esq. of Warlies, Essex.

11. William Maberley, Esq. to Anna Maria, daughter of the late John Prescott, Esq. of St. Petersburgh.

— Charles S. Goodwyn, Esq. son of Henry Goodwyn, Esq. of the Paragon, Blackheath, to Letitia, daughter of George Young, Esq. of Blackheath.

— Mr. William Henry Simpson, of St. Martin's-lane, to Sarah, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Goodall, of the same place.

12. The Rev. Richard Birch, Rector of Widdington and Bradwell, Essex, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late William Webb, Esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row.

— The Rev. Walter Birch, Rector of Stanway, Essex, and Vicar of Stanton, St. Bernard, Wilts, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late N. Dimock, Esq. of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire.

14. Henry Read, Esq. of South-street, Finsbury-square, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Banbury, Esq. of Warlies, Essex.

17. James Cunningham, Esq. of Montegobay, Jamaica, to Mrs. Smart, relict of Robert Smart, Esq. of Kingston, in that island, and eldest daughter of John Willis, Esq. of Mecklenburgh-square.

— The Rev. George Pickard, jun. of Corfe-castle, Dorset, to Frances Amelia, daughter of Martin Whish, Esq. Commissioner of Excise.

— Macleod Robinson, Esq. of the Ordnance, Tower, to Miss Murrell, of Perry-street, Kent.

— Mr. George Robertson, Bromley, Kent, to Miss Anderson, of Ludgate-street.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at Norwich, Mrs. Anne Plumptree, the author of many ingenious publications.—This Lady was particularly skilled in German literature.

Lately, in Capel-street, Dublin, Mr. H. Fitzpatrick, bookseller.

Lately, at Ramsgate, F. Ferguson, Esq. F.R.S. aged 70.

Lately, in Devonshire-square, Mrs. Lydia Cohen, aged 67, relict of the late L. B. Cohen, Esq. of Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

Lately, at the County-terrace, New Kent-road, Mr. Christopher Drake, formerly of Friday-street, aged 64.

Lately, at Barham, Mrs. Frederick Mulcaster, wife of Colonel Mulcaster, of the Royal Engineers.

Aug. 8. At Port Louis, Isle of France, in the 54th year of his age, Robert Beecher, Esq. on his return from Bengal to Europe.

Sept. 22. At Great Dunmow, in the county of Essex, in the 87th year of her age, Mrs. Martha Smith, relict of Mr. John Smith late of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk.

Oct. 5. At George Town, Demerara, James Finlayson, R.N.

11. At Madeira, in the 22d year of his age, John Edward Mills, Esq. only son of John Mills, Esq. of Parliament-street, Westminster.—Nature had been bountiful to him in his person, which was rendered more engaging by the Suavity of his manners, and gentlemanly bearing. To the most amiable qualities of mind, was united the most pure integrity of heart. His premature dissolution may be deemed a loss to society at large, of which he was qualified to become an ornament and an example. To his parents and his kindred, as his loss is irreparable, the consolations of Religion, and the lenient hand of Time alone, can afford a balm to so severe a wound.—This tribute, due to departed excellence, is the genuine effusion of the heart, from one who delighted in his society—who felt for him a parental regard, and who wishes it were any honour to his memory to declare, that his admiration of him, when living, could only be equalled by the sorrow he now feels at his death—

"Absent or dead, still shall a Friend be dear—
A sigh the absent claim;—the Dead a tear."
Vale.

18. At Locker by, M. and B. Chambers, sisters.—They had lived together nearly the whole of their lives, and had expressed a singular solicitude that they might die together. In this their prayers were heard, as they died on the same night—the one at ten, the other at twelve o'clock, and were buried in one grave.

22. George Freeman Burnaby, Esq. youngest son of the late venerable Archdeacon of Leicestershire.

— H. L. Ball, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

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— In Hart-street, Bloomsbury, T. Hoggard, Esq. late of Morton, Lincolnshire.

24. Cardinal Cambaceres.—He was born at Montpellier, on the 11th of September, 1756; and was consecrated Archbishop of Rouen by the Cardinal Legate on the 11th of April, 1802, and installed the 23d of May following.

25. At Turnhault, in Craignish, Major Campbell, of Broglen.

26. At Minto House, the Right Hon. W. Elliot, of Wells, M.P.

— At Ledgers, near Croyden, Surrey, Mrs. Stanhope, widow of the late Phillip Stanhope, Esq.

— At Chobham, William Rowell, Esq.

— At Bourdeaux, Samuel Montgomery, Esq. of Kildare, Ireland.

27. In New-street, Bishopsgate, S. d'A. Finzi, Esq. aged 76.

— At Enfield Highway, aged 68, Mrs. Esther Hacker, relict of Daniel Hacker, Esq.

28. At Dee-mount, near Aberdeen, Lieutenant-Colonel P. Black, late in the Hon. East India Company's service, on the Bengall Establishment, aged 55.

— In Little Britain, Dr. T. S. Stevens, Mathematical Master of Christ's Hospital.

— Mr. G. Hall, Broad-street, Golden-square.

29. In Compton-street, Brunswick-square, Mrs. Hunter, relict of the late Rev. Christopher Hunter, Rector of Gayton, Northamptonshire.

— Mr. John Buckle, jun. of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street,

— At East Cowes Castle, Isle of Wight, the seat of John Nash, Esq. the Lady of Sir Samuel Romilly, Knight, M.P.—She had borne a long and painful illness with patience and resignation.

Nov. 2. In Russell-square, Sir Samuel Romilly, Knight, M.P. for Westminster.

— At Colhampton, Robert Were Fox, Esq. of Falmouth, a Member of the Society of Friends, aged 65.

— George Bushell, Esq. of Chester, aged 73.

— At Hatfield, Yorkshire, Sir Hector, Maclean, Baronet, of Marvaran, N.B.

4. At Broughton, near Preston, Mrs. Chew, relict of the late Mr. James Chew, aged 107.

5. Aged 22, universally regretted, after a lingering illness, which she bore without a murmur, Anna Maria, youngest daughter of George Wren Le Grand, Esq. of Hoddesdon.—She was a pattern of filial affection and humility, and those who knew her loved and respected her.

— At Aldermaston-park, Berkshire, Thomas Hanmer, Esq., aged 37, eldest son of Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart. of Hanmer, Flintshire.

6. At Lausanne, Margarett, the wife of William Morton Pitt, Esq. Member for the county of Dorset.

7. At Stepney-green, James Ashfeild, Esq. aged 93.

8. At Wycoller Hall, near Colne, Lancashire, Henry Owen Cunliffe, Esq.

— At Lambeth, after a lingering painful illness, which she endured with exemplary fortitude and patience, Mrs. Gilchrist (widow of the late Mr. Stirling Gilchrist, of Twickenham), in her 75th year.—Her virtues were such, as to place her above all praise, and her loss will be long and deeply lamented by her numerous family and friends.

9. At Corshil, Scotland, aged 89, the Right Hon. Lady Euphemia Stuart, sister to the late Earl of Galloway.

11. At an advanced age, at South Wood House, Charlotte, Dowager Countess of Dunmore.—Her Ladyship was a daughter of Alexander, seventh Earl of Galloway, and was married the 21st of February, 1759, to John, fifth Earl of Dunmore, who died in March, 1809, and by whom she had five sons and four daughters; including George, the present Earl of Dunmore; Augusta, now Lady Augusta d'Ameland, married at Rome April 4, 1793, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and, secondly, December 5, 1793, at St. George's Hanover-square, London, which marriage was declared null and void by the Prerogative Court in 1794; and Virginia, born in Virginia, and named after it at the request of the Council and Assembly of Virginia, of which his Lordship, her father, was then Governor.

12. At Knightsbridge, in her 82d year, Mrs. Nugent, widow of Capt. Walter Nugent, and Mother of Colonel Nugent, of Beaumont-street.

13. In Red Lion-square, George Sandeman, M.D. in the 72d year of his age.

14. Miss Ramsay, of Barra, North Britain.

16. At Wolverton-park, Hants, Lady Pole, widow of the late Sir Charles Pole, Bart. in her 76th year.

17. At Paddington, Anne, wife of Captain A. Campbell, of the Hon. East India Company's naval service.

— In York-street, St. James's, Richard Norris, Esq. in his 80th year.

18. In an apoplectic fit, at his house in China-terrace, Lambeth, Alderman Goodbehere.—He was next in rotation to fill the Civic Chair, and he had been for many years a distinguished Member of the Corporation of London, and represented the Ward of Cheap. He acquired a considerable fortune by unremitting industry and perseverance in business, and was justly esteemed for integrity and punctuality in all his dealings.—Mr. Goodbehere has left a widow and a son, his only child, about twenty years of age, who is a Member of the University of Cambridge.

21. In his 72d year, Mr. Watson, of Aldermanbury, of the firm of Messrs. Wilson, Sons, and Watson.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND OBITUARY, IN THE EAST INDIES.

BIRTHS.

APRIL 13. At Muttra, the Lady of Lieut. John Mackenzie, of the 3d Regiment of Native Cavalry, of a daughter.

27. At Chinsurah, the Lady of Captain John Gordon, of the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a daughter.

MAY 2. At Beerbhoom, the Lady of H. M. Pigou, of the Civil Service of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

APRIL 13. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Hastings, Mr. John Gates, to Miss Eliza Caroline Buckley.

— At Berhampore, Mr. James Mollis, to Miss Anne Shaw.

20. At Cuttack, Captain Alexander M'Cleod, of the Cuttack Legion, to Louisa, daughter of Robert Brown, Esq.

22. At Sorool, Fry Magniac, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Charlotte Mary, eldest daughter of John Cheap, Esq.

25. At the Cathedral, Mr. Jeronimo Rodrigues, to Miss Caroline Inglis.

MAY 1. At Tittyghur, at Stephen Beaufort's, Esq. by the Rev. Mr. Hutchings, Richard Turner, Esq. to Miss Mary Croft Ottway.

DEATHS.

JAN. 25. At Seringapatam, Capt. John Beaumont, Quarter-master of Brigade, in Mysore.

FEB. 1. At Whampoa, on board the Honourable Company's ship General Kyd, Mr. James Combe, 4th Officer of that ship, sincerely lamented by all on board.

23. At Mangalore, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Gennys, of the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

— At Sindwa, Lieutenant H. O. Butts, of the Madras European Regiment.

27. In Camp, at the attack on Fort Talnier, Serjeant-Major J. Lawrence, of the Rocket Troop Horse Artillery.

MARCH 1. At Mahidpore, of the wounds received in action with Holkar's army, Captain Henry Norton, of the 19th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry.

13. At Chicacole, Assistant Surgeon John Edwards, of the 3d Madras Veteran Battalion.

APRIL 3. In Camp near Poonah, Lieutenant Joseph Taylor, of the 2d Battalion 17 Regiment, or Madras Grenadier Light Infantry.

17. Of the Cholera Morbus, Chedam Chunder Dass, the Author of "The Buttris Singhasun."

19. At Juggernauth, Major William Hamilton, of the 2d Battalion 18th Regi-Regiment of Native Infantry.

21. At Muttra, Samuel Ridges, son of Captain Smith, of the 3d Regiment of Native Cavalry.

23. Captain Fraser Smith, aged 55 years.

24. At Bogwongolah, near Moorshedabad, of the Colera Morbus, Mr. Charles Rose, of the Custom House, aged 58 years.

30. At Burdwan, J. H. Keene, Esq. aged 45 years.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Collectors of Portraits and Illustrators of Granger's Biographical Dictionary, Seward's Anecdotes, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Biographia Dramatica, Pennant's London, Lysons's Environs, Pursuits of Literature, are respectfully informed, that a FEW proof Impressions of the PORTRAITS that accompany this Work, are struck off on Columbia Paper, and may be had separate, price 4s.; but EARLY application will be necessary to secure them, as the number printed is very LIMITED.

THE Rev. Dr. Edward Malthy has in in the press, two octavo volumes of Sermons,

The Rev. Dr. Chalmers will soon publish a volume of Sermons, preached by him at the Tron Church, Glasgow.

The Rev. Sir John Head, Bart. is printing, in an octavo volume, Discourses on various Subjects.

Arthur Brooke, Esq. is preparing for publication, Durovernum, or Sketches, Historical and Descriptive, of Canterbury, with other Poems.

Mr. John Relfe has in the press, Remarks on the Present State of Musical Instruction, with the prospectus of an improved plan.

Mr. John Knight will soon publish, the Emigrant's best Instructor, respecting the United States of America. Also, Important Extracts from original and recent Letters written by English Emigrants in America to their Friends in England.

Colonel Landmann has in the press, Historical, Military, and Picturesque Observations, on Portugal, in two quarto volumes, illustrated by 70 Engravings, acurately coloured, from the original drawings of the Author.

The Rev. H. G. White will soon publish, in foolscap octavo, Letters from a Father to his Son, in an Office under Government.

The Rev. E. W. Grinfield is printing, in an octavo volume, Sermons on the Parables and Miracles of Jesus Christ.

Mr. T. Faulkner, of Chelsea, is printing,

the History and Antiquities of Kensington, interspersed with biographical anecdotes of royal and distinguished personages, and illustrated by engravings.

The Rev. A. Ranken will soon publish, volumes 4, 5, and 6, of the History of France, continuing the History from the earliest accounts to the death of Henry III. in 1589.

Mr. G. H. Toulmin is printing a poem, entitled the Beauties of Affection.

C. F. Wieles, Esq. has in the press, Lamieli, a novel, in three volumes.

The Rev. Archdeacon Nares is printing, in a quarto volume, Illustrations of difficult Words and Phrases occurring in the English Writers of the age of Queen Elizabeth.

The Rev. Richard Warner will soon publish, in three duodecimo volumes, Fifty-eight Sermons on the First Lesson in the Morning Service of the different Sundays and great Festivals throughout the Year.

Dr. Carey has in the press, a new edition of Dryden's Virgil, with remarks on the text, as corrected from Dryden's own folio edition.

In the press, the Telegraphist's Vade Mecum, and Vocabulary of the English Language, numerically arranged on new principles.

Mr. Chase, of Cambridge, has in the press, a Work on Antinomianism, in which he has endeavoured to convert the abettors of that heresy of hostility to the doctrines of divine Grace.

Matthew Henry's Scripture Catechism, which has been out of print many years, is now re-printing, in a small pocket volume, and will be ready the beginning of the month.

The Legislature of the Island of Antigua have recently printed a volume of their Laws, consisting of the Acts passed from the 26th of May, 1804, to the 13th of June, 1817.

About to be published, Parliamentary Letters, and other poems, by Q in the Corner, in foolscap octavo.

Swiss Scenery, from drawings by Major Cockburn, of the Royal Artillery; the first Number will be published on the 1st of January.

Provincial Antiquities, and picturesque Scenery of Scotland; the first Number of this splendid Work, with engravings by Cooke, Pye, the Le Keuxs, and Lizars, from Drawings by Messrs. Turner, Calcott, Thomson, Blore, Naysmyth, &c. &c. with historical Illustrations, by Walter Scott, Esq. will appear early next year.

Italian Scenery, Number V. from drawings by E. F. Batty, containing five Views in Rome, is just ready.

The Rev. Thomas Watson will shortly publish various Views of Death, and its circumstances, intended to Illustrate the Wisdom and Benevolence of the Divine Administration, in conducting mankind through this awful and interesting event.

In the press, and shortly will be published, Durovernum, or Sketches, historical and descriptive, of Canterbury, with other poems, by Arthur Brooke, Esq.

Miss Spence is preparing for publication a new Work, intitled a Traveller's Tale of the last Century.

Shortly will appear, in one volume 8vo. Practical Observations on the Construction and Principles of Instruments, for the removal of Muscular Contraction of the Limbs, by John Felton.

In the press, Scripture Costume, exhibited in a series of Engravings, accurately coloured in imitation of the drawings.

A Nineteenth Century, and familiar History of the Lives, Loves, and Misfortunes of Abeillard and Heloisa, a matchless Pair! who flourished in the twelfth century, by Robert Rabelais the younger, will be published in a few days.

Dr. Watt, of Glasgow, has published a Prospectus, accompanied with a Specimen, of a Work, to be entitled Bibliotheca Britannica, or a general Index to the Literature of Great Britain and Ireland. A Part will be published every three or four months. This publication, it is said, will contain above 40,000 authors, and the titles of about as many annonymous works.

Mr. Hone purposes to elucidate his forthcoming enlarged Report of his Three Trials, with numerous coloured and other Engravings and Portraits, and various fac-similes, which will render it as acceptable to the curious collector, as to the general reader.

A Work, designed as a proper Companion to the Comforts of Old Age, is now in the press, called the Enjoyments of youth.

The Rev. James Townley, Author of Biblical Anecdotes, has nearly ready for the press, Illustrations of Biblical Literature, exhibiting the history and fate of the Sacred Writings, from the earliest period to the present.

Mr. Parkinson is engaged in preparing for the press, a familiar Introduction to the Study of Fossils.

Just published.

Mr. Britton's Second Number of Chronological and Historical Illustrations of the Ancient Architecture of Great Britain: containing 8 Engravings; also, his Fourth Number of History and Antiquities of York Cathedral.

Mr. Britton has published a Bust of Shakspeare, copied from the monumental Bust at Stratford; also, another, as a companion, of Camden, from the monument in Westminster Abbey: a third, of Ben Johnson, from the same repository of the illustrious dead. These Busts are intended as ornaments to libraries and cabinets, and are executed in the most careful, and, indeed, skilful manner.

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LIST OF BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS OF ESTABLISHED WORKS,

PUBLISHED IN NOVEMBER,

At the Prices they are advertised at, in boards, unless otherwise expressed; and may be had of J. ASPERNE, *No.* 32, CORNHILL.

It is earnestly requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid) and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENSE.

BLOOMFIELD'S Persa; a Tale, 2d Edition, 8vo. 8s.

An elementary Treatise on Astronomy, Volume 2, by Robert Woodhouse, A.M. F.R.S. 18s.

The Friend; a series of original Essays, by S. T. Coleridge, new edit. 3 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 11s. 6d.

Letters from Scotland, new edit. by Jamieson, 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 1s.

The Sportsman's Calendar, 5s.

Seneca's Morals, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Barron's Voyages to the Arctic Regions, in 8vo. bds. 12s.

The Lives of Hayden and Mozart, 8vo. 12s.

The Fast of St. Magdalen, by Miss Porter, 3 vols. 12mo. 1*l.* 1s.

Illustration of Campbell's Pleasures of Hope, from Designs by R. Westall, Esq. R.A. demy 4to. 9s. foolscap 8s.

Campbell's Pleasures of Hope, with Westall's Designs, foolscap, 8s.

Miss Smith's Fragments, 2 vols. 8vo. 14s.

Whitelam's History of Dublin, 2 vols. 4to. 5*l.* 5s.

Apicius Redivivus; or, the Cook's Oracle, 2d edit. 12mo. 10s,

Nightmare Abbey, by the Author of Headlong Hall, 1 vol. 12mo. 6s. 6d.

Pathological and Surgical Observations on Diseases of the Joints, by B. C. Brodie, Esq. 8vo. 16s.

The Anglo Cambrian, a poem, by Miss Linwood, 8vo. 5s.

The Minstrel of the Glen, and other poems, by Henry Stebbing, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Colonel Landmann's Historical and Military account of Portugal, 2 vols. quarto, 15*l.* 15s.

Henry Fitzosmond; a moral Tale, 12mo. 6s.

Narrative of the Expedition in 1817 to Join the South American Patriots, by Lieut. James Hackett, 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Scrapiana, 2d edit. 6s.

East India Register, 1817, 7s. 6d. red 9s.

Don Duixote, a revised Translation, from Pictures by R. Smirke, R.A. 4 vols. 4to. 26*l.* 5s.; 4 vols. royal 8vo. 15*l.* 15s.; 4 vols. demy 8vo. 8*l.* 8s.

Johnny Newcombe in the Navy, with 16 Plates, by Rowlandson, 8vo. 21s.

Godwin's Memoirs of Richard Morris, 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Buxton on Prison Discipline, 12mo. 6th edit. 3s. 6d.

Bickersteth on Prayer, 12mo. 4s. 6d.

De Coetlogon's Faint Sketches for a True Portrait of the King, 8vo. 5s.

The Englishman in Paris, 3 vols, 12mo. 21s.

Replies to the Letters of the Fudge Family in Paris, edited by Thomas Brown, Esq. 1 vol. 12mo.

A Grammar of Rhetoric and Polite Literature, comprehending the principles of Language and Style, the elements of Taste and Criticism, with rules for the Study of Composition and Eloquence; illustrated by appropriate Examples, selected chiefly from the British Classics, for the Use of Schools and private Instruction, by Alexander Jamieson, 1 vol. 12mo.

Angelo; or, the Moss-grown Cell: a poem, in Four Cantos, by John Henry Church, 1 vol. 12mo.

A Sermon, preached at opening the Church of St. Andrew, in Calcutta, in March, 1818, by James Bryce, D.D. 8vo.

The Present State of Religious Parties in England Represented and Improved in a Discourse, delivered in Essex-street Chapel, May 17, and repeated October 18, 1818; also, in Renshaw-street Chapel, Liverpool, September 20, by Thomas Belsham, 8vo.

Reflections upon the Death of Sir Samuel Romilly, in a Discourse delivered at Essex-street Chapel, November 8, 1818, by Thomas Belsham, 8vo.

Advice from an eminent Professor on the Continent to a Nobleman in this Country, on the Manner in which his Children should be Instructed on the Piano-forte; with precise directions as to their mode of practise, and many lessons for playing that instrument in the most finished style of elegance, with observations on the new system of musical education, and occasional remarks on singing.

The Immortality of the Soul, and other poems, by Thomas Thomson, 12mo.

Occasional Report of the Society for the Suppression of Vice.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

IN giving a place to the "Lawyer's *last* Communication," from the pen of our valuable Correspondent *V.*, we feel a regret which will be participated by *all* our readers; and we are confident of equally expressing their sentiments, with our own,

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when we state, that *every* future Communication, from the same quarter, will be constantly welcome, and those so kindly promised more than usually acceptable.

We have received the Question put to us by our Correspondent *Aliquis*, "Whether the offices of Speaker of the House of Lords, and Lord Chancellor, are now by law inseparable; and if so, when they were thus united?" to which we can readily answer, that they are not inseparable; nor is there any law upon the subject: they are, indeed, by usage united, though, if the King pleases, they may be in different persons—both offices being appointed to by the King. And as the King appointed Lord Keeper Henly in the year 1757 to be Speaker, though he was a commoner; so it should seem he may appoint any other Lord, or even Commoner, as well as the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, though it does not immediately occur that there has been an instance of a Commoner being so appointed, except a Lord Keeper, or Chancellor.

The anonymous letter, with the signature of *X.* dated from "*Hatcham Manor*," has been communicated to the Editor, who thanks the writer for the concern he expresses for the interest of this publication; and assures him, he himself feels no apprehension for the consequences which the writer supposes will follow from the length, or repetition of the article, which he has so strongly attacked, and censured. The Editor only requests of him to wait for the conclusion, before he passes sentence upon it, assuring him that he is under a mistake in what he says of the authorship.

It is not with any other feeling than a desire to convince *Clio* of the very great mistake he has fallen into if he thinks he writes poetry, that we beg of him to read the following extract from his tale; and we appeal to his conscience for our justification in not inserting his lines:—

"The tyrant exclaims, with heart-rending sigh,
Johnny, O, Johnny! I think I shall die.
No sooner the words escape from the lips,
Than down drops Maria in violent fits!!!"

We beg leave to return the poem entitled *R*——— to the author, assuring him that we feel ourselves compelled to refuse the insertion of a composition that would do neither him nor ourselves any credit.

We have received several ingenious Answers to Mr. Young's Arithmetical Question, but it will be evident that we cannot indulge ourselves in the insertion of them all—We have, however, given admission to one which appears to us to be the most accurate solution.

E. A. C. is not correct.

Habeas is one of the many who read without reflection, and decide without judgment. As his recollection is so imperfect, he should have referred to Dr. Stringer's address to the Editor of the European Magazine (Vol. LXX. page 393) on the Irish Extracts, where he would have read the following: "Though it is nothing more than a *compilation* intended for entertainment, combined, at least, with some portion of information, it may be useful to the traveller, the tourist, &c." And to that of the Scottish Descriptions, where it must be clear to every one who can read and *understand* the author's plan and intention was the same. We never sully our Miscellany by inserting malevolent impertinence. Judicious and candid controversy is desirable, and is admitted, but such remarks as *Habeas* has sent us would discredit our publication.

B.'s lines "On a Tear, &c." cannot be admitted as having any pretension to poetry.

F. B. is informed, that the European Magazine is no medium for personal reflections.

Arithmeticiana has our cordial thanks for her communication on the Arithmetical Question inserted in our last; but we had already received many more solutions than we could possibly insert, and had sent our selection to the press previously to the arrival of her favour.

Dr. *Bateman's* theory contradicts *T. W.*'s idea of *the Virtues of Camphor;* under this impression, we think it would not be seasonable to insert it with the Doctor's remarks.

The lines to the *Memory of Sir Samuel Romilly* are evidently the effusions of a kind heart. But they require a good deal of file work previous to their insertion.

We are sorry that want of room compels us to defer the insertion of the review of *Dr. Yates's Visitation Sermon* till our next.

We must apologize to many of our Correspondents for the omission of their favours this month, owing to the press of temporary matter.

F. B. and *H. Mildred* are inadmissible.

ERRATA in our last. Page 285, col. 1, line 29, for *malignant*, read *indignant*.—Ibid. line 30, for *their*, read *the*.—P. 308, col. 1, line 30, for *'s*, read *s'*; for *'ws*, read *ews*.—Page 309, col. 2, line 6, for *has*, read *have*.—Page 339, col. 2, line 40, dele *in*, and insert it in line 43, after *feeling*.'—Page 344, col. 1, line 53, for *Reviewers*, read *a Reviewer*.—P. 356, col. 2, line 23, for *backing*, read *basking*."—Page 365, line 11, after *talks of*, insert *the*, and *dele* comma after the word Death.

THE remaining particulars of the melancholy detail relating to the Decease of her late MAJESTY, with the official ceremonial of the Funeral obsequies, &c. &c. will appear in our next Number.

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AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

WITH THE ATTORNIES' NAMES,

FROM TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, TO TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1818.

Extracted from the London Gazette.

N.B. All the Meetings are at GUILDHALL, unless otherwise expressed. The Country and London Attornies' Names are between Brackets.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

GERMAINE, GEO. Bristol, merchant. *Oct.* 31.
RAVEN, CHAS. and CO. Norwich, wine merchants. *Nov.* 3.
LUMLEY, WM. Jermyn-st. St. James's, wine merchant. *Nov.* 7.
LANE, EDWARD, jun. Mountnessing, Essex, farmer. *Nov.* 7.
MOORE, THOS. Dudley, Worcestershire, hop merchant. *Nov.* 10.
DAVENPORT, JAS. Slough, Bucks, butcher. *Nov.* 14.
GREENWOOD, JOHN, Long Wittenham, Berks, dealer. *Nov.* 17.
JANIES, WM. Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, merchant. *Nov.* 21.

BANKRUPTS.

ASHFORD, CHAS. SAM. Harrow-road, Paddington, ironmonger, Dec. 12. [Richardson and Co. New-inn.] *Oct.* 31.
ADAMS, JAS. SMITH, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Stafford, merchant, Dec. 12, Punch Bowl, Nottingham. [Fearnhead, Nottingham; and Hurd and Co. Temple.] *Oct.* 31.
ARTHUR, JOHN, Red Lion-street, Holborn, cabinet maker, Dec. 15. [Jeyes, Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-square.] *Nov.* 3.
ALLEN, SAM. SIMON, Southtown, 'otherwise Little Yarmouth, Suffolk, corn merchant, Dec. 1 and 29, Half Moon, Great Yarmouth. [Swaine and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.] *Nov.* 17.
ALLARD, WM. Birmingham, haberdasher, Dec. 3, 4, and Jan. 2, Bath, Leomington Priors, Warwick. [Carruthers, Hales Owen, Salop.] *Nov.* 21.
ALLEN, JOHN and CO. Rotherhithe Wall, Bermondsey, oilmen, Dec. 5 and Jan. 2. [Towers, Castle-street, Falcon-square.] *Nov.* 21.
ALLEN, GEORGE, Greenwich, stationer, Dec. 5, 12, and Jan. 5. [Lane and Co. Lawrence Pountney-hill, Canon-street.] *Nov.* 24.
BOVILL, JOS. and CO. Commercial Chambers, Mincing-lane, merchant, Dec. 12. [Evitt and Co. Haydon-square.] *Oct.* 31.
BRAYLEY, JOS. WEDLAKE, Nottingham, lace manufacturer, Dec. 15, Flying Horse, Nottingham. [Baxters and Co. Gray's-inn.] *Nov.* 3.
BILLS, SAM. Darlaston, Stafford, dealer, Dec. 19, Hen and Chickens, Birmingham. [Well and Co. Birmingham; Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.] *Nov.* 7.
BISHOP, RICH. Whitchurch, Herts, linen and woollen draper. Dec. 22. [Bishop and Co. Token-house-yard.] *Nov.* 10.
BRYCE, SAM. Liverpool, baker, Dec. 22. [Blackstock and Co. King's Bench Walk, Temple.] *Nov.* 22.
BROWN, HENRY, Charles-street, Westminster, builder, Dec. 26. [Ellis and Co. Abingdon-st. Westminster.] *Nov.* 14.
BOWMAN, JOHN, Crooked-lane, wine merchant, Dec. 26. [Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.] *Nov.* 14.
BROWN, WILLIAM, East Retford, Nottinghamshire, cornfactor, Dec. 26 and 29, White Hart, East Retford. [Stocker and Co. New Boswell-co. Gray's inn.] *Nov.* 17.
BAGELMANN, JACOB, John's and Turkey Coffee House, Cornhill, broker, Dec. 1 and 29. [Smith and Co. Leman-st. Goodman's-fields.] *Nov.* 17
BADDERLEY, JOHN, Nottingham, grocer, Dec. 1 and Jan. 2, Punch Bowl, Nottingham. [Fearnhead, Nottingham; and Hurd and Co. Temple.] *Nov.* 21.
BOND, WM. Dover, brewer, Dec. 3, 4, and Jan. 5, Guildhall, Canterbury. [Noakes, Sandwich; and Lodington and Co. Temple.] *Nov.* 24.
BASSANO, JOHN, Upper Thames-street, sugar refiner, Dec. 1, 8, and Jan. 5. [Sherwood and Co. Canterbury-sq. Southwark.] *Nov.* 24.
COCKREM, PETER, Bath, tailor, Dec. 12, Angel, Bath. [Galey and Co. Bath; and Adlington and Co. Bedford-row.] *Oct.* 31.
CHIVERS, WM. Commercial-road, master mariner, Dec. 12. [Atcheson, Great Winchester-st.] *Oct.* 31.
CARTER, JOSEPH, New Bridge-st. Vauxhall, grocer and cheesemonger, Dec. 22. [Arnott, King's Arm's-yard, Coleman-street.] *Nov.* 10.
CHETTLEBURGH, DAN. jun. Norwich, wine and spirit merchant, Dec. 22, Norfolk, Norwich. [Goodwin, Norwich.] *Nov.* 10.
CHAMBERLAYNE, WM. Leicester, hosier, Dec. 1, 2, and Jan. 5, Bull's Head, Hinckley, Leicester. [Becket, Noble-st. Falcon-sq.; and Soden, Hinckley.] *Nov.* 24.
DENNETT, JAS. Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, builder, Dec. 8, Sun, Newport. [Worsley, Newport.] *Oct.* 27.
DROUET, LOUIS, Conduit-st. flute manufacturer. Dec. 12. [Chippendall, Mabledon-place, Burton-crescent.] *Oct.* 31.
DAY, ROB. HITCHMAN, Tovil, Kent, seed crusher, Dec. 15. [Wiltshire and Co. Winchester-ct. Old Broad-st.] *Nov.* 3.
DAWSON, JOHN, Leeds, York, clothier, Dec. 21, 22, and Jan. 1, Court House, Leeds. [Bloome, Leeds; and Lambert and Co. Gray's-inn-square.] *Nov.* 21.
DENNETT, HARRIETT, Wilson-st. Gray's-inn-lane, cow keeper, Dec. 1 and Jan. 2. [Chapman and Co. Little St. Thomas Apostle.] *Nov.* 21.
DIXEY, EDW. Oxford-st. optician, Dec. 1 and Jan. 2. [Abraham, Great Marlborough-street.] *Nov.* 21.
DEANE, WM. Broad-st. Ratcliffe, common brewer, Dec. 1, 5, and Jan. 2. [Clarke and Co. Little St. Thomas Apostle.] *Nov.* 21.
EMERY, THOS. Worcester, wine merchant, Dec. 15. Hop Market, Worcester. [Parker and Co. Worcester; and Cardale and Co. Gray's-inn.] *Nov.* 3.
ETHRENSTROM, ERIE, Fenchurch-street, merch. Dec. 26. [Eicke and Co Aldermanbury.] *Nov.* 14.
FAWCETT, GEORGE, George-yard, Lombard st. paper hanger, Dec. 15. [Hunter, Millman-st. Bedford-row.] *Nov.* 3.
FOWLER, CHRISTOPHER, Sculcoates, Yorkshire, merchant, Dec. 22, Prince of Wales, Sculcoates. [Scotchburn, Great Driffield; and Spence, Threadneedle-st.] *Nov.* 10.
FITCH, THOS. Highgate, butcher, Dec. 5 and 26. [Harvey and Co. Lincoln's-inn-fields.] *Nov.* 14.
FAVILL, WILLIAM, Cromwell, Nottingham, miller, Dec. 17, 18, and Jan. 5, Hotel, Newark-upon-Trent. [Tallents and Co. Newark-upon-Trent; and Long and Co. Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.] *Nov.* 24.
GUNN, JAMES, Eton, Buckingham, coach maker, Dec. 12. [Richardson, Golden-square.] *Oct.* 31.
GODFREY, THOMAS, Salter's Hall-court, merch. Dec. 1 and 22. [Cocker, Cross-st. Finsbury-sq.] *Nov.* 10.
GIBSON, JOHN, and CO. Wardrobe-place, Doctor's-commons, dealers in lace, Dec. 26. [James, Bucklersbury.] *Nov.* 14.
GLAYSHER, JOHN, Hammersmith, smith, Dec.

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1 and 29. [Comerford, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-st.] *Nov.* 17.

GIBBS, JOHN, Buxtead, Sussex, farmer, Dec. 1, 8, and Jan. 5. [Lindsay, St. Thomas's-st. Southwark.] *Nov.* 24.

GREAVES, PETER, Macclesfield, Chester, ironmonger, Dec. 9, 10, and Jan. 5, Warren Bulkeley Arms, Stockport, Chester. [Sherwin, Great James-st. Bedford-row; and Norbury, Macclesfield.] *Nov.* 24.

HAWKES, THOS. CORY, Oakhampton, Devonshire, banker, Dec. 8. [Holland, New-inn.] *Oct.* 27.

HARRISON, JOHN, Aldermanbury, factor, Dec. 12. Hubbersty, Austin-friars.] *Oct.* 31.

HOLTHUM, WILLIAM, Long-lane, Bermondsey, carpenter, Dec. 12. [Kempster, Kennington-la.] *Oct.* 31.

HAMPTON, THOS. Manchester, merchant, Dec. 15, Star, Manchester. [Ollier, Manchester; and Windle, John-st Bedford-row.] *Nov.* 3.

HOWES, GEO. Rochester, Kent, victualler, Dec. 19. [Pownall and Co. Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.]

HARRIS, JAMES, Heaselor, Warwick, dealer, Dec. 26, Red Horse, Stratford-upon-Avon. [Tidmas and Co. Warwick; and Meyrick and Co. London.] *Nov.* 14.

HALL, EDW. Holbrook, Duffield, Derby, grocer, Dec. 4, 5, and 26, King's Arms, Derby. [Rickards, Alfreton, Derby; and Heelis, Staple's inn.] *Nov.* 14.

HUMBLE, STEPHEN, Liverpool, hop merchant, Dec. 5 and 29. [Kearsey and Co. Bishopsgate-st. Within.] *Nov.* 17.

HALL, JAMES, Chatham, tailor, Dec. 5 and 29. [Nelson, Barnard's-inn, Holborn.] *Nov.* 17.

HOWITT, JOHN, Whitcross-st. St. Luke's, charcoal merchant, Dec. 2, 8, and Jan. 2. [Rose, East-st. Red Lion-sq.] *Nov.* 21.

HORNER, HENRY, Leeds, York, merchant, Dec. 5 and Jan. 2. [Lattrell, Temple-place, Blackfriar's-road.] *Nov.* 21.

JOHNSON, JOS. and CO. High Holborn, linen drapers, Dec. 8. [Chapman and Co. Little St. Thomas Apostle.] *Oct.* 27.

IRWIN, ROBERT, Stapleton, Cumberland, grocer, Dec. 15, Lamb, Carlisle. [Saul, Carlisle; and Clennell, Staple's-inn.] *Nov.* 3.

JARVIS, HENRY, Tottenham-court-road, cabinet maker, Dec. 5 and Jan. 2. [Abraham, Great Marlborough-st.] *Nov.* 21.

LOCKINGTON, WILLIAM, Pendleton, Lancashire, joiner, Dec. 6, Bridge, Bolton. [Meddowcroft, Gray's-inn.] *Oct.* 27.

LEES, LEWIS, Newton Meer, Lancashire, cotton spinner, Dec. 8, Bridge, Bolton. [Meddowcroft, Gray's-inn.] *Oct.* 27.

LLOYD, RICHARD, Cheapside, warehouseman, Dec. 8. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-st.] *Oct.* 27.

LORD, SUSANNAH, Cock Inn, Sutton, Surrey, innkeeper, Dec. 19. [Adams, Old Jewry.] *Nov.* 7.

LANCASTER, GEO. Barbadoes, merchant, Dec 22, Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. [Bury, Manchester; and Milne and Co. Temple.] *Nov.* 10.

LANGFORD, JOHN, Ludgate-hill, chemist, Dec. 5 and 29. [Walton and Co. Girdler's hall, Basinghall-st.] *Nov.* 17.

LANGMAN, JOHN, Totness, Devonshire, miller, Dec. 1, 2, and 29, Globe, Exeter. [Elliott, Fenchurch-st.] *Nov.* 17.

LANCASTER, THOS. JACOMB, Cateaton-street, merchant, Dec. 5 and Jan. 2. [Swaine and Co. Frederick's place, Old Jewry.] *Nov.* 21.

MITCHELL, WM. Plaistow, Essex, ship builder, Dec. 12. [Knight and Co. Basinghall st.] *Oct.* 31.

MILLS, HENRY, New Bond-street, linen draper, Dec. 15. [Dawson, Saville-place, Burlington-st.] *Nov.* 3.

MORRIS, WM. GEO. Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, banker, Dec. 19, White Lion, Stratford upon-Avon. [Hunt, Stratford-upon-Avon; and Meyrick and Co. Red Lion-sq.] *Nov.* 7.

MILLS, CHARLOTTE ELIZA, Stamford, Lincoln, upholder and cabinet maker, Dec. 6, 9, 19, at the Crown, Stamford. [Thomson, Stamford; and Anstice and Co. Inner Temple.] *Nov.* 7.

MORRIS, WM. MARSHALL, Brighthelmstone, nursery and seedman, Dec. 22, Prince Regent, Brighthelmstone. [Hill and Co. Brighthelmstone; and Palmer and Co. Bedford-row.] *Nov.* 10.

MINCHIN, THOMAS ANDREWS, and CO. Portsmouth, bankers, Dec. 2 and 26. [Atcheson, Great Winchester-st.] *Nov.* 14.

MIDDLEWOOD, JOSHUA WHITAKER, Whitechapel High-st. perfumer, Dec. 26. [Argill, Whitechapel-road.] *Nov.* 14.

MOTT, JOHN, Hadleigh, Suffolk, miller, Dec. 1, 2, and 29, Bear and Crown, Ipswich. [Bridges and Co. Red Lion-sq.] *Nov.* 17.

MACKAY, JAMES, Warwick-st. Golden-square, saddler, Dec. 1 and Jan. 2. [Dawson, Saville-pl. Burlington-st.] *Nov.* 21.

MARSHALL, JOSEPH, North Hall, York, clothier, Dec. 1, 8, and Jan. 5. [Coates, Paul-st. Finsbury-sq.] *Nov.* 24.

NOWILL, JOSEPH, and Co. Jewry-st. Aldgate, wholesale stationers, Dec. 19. [Lee and Co. Three Crown-sq. Southwark.] *Nov.* 7.

NOBLE, JAMES, and CO. Bath, victuallers, Dec. 1 and 22, Freemason's Tavern, Bath. [Empson, Bath; and Hannam, Piazza Chambers, Covent-garden.] *Nov.* 10.

OAKLEY, THOS. PARKER, Ealing, Middlesex, brewer, Dec. 15. [Vincent, Bedford-st. Bedford-sq.] *Nov.* 3.

OHREN, MAGNUS, jun. Broad-st. Ratcliffe, oilman, Dec. 1 and 29. [Collins and Co. Spital-sq.] *Nov.* 17.

PRIOR, GEO. Cirencester-place, Fitzroy-sq. oilman, Dec. 5 and 26. [Carlon, High-st. Maryle-bone.] *Nov.* 14.

POLLOCK, ROB. sen. and Co. Wakefield, York, woolstaplers, Dec. 1 and Jan. 2. [Parry, Lincoln's-inn.] *Nov.* 21.

PULLAN, CHARLES AYRTON, Leeds, York, merchant, Dec. 21, 22, and Jan. 5, Court House, Leeds. [Few and Co. Henrietta-st. Covent-gard.; and Upton and Co. Leeds.] *Nov.* 24.

RANSOM, THOS. Cheapside, lace manufacturer, Dec. 8. [Mitchell and Co. Sun-court, Cornhill.] *Oct.* 27.

RAVEN, JOHN, Cheapside, warehouseman, Dec. 8, [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-st.] *Oct.* 27.

RICHARDS, GEO. Sherard-st. Westminster, silversmith, Dec. 12. [Palmer and Co. Bedford-row.] *Oct.* 31.

ROWED, JAMES, Harp-lane, dealer, Dec. 12. [Reed, Mark lane.] *Oct.* 31.

REYNOLDS, WM. Bristol, soapmaker, Dec. 19, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Ball, Bristol; and Poole and Co. Gray's-inn-lane.] *Nov.* 7.

RATRAY, JOHN, Finch-lane, Cornhill, stockbroker, Dec. 19. [Pownall and Co. Copthall-co. Throgmorton st.] *Nov.* 7.

ROUSE, WM. High-st. Poplar, rag merchant, Dec. 19. [Russen and Co. Aldersgate-st.] *Nov.* 7.

ROGERS, BENJ. Manchester, corn dealer, Dec. 22, Moseley Arms, Manchester. [Halstead and Co. Manchester; and Milne & Co. Temple.] *Nov.* 10.

ROBERTS, JOHN WM. College-hill, cheese factor, Dec. 2 and 29. [Pitches and Co. Swithin's-lane.] *Nov.* 17.

SCHOLEY, ROBERT, Paternoster-row, St. Paul's, bookseller, Dec. 12. [Abbott and Co. Mark-lane.] *Oct.* 31.

SINGER, SAM. High-st. Kennington, haberdasher, Dec. 12. [Dimes, jun. Hatton-garden.] *Oct.* 31.

SYDER, GEORGE, Homerton, dealer, Dec. 15. Sandys and Co. Crane-co. Fleet-st.] *Nov.* 3.

SLATER, JEREMIAH, and CO. of Yeudon, York, Dec. 19, Court House, Leeds. [Atkinson and Co. Leeds.] *Nov.* 7.

SHELLEY, MABBS, Union-st. Whitechapel, hosier, Dec. 19. [Long, America-square.] *Nov.* 7.

SOANE, GEO. Margate, painter, Dec. 19. [Lewis, Clement's-inn.] *Nov.* 7.

SCOTFORD, THOS. and CO. Surrey Brewery, Blackfriar's road, Dec. 19, Hen and Chickens, Birmingham. [Webb and Co. Birmingham; and Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.] *Nov.* 7.

SWIAC, CHAS. Wilmot-st. Brunswick-sq. mariner, Dec. 19. [Rivington, Fenchurch-buildings, Fenchurch st.] *Nov.* 7.

SAWYER, RICH. JOHN and CO. Leadenhall-st. merchants, Dec. 19. [Weston and Co. Fenchurch-st.] *Nov.* 7.

SPREAT, JOHN, Exeter, coal merchant, Dec. 2, 3, and 26, Swan, Exeter. [Mortimer, Exeter; and Darke and Co. Chancery-lane.] *Nov.* 14.

SANSUM, SAM. Nailsworth, Gloucester, clothier, Dec. 1 and 26. [Clarke, Bishopsgate-st.] *Nov.* 14.

STEAD, THOS. Blackfriars road, woollen draper, Dec. 1 and Jan. 2. [Farren, Threadneedle-street.] *Nov.* 21.

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SHIRLOCK, THOS. and CO. Liverpool, merchants, Dec. 9, 10, and Jan. 5, at Avison and Co.'s, Liverpool. [Avison and Co. Liverpool, and Castle-st. Holborn.] *Nov.* 24.

STURMAN, WM. York-st. Southwark, gun maker, Dec. 1, 5, and Jan. 5. [Richardson, Clement's-la. Lombard-st.] *Nov.* 24.

TWYNAM, THOS. Plymouth, Devon, flour factor, Dec. 8, Royal, Plymouth. [Adlington and Co. Bedford-row.] *Oct.* 27.

TALBOT, WM. George-yard, Lombard-st. merch. Dec. 15. [Richardson, Clement's-lane, Lombard-st.] *Nov.* 3.

TAYLOR, JOHN, Monk-Wearmouth Shore, Durham, common brewer, Dec. 1, and 29, George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Hinde, Bishop Wearmouth; and Blakiston, Symond's-inn.] *Nov.* 10.

THOMPSON, JOHN, Wheatherhampstead, Herts, wine merchant, Dec. 26. [Willis, Luton, Bedfordshire; and Churchill, Parliament-st. Westminster.] *Nov.* 14.

TOVEE, WM. Exmouth-street, Spa-fields, builder, Dec. 1 and 29. [Rose, East-st. Red Lion-square.] *Nov.* 17.

TUCK, WM. Elsing, Norfolk, miller, Dec. 7, 8, and Jan. 5, Norfolk, Norwich. [Cooper, East Dereham, Norfolk; and Barbor, Fetter-lane.] *Nov.* 24.

TAYLOR, THOMAS, Ringley-bridge, Lancaster, butcher, Dec. 4, 12, and Jan. 5, White Horse, Manchester. [Grundy, Bury, Lancaster; and Milne and Co. Temple.] *Nov.* 24.

WILSON, THOS. Morton, Lincolnshire, grocer, Dec. 8, Crown, Stamford. [Anstice and Co. Inner Temple.] *Oct.* 27.

WILD, JAMES, Vicar's Moss, Rochdale, Lancashire, dealer in glass, Dec. 8, Swan, Rochdale. [Battye, Chancery-lane.] *Oct.* 27.

WILCOX, RICH. Strand, woollen draper, Dec. 19, [Hurd and Co. King's Bench Walk, Temple.] *Oct.* 31.

WHITMORE, WM. Holland-st. Blackfriars-road, cordwainer, Dec. 12. [Parnell, Church-st. Spitalfields.] *Oct.* 31.

WARREN, WM. Fenchurch-st. victualler, Dec. 15. [Aldridge and Co. Lincoln's-inn New-square.] *Nov.* 3.

WHITEBROOK, WM. Hungerford-st. Strand, victualler, Dec. 15. [Pasmore, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-st.] *Nov.* 3.

WOOD, JAS. Yew-Tree-within-Saddleworth, Yorkshire, cotton spinner, Dec. 2, 4, and 19, Garrick's Head, Manchester. [Clarke and Co. Manchester; and Appleby and Co. Gray's-inn-square.] *Nov.* 7.

WALTER, R. jun. Croydon, trunk maker, Dec. 19. [Holmes, Great James-st. London.] *Nov.* 7.

WALKER, NATH. Dover, brewer, Dec. 22, Guildhall, Canterbury. [Noakes, Sandwich; and Lodington and Co. Secondary's Office, Temple.] *Nov.* 10.

WALKER, ROB. Bristol, shoe maker, Dec. 22, Rummer, Bristol. [Hinton, Bristol; and Hicks and Co. Bartlett's-build.] *Nov.* 10.

WILKINSON, JAS. and CO. Friday-st. warehousemen, Dec. 22. [Steel, Bucklersbury.] *Nov.* 10.

WHITE, JAS. Falmouth, Cornwall, mercer, Dec. 26, Wynn's Hotel, Falmouth. [Young, Falmouth; and Reardon and Co. Gracechurch-st.] *Nov.* 14.

WHITBY, WM. and CO. Clement's-lane, brokers, Dec. 1 and 26. [Low and Co. Hare-court, Temple.] *Nov.* 14.

WOODROFFE, JOHN, Commercial-road, furniture broker, Dec. 26. [Townson, Ratcliffe Highway.] *Nov.* 17.

WARD, DAN. Sutton Scotney, Southampton, innkeeper, Dec. 1, 2, and 29, Lower Ship, Reading. [Hamilton, Berwick-st. Soho.] *Nov.* 17.

WILLIAMS, WM. Amen-corner, Paternoster-row, bookseller, Dec. 5 and 29. [Taylor and Co. New Basinghall-st.] *Nov.* 17.

WYATT, JOHN, Hinckley, Leicestershire, baker, Dec. 1 and 29, George, Hinckley. [Beckett, Noble-st. Falcon-sq.] *Nov.* 17.

WATSON, EDW. Withern, Lincoln, corn dealer, Dec. 8 and Jan. 2. [Roberts, Great St. Helen's.] *Nov.* 21.

WILLIAMS, THOS. Liverpool, chinaman, Dec. 3, 4, and Jan. 2, Legs of Man, Burslem. [Ward, Burslem, and Berridge, Hatton garden.] *Nov.* 21.

WHITFORD, JOHN, Black Horse-yard, High Holborn, coach smith, Dec. 8 and Jan. 2. [Abraham, Great Marlborough-st.] *Nov.* 21.

YORKE, ROB. Fleet-market, butcher, Dec. 12. [Shepherd, Bartlett's-build. Holborn.] *Oct.* 31.

YATES, JAMES EDW. Shoreditch, pewterer, Dec. 15. [Cartwright, Bread-st.-hill.] *Nov.* 3.

YOULDEN, SAM. jun, Brixton, Devon, merchant, Dec. 2, 3, and 26, at Mr. Brooking's, jun. Dartmouth. [Brooking, Dartmouth.] *Nov.* 14.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DIVIDENDS,

FROM TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, TO TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1818.

ALEXANDER, T. Upper Hurstbourne, Nov. 24
Almond, R. Dartmouth, Nov. 21
Adcock, J. St. Mary Axe, Nov. 24
Allen, B. Leicester, Dec. 1
Aldred, J. Chertsey, Nov. 28
Astell, J. Leicester, Dec. 1
Appleby, R. North Shields, Dec. 4
Brodie, J. Ingram-co. Nov. 21
Blackmore, E. Henrietta-st, Nov. 21
Brown, W. A. College-hill, Nov. 24
Brown, E. Bradford, Nov. 27
Becher, C. C. Lethbury, Nov. 24
Bell, J. and Co. Leeds, Dec. 1
Banks, D. Stonehouse, Devon, Dec. 1
Bragg, J. Great Queen-st. Dec. 8
Borsley, J. Hanway-st. Nov. 28
Baker, C. T. Marlborough, Nov. 30
Bowley, W. Half moon-st. Dec. 1
Broom, W. Liverpool, Dec, 2
Balfour, J. Basinghall-st. Dec. 1
Bath, R. Heath-st. Dec. 19
Bendy, E. Hoxton, Dec. 15
Bishop, C. High-st. Dec. 5
Barlow, J. and Co. Sheffield, Dec. 14
Bell, J. & Co. Pocklington, Dec. 17
Becher, G.P. and Co. Broad-st. Jan. 23
Bewley, J. Newgate-market, Dec. 15
Cooke, T. and Co. Strand, Nov. 24
Collins, J. M. Newton Abbott, Dec. 14
Castle, T. Chatham, Nov. 24
Cholders, R. George-st. Nov. 21
Croucher, J. H. Great Alie-st. Nov. 21
Collins, J. Gosport, Dec. 1
Curtis, R. and Co. Angel-co. Dec. 1
Clark, S. Tring, Dec. 1
Cliffe, C. Commercial-road, Dec. 19
Currey, J. Wells, Dec. 19
Cox, G. M. Edgeware-road, Dec. 19
Cole, R. King-st. Dec. 19
Clarke, J. York, Dec. 17
Danson, T. Liverpol, Nov. 19
Dry, J. High Ercall, Nov. 21
Dodson, H. and Co. Three Tun-co. Nov. 21
Davies, R. New Bond-st. Nov. 24
Davidson, J. East India Chambers, Dec. 7
Dowley, S. and J. Willow-st. Dec. 24
Dowdall, J. Dartmouth-st. Dec. 28
Dutton, T. King-st. Dec. 15
Drew, J. Liverpool, Dec. 9
Dickenson, J. Dewsbury, Dec. 17
Evans, E. Maesyrhin, Nov. 27
Evans, J. Tottenham-court-road, Nov. 24
Eley, J. Blackfriars-road, Dec. 1
Ellis, J. A. Great Yarmouth, Dec. 1
Edilston, J. Warrington, Dec. 16
Furlonge, M. Lloyd's Coffee-house, Nov. 24
Fowling, J. Birchin-la. Nov. 14
Fisher, W. Union-place, Dec. 5
Fell, J. Ratcliffe Highway, Dec. 12
Freeman, J. Birmingham, Dec. 31
Granville, A. Plymouth-dock, Nov. 20
Gore, S. V. Bishopsgate-st. Nov. 17
Gray, J. Billiter-sq. Nov. 21
Granville, A. Plymouth-dock, Nov. 24
Godrich, W. Daventry, Nov. 28
Grisbrooke, G. Sloane-ter. Dec. 1
Gover, J. Lower Brook-st. Nov. 17
Goodyear, T. Aldersgate-st Nov. 2
Gall, B. jun. Woodbridge, Dec. 4
Grieves, W. Holborn-bridge, Dec. 12
Hooper, B. Old-street, Nov. 28
Holder, T. Manchester, Nov. 18
Holmes, F. Vere-st. Nov. 21
Hooper, W. Sunbury, Dec. 3
Harper, C. and Co. Camperdown-house, Nov. 21
Holmes, T. and Co. Long-acre, Nov. 28
Hartley, J. Manchester, Dec. 2
Hill, J. Bradwell, Dec. 5
Higgins, W. Newport, Dec. 4
Horniman, H. F. Queen-st. Dec. 10
Hart, G. Norwich, Dec. 5
Holland, S. Liverpool, Dec. 14
Holmes, W. North Shields, Dec. 18
Jackson, G. jun. Bishopsgate-st. Dec. 5
Jones, S. St. Paul's Church-yard, Dec. 9
Jacobs, J. and Co. Woodbridge, Dec. 4
James, B. and Co. Lawrence-lane, Dec. 8
James, G. Liverpool, Dec. 16
Kent, L. London-st. Nov. 21
Kincaid, D. Spital-square, Nov. 28
Knapp, J. Talbot-co. Nov. 21

Kelly, J. A. and Co. Strand, Dec. 12
Kilshaw, E. Lancaster, Dec. 10
Kingston, D. Walcot, Dec. 7
Kent, E. and Co. Mark-la. Dec. 12
Kendrick, F. Holborn, Dec. 15
Lyne, G, Cecil-st. Nov. 7
Lawrence, J. Hounsditch, Nov. 24
Lane, T. Godalming, Nov. 23
Law, W. Copthall-chambers, Dec. 5
Latham, T. D. and Co. Devonshire-sq. Dec. 12
Lloyd, W. jun. Findon, Dec. 12
Love, C. Old Bond-st. Dec. 19
Mewis, J. Birmingham, Nov. 25
Mockett, J. Isle of Thanet, Dec. 3
March, C. and Co. Reading, Nov. 24
Maltby, R. Mortimer-st. Dec. 5
March, C. and Co. Reading, Dec. 5
Manby, N. and Co. Woodbridge, Dec. 8
Masterman, R. C. Falmouth, Dec. 19
Milson, J. and J. Shrewsbury, Dec. 12
Macmichael, J. and W. and Co. Bridgnorth, Dec. 10
Maltby, R. Mortimore-st. Dec. 12
Martin, T. Chichester, Dec. 15
Moffat, R. Manchester, Dec. 16
Martin, J. Alfreston, Dec. 12
Man, J. jun. Temple Sowerby, Dec. 17
Millar, J. Liverpool, Dec. 17
Mackavoy, E. King-st. Dec. 19
Noble, J. Bucklersbury, Nov. 10
Nicholson, T. Colford, Dec. 11
Oliver, P. Catdown, Nov. 23
Oldroyd, W. Blackman-st. Dec. 15
Pitcher, J. Back-road, Nov. 24
Parker, W. High-st. Nov. 21
Parker. J. Mortimer-st. Nov. 21
Price, W. Minories, Nov. 28
Powell, P. M. Hastings, Dec. 8
Phillips, L. and J. High-Holborn, Dec. 19
Pennell, R. and L. Bow-la. Dec. 12
Pryor, S. Cambridge, Dec. 12
Randall, W. Leeds, Nov. 25
Ryde, J. and Co. Pope's-head-alley, Dec. 1
Reynolds, R. and Co. Whitechapel, Nov. 28
Rose, T. Bridport, Dec. 12
Rains, J. S. Wapping-wall, Nov. 28
Rush, K. Field Dalling, Dec. 15
Sanderson, R. Yorkshire, Nov. 16 and Dec. 1
Snuggs, J, Henrietta-st. Dec. 12
Sewell, R. Piccadilly, Dec. 5
Swainson, J. Manor-row, Dec. 1
Sherwood, W. Liverpool, Dec. 1
Smith, W. Beerferris, Dec. 5
Stanton, J. Strand, Dec. 5
Snow, J. Swarkirton, Dec. 7
Southee, G. Canterbury, Dec. 12
Stone, I. South Town Dec. 10
Slater, J. Market-st. Dec. 12
Smith, W. Oxford-st. Dec. 1
Stanley, H. and Co. Lower Thames-st. Dec. 1
Thomas, R. Helston, Nov. 24
Tomlinson, W. Nottingham, Nov. 24
Thompson, E. Ferryhill, Nov. 30
Tabor, R. W. James-st. Golden-sq. Dec. 8
Thurkle, G. M. New-st.-sq. Dec. 1
Thompson, C. Bishopsgate-street, Dec. 5
Turner, J. Bury-mill, Dec. 4
Tyndale, G. Aldgate, Dec, 15
Turner, J. Hamel Hempstead, Dec. 5
Velvin, J. Bradford, Nov. 23
Utting, J. H. Norwich, Dec. 7
Wilkinson, J. and Co. New Bond-st. Nov. 21
Warrington, N. High-st. Nov. 24
Woods, W. Crawford-st. Nov. 21
Walker, D. Holborn, Nov. 21
Wilmott, S. R. Bristol, Nov. 30
Webbs, T. Wellington, Dec. 1
Williams, W. Limehouse, Dec. 5
Welch, R. and Co. Liverpool, Dec. 9
Wickstead, J. Shrewsbury, Dec. 8
Warner, J. and Co. Derby. Dec. 10
Walker, R. S. East Smithfield, Dec. 12
Wilson, J. and Co. Shrewsbury, Dec. 8
Young, G. and Co. Budge-row, Dec. 12

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CERTIFICATES,

FROM TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, TO TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1818.

ABBOTT, S. St. Swithen's-lane, Nov. 28
Bentley, J. and Co. Cornhill, Oct. 17
Bannister, R. Royd, Nov. 21
Boyle, R. Upper Thames-st. Nov. 21
Bath, W. Esher, Nov. 28
Brown, W. College-hill, Nov. 28
Bartlett, P. Vincent-sq. Dec. 1
Barlee, C. W. Lambeth, Dec. 1
Brown, J. Bow-lane, Dec. 5
Bennett, J. Manchester, Dec. 12
Blore, R. Craven-place, Dec. 15
Cooper, W. Bell-court, Nov. 24
Crofts, D. Marchmont-st. Nov. 24
Cross, J. Commercial-road, Nov. 28
Clifford, M. and J. Kingston-upon-Hull, Dec. 1
Coffin, J. W. Plymouth-dock, Dec. 5
Cumbers, F. Boar's-head-co. Dec. 5
Davies, J. Shrewsbury, Dec. 1
Deane, H. B. Reading, Dec. 5
Dodman, M. Thornham, Dec. 8
Ford, J. Bedborough-st. Nov. 24
Fletcher, B. Deptford, Dec. 5
Farr, E. Crawford-st. Dec. 5
Farrar, T. Halifax, Dec. 12
Gay, M. L. Upper Norton-st. Nov. 21
Gilbert, E. Loughborough, Nov. 21
Godwin, E. Tottenham-court-road, Dec. 15
Hoffman, L. Liverpool, Oct. 17
Hoare, J. Bristol, Oct. 17
Hargroves, T. Fore-street, Nov. 28
Head, J. O. Liverpool, Nov. 28
Herbert, H. and Co. Abingdon, Dec. 1
Hopkins, W. Aldersgate-st. Dec. 5
Ingram, J. Wood-st. Oct. 17
Joseph, M. St. James's st. Nov. 21
Jordan, W. Barnwood, Dec. 1
Ker, R. Kingston-upon-Hull, Nov. 24
Kelly, W. Shepton Mallett, Dec. 5
Lee, R. Great Winchester-st. Nov. 24
Lightfoot, R. Carlisle, Nov. 28
Leach, H. and Co. Bristol, Nov. 28
Lesage, S. Lendon, Dec. 12
Lockwood, J. Stephen-st. Dec. 15
Lowe, T. Beckbury, Dec. 15
Malins, H. Pall Mall, Nov. 21
Moly, J. B. Hawkchurch, Nov. 24
Mackennel, J. W. R. Old South Sea-house, Dec. 1
Moat, S. Cheapside, Dec. 1
Maltby, E. Nottingham, Dec. 1
Moreton, C. Croydon, Dec. 5
Mayne, R. G. High-st. Dec. 12
Norton, C. Birmingham, Nov. 24
Oldham, T. Rupert-st. Nov. 21
Parker, W. High-st. Nov. 24
Pritchard, J. Battle-bridge, Dec. 1
Rimmer, J. Liverpool, Nov. 21
Ramsay, J. Lower Cadogan-place, Nov. 24
Richards, W. Chatham, Nov. 24
Riches, J. London-road, Nov. 24
Rose, J. St. Michael's-alley, Dec. 1
Reach, W. Bristol, Dec. 5
Story, T. South Blyth, Nov. 24
Smith, W. Stone, Dec. 8
Simons, S. Hilperton, Dec. 12
Todd, J. and Co. Titchfield-st. Oct. 17
Thornbury, N. Stroud, Gloucester, Oct. 17
Tayloe, E. Bowbridge, Oct. 17
Timbrell, C. Walsall, Nov. 24
Thomas, J. E. Reading, Dec. 5
Taylor, S. Liverpool, Dec. 8
Varley, T. Slaithwaite, Nov. 24
Walker, W. Walness, Nov. 21
Woodward, W. Cannon st. Nov. 21
Walker, T. George-st. Nov. 24
Wilkins, S. High Wycombe, Nov. 28
Williams, G. Lilly-Pot-lane, Nov. 28
Warmington, J. and Co. Grace-church-st. Dec. 1
Warburton, J. Timperley, Dec. 1
Wood, G. Wakefield, Dec. 1
Watford, T. York-street, Dec. 5
Warrington, N. High-street, Dec. 5
Walcot, T. Southampton, Dec. 8
Wood, S. Pitchcombe, Dec. 8
Watson, M. A. Fareham, Dec. 12
White, W. Huddersfield, Dec. 12
Warwick, T. O. and Co. Rotherham, Dec. 15
Wallace, W. Workington, Dec. 15
Walduck, H. Homer-st. Dec. 15

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP,

FROM TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, TO TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1818.

ALLEN, J. C. and Matthews, S. Warwick-la. carcase butchers.
Ainsworth, C. and Crankshaw, J. Little Bolton, Lancashire, muslin-manufactnrers.
Allan, A. and M'Kechnie, J. jun. Mill-pl. painters.
Adam, S. S. and Ollier, R. A. Runcorn, Chester, merchants.
Arney, G. Cath, J. and Kain, H. Bury-st. St. Mary-axe, warehouse-keepers.
Andrew, R. and Andrew, A. Manchester, hat-manufacturers.
Bidwell, J. Bidwell, J. G. and W. G. St. Thomas the Apostle, Devonshire, wine-merchants.
Brickdale, J. P. and Gassiott, J. P. Howford's-bu. Fenchurch-st. merchants.
Bradcock, J. and Vesey, D. London, merchants.
Bell, T. Belfour, A. Gray, G. Belfour, R. Belfour, A. Boulderson, J. Gordon, D. Longridge, G. H.

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Gordon, C. D. Gordon, M. F. Biddulph, J. and Biddulph, R. of Clackmannan, North Britain—the Devon Iron Company.
Bartlett, J. Newman, T. and Bartlett, T. Oxford, printers.
Bruce, M. A. and Pike, C. Goodge-st. Tottenham-court-road, milliners.
Bentom, E. and Hearn, J. King's-arms-yard, Holborn-bridge, innholders.
Briscoe, G. and Lewin, W. Liverpool, rectifiers.
Bickers, S. and Pearson, T. J. Gainsborough, York, grocers.
Boulnois, W. sen. and Boulnois, W. jun.
Briggs, W. of Clifton, York, and Wormald, J. Fulford, York, timber-merchants.
Burgess, H. W. and Milne, J. J. Great Eastcheap, brokers.
Barlett, J. and Carter, W. Chichester, cabinet-makers.
Broady, T. and Bancroft, T. Northwich, Chester, druggists.
Bensley, T. Bensley, J. and Bensley, B. Bolt-co. Fleet-st. printers.
Billing, J. and Stone, J. North Bruton-mews, Hanover-sq. hackneymen.
Bowling, J. and Bowling, J. Kent-road, Southwark.
Berry, W. and Lawson, T. Edinburgh, writers.
Barker, R. and Else, J. Bridges'-st. Covent-garden, tailors.
Baker, H. and Dixon, G. Evesham, Worcester, wine-merchants.
Baker, T. and Pulleyn, G. York, linen-drapers.
Candler, W. and Sedgwick, H. Portman-st. Portman-sq. poulterers.
Clegg, A. and D. Oldham, Lancashire, cotton-spinners.
Cort, J. and B. and Watts, W. Leicester, iron-founders.
Calvert, F. and Spurrier, W. Walsall, Stafford, saddlers'-ironmongers.
Christie, J. and Cochran, G. jun. Glasgow, merchants.
Coltman, J. and Cooper, J. Leicester, hop-factors.
Collison, J. and H. W. and Dutton, G. St. Mary-axe, cheesemongers.
Caul, A. and Dennis, H. Plumtree-st. Bloomsbury, goldsmiths.
Crump, J. G. and Lodge, T. Liverpool, attornies.
Clift, W. and Nock, H. West Bromwich, Stafford, millers.
Cartwright, T. and Walker, J. F. Wolverhampton, Stafford, japanners.
Carpenter, C. and Carpenter, L.
Cousens, J. Cousen, J. and Cousens, S. Bradford, York, woollen-drapers.
Crookes, W. and Jackson, R. W. B. Shadwell High-st. undertakers.
Card, J. and Colville, F. New Bond-st. dress-makers.
Card, J. and Hartz, G. Milk-st. silk-manufacturers.
Dakin, J. and Thorpe, J. Manchester, manufacturers.
Dewhurst, E. and Schofield, J. dec. Manchester, calenderers.
Deardin, C. and A. A. Rochdale, Lancashire-coach-proprietors.
Dagnall, J. T. and R. and Sewell, R. Brompton, Middlesex, flax merchants.
Danks, D. and Cotton, J. Eyre-st. Leather-la. Holborn, soap-manufacturers.
Dennison, W. E. and Hind, C. Darlington, Durham, grocers.
De Thuisy, A. and De Thuisy, E. Camomile-st. Bishopsgate-st. merchants.
Eaves, J. and Green, T. Liverpool, bakers.
Emery, W. and J. Liverpool, brick-makers.
Evans, W. Evans, W. Evans, S. and Keeling, S. Derby, timber and iron merchants.
Evans, W. Evans, W. Evans, S. Keeling, J. Bingham, T. and Humpston, J. Derby, timber-merchants.
Eldershaw, J. and Dallatt, R. Kingston-upon-Thames, horse-dealers.
Fothergill, C. and French, W. New-road, dyers.
Fox, T. and Bower, P. Tabernacle-walk, St. Luke's, painters.
Gaitskell, T. sen. and Gaitskell, T. jun. Red-lion-st. Surrey, hop-factors.
Graham, M. and Graham, G. Harwich, Essex, ship-builders.
Grimshaw, J. and Beamer, T. Fatfield, Durham, coal-owners.
Gibbs, J. James, J. and Cairns, E. Birmingham, platers.
Gill, J. Shorrocks, R. and Clough, A. Salford, Manchester, brewers.
Godwin, J. and Godwin, N. St. Martin's-le-Grand, carpet-dealers.
Hanbury, W. and Sparrow, W. H. Norton, Staffordshire, coal-masters.
Holland, S. Johes, E. and Ackers, T. Liverpool.
Hill, W. and Mytton, W. Stourport, Worcester, mercers.
Harland, M. and Medd, B. Bridlington Quay, York, milliners.
Howard, D. and Wrigley, J. Gee-Cross, Chester, hat-manufacturers.
Hoult, J. Rowbotham, J. Wingfield, J. and Wade, R. Sheffield, merchants.
Hares, W. Trayner, W. and Cocker, J. Ardwicke, Lancashire, calenderers.
Hornby, G. and J. Liverpool, common-brewers.
Hill, J. and G. Stoke Prior, Worcester, millers.
Holland, S. and Ackers, T. Liverpool.
Hicks, J. and Page, T. J. Liverpool, surgeons.
Humphreys, P. T. and Pilliner, B. Bristol, iron-mongers.
Harvey, A. sen. Harvey, A. jun. and Biggerstaff, W. White-horse-yard, West-st. Smithfield, cart-wheelwrights.
Holme, R. and Dobson, R. Ulverston, Lancashire, tobacco and snuff manufacturers.
Jefferies, R. Bagnoll, E. and Farmer, J. Kingshill Colliery, Staffordshire, coal-masters.
Jones, T. Critchley, H. and Mather, J. Liverpool, mathematical-instrument-makers.
Kent, W. P. and Clarke, C. H. Hyde-st. Bloomsbury, gold-cutters.
Kemp, H. and Carrick, C. Ticehurst, Sussex, cordwainers.
Kitchen, W. and Bloodworth, W. Upper Seymour-st. Portman-sq. pastry-cooks.
Kelley, J. Leeds, York, and Moorhouse, J. Carlisle-pl. Lambeth, dealers in Yorkshire paving.
Ledger, G. and Pascall, J. Dover, booksellers.
Lax, J. and T. and Moore, W. Liverpool, soap-boilers.
Lees, S. and Beaumont, B. Soho, Lancaster, roller-makers.
Lomax, R. and Lomax, J. Hoghton Tower, Lancaster, calico-printers.
Lonfield, T. and Elliott, W. jun. New Malton, York, skinners.
Macbride, J. and Mainburg, A. M. King-st. Holborn, gold-workers.
Marston, J. and Matthews, O. Birmingham, wire-workers.
Mott, W. and Bellin, J. jun. Bishopsgate-st. Without, silversmiths.
M'Clure, S. and Woods, J. Wigan, Lancaster, linen-manufacturers.
Mardall, J. and Procter, T. Watling-st. warehousemen.
Moore, J. and Mantell, G. Lewes, Sussex, apothecaries.
Minchin, T. A. and Weddell, D. W. Gosport, solicitors.
Morley, J. Wilson, W. and Morley, R. Nottingham, hosiers.
Mills, J. and Bullass, J. Huddersfield, York, common brewers.
Oakes, J. Edwards, N. and Forester, R. F. Riddings and Somercoates, Derby, iron masters.
Peake, S. and Ainsworth, T. and R. Bolton-le-the-Moors, Lancashire, calico-printers.
Parton, R. and Neave, C. Great Russell-st. Bloomsbury, dress-makers.
Pyne, W. H. and Dry, A.
Peel, R. and Bentley, J. York, woollen-card-makers.
Pickering, W. and Newton, J. Liverpool, merchants.
Parsons, W. and Byng, T. Tamworth, Warwick, grocers and druggists.
Phipps, J. Phipps, W. and Deane, P. Bath, ladies'-shoemakers.
Parker, J. Shelley, W. Pye, T. and Booth, R. Paddington, dealers in china.
Pritchard, S. Glover, C. and Glover, W. Stroud, Gloucester, maltsters.
Phipps, T. B. Hollaway, T. and Hollaway, J. S. jun. New Bond-st. musical-instrument-makers.
Randulph, W. and Maughan, A. Lynn Regis, Norfolk, ship-chandlers.

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Boby, T. Best, E. and Best, S. Tamworth, Stafford, coal-masters.
Banwell, W. and Ward, J. Woolwich, corn and coal merchants.
Stone, W. and Combes, J. San-tavern-fields, gas-works.
Snow, J. Williams, P. B. and Turner, H. N. Spring-gardens-pl. Pimlico, paper-stainers.
Symonds, J. Downing, J. and Merifield. W. Falmouth, snuff-manufacturers.
Sutton, J. and Thompson, T. Penrith, Cumberland, porter-dealers.
Spencer, J. and Wilkinson, T. Birmingham, brass-founders.
Scott, W. Seaton, R. and Tippett, J. Bristol, ship-builders.
Smith, W. and Richardson, J. York, whip-cord-manufacturers.
Spurr, S. and Froggart, J. B. Doncaster, linen-drapers.
Sydenham, S. and Beart, J. Limehouse, timber-merchants.
Swaine, J. jun. and Sewell, C. High Holborn, brewers.
Stable, H. and Stable, J. Duke-st. Lincoln's-inn-fields, wine and spirit merchants.
Servent, D. and Claughton, W. Leeds, York, wool-staplers.
Solomons, P. and Goldsmid, J. St. Helen's-pl. Bishopsgate-st. merchants.
Smith, J. and Wardlaw, G. Glasgow, and Falkner, F. Manchester, commission-agents.
Smith, J. Manchester, and Smith, W. Heaton Norris, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturers.
Shaw, J. and Shaw, G. Kirkburton, York, timber-merchants.
Tollevey, E. and Hyde, J. Portsmouth, merchants.
Taylor, H. and Henshaw, E. Macclesfield, dress-makers.
Towesland, J. and Scott, J. Bond-st. coffee-house-keepers.
Wilkinson, J. and Bradley, J. Manchester, black-smiths.
Wallace, A. and Hamilton, A. jun. Glasgow,
Wood, P. and Wood, S. Liverpool, grocers.
Woodward, J. and Francis, C. W. Birmingham, factors.
Walton, E. Newton, T. W. and Walton, T. Bread-st. Cheapside.
Wright, M. and Marrett, S. Monmouth, straw-hat-manufacturers.
Watson, J. Moss, R. Pass, W. Hancock, J. Harwood, W. Thomas, L. and Dunn, F. Sheffield, silver-platers.
Wilson, J. Green, T. and Wilson, J. Miles's-la. Cannon-st. tea-dealers.
Williams, W. Amen-corner, bookseller, and Westley, F. Friar-st. stationer.
Wheeler, D. Meux, T. Linlay, G. and Cook, S. Croydon, patent-melt-manufacturers.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, &c.

(*Continued from page* 369.)

THOMAS PARKER the younger, of Seven Oaks, Kent, Bricklayer; for his method or methods of regulating and improving the draught of chimnies. Dated October 5, 1818.

WILLIAM FINCH, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, Gentleman; for certain improvements in bridles for horses, which he intends to denominate the "Philanthropic Bridles." Dated October 12, 1818.

SAMUEL HOBDAY, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, Snuffer maker; for an improved method or principle in the making of snuffers without any spring or lever. Dated October 12, 1818.

SIR WILLIAM CONGREVE, of Cecil-street, Westminster, Baronet; for certain new methods of constructing steam-engines. Dated October 19, 1818.

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1818	*Barom*	*Ther.*	*Wind*	*Obser.*
Oct. 27	30.04	48	E	Fair
28	30.08	53	SW	Ditto
29	30.25	58	SW	Ditto
30	30.23	55	SW	Ditto
31	29.97	53	S	Rain
Nov. 1	29.91	52	SW	Fair
2	29.78	54	SW	Ditto
3	29.61	55	S	Ditto
4	29.36	54	SE	Ditto
5	29.28	58	NE	Rain
6	29.22	58	SE	Fair
7	29.57	58	S	Ditto
8	29.61	51	SE	Ditto
9	29.65	48	E	Ditto
10	29.83	52	E	Ditto
11	29.65	50	SE	Rain
12	29.55	50	E	Fair
13	29.50	48	SE	Ditto
14	29.48	53	S	Ditto
15	29.48	43	SW	Rain
16	29.53	46	SW	Ditto
17	29.66	51	S	Fair
18	29.96	43	W	Ditto
19	29.96	48	W	Ditto
20	29.81	46	W	Ditto
21	29 60	41	SE	Ditto
22	29.60	39	E	Ditto
23	29.45	41	SW	Rain
24	29.62	39	E	Ditto
25	29.94	45	SW	Fair
26	30.04	51	SW	Rain

LONDON MARKETS,

FROM TO OCTOBER 27, to NOVEMBER, 21, 1818.

OCT. 27.

COTTON.—The depressed state of the Cotton market, and the low prices submitted to, particularly in the East India descriptions, is beginning to attract much attention, and will probably induce extensive purchasers to come forward. Last week there was a renewed inquiry for Surat Cotton, but the buyers selected the better qualities, and as the holders are rather firm, the purchases could not be made on the low terms expected, otherwise the business done would have been extensive, particularly for the home consumption of the country.

Bengals were in great request for exportation, but the shippers could not purchase within ¼d. to ½d. of last week's prices; Demerara Cotton sold at public auction at a considerable reduction. The purchases of Cotton since our last consist of—565 Demerara 20½d. to 2s. 1d.; 52 Surinams 22½d. to 2s. 1½d.; a few Berbice 20d. and 21d.; Grenadas 20d. to 22½d.; 150 Carriacon 14d. to 21d.; 50 Maranhams 23d.; 170 Bahias 22d. to 2s.; a few Orleans 22d.; and in the house 300 Surats 11d. to 13⅞d.; and 600 Bengals 8d. to 9d¾. making the total sales above 2000 bags.

SUGAR.—Towards the close of last week the demand for Muscovades revived, and though the sales were not extensive or brisk, yet there was evidently an improvement both in the request and in the prices.

The public sale of Barbadoes Sugar this forenoon went off steadily, fully supporting the prices of last week—middling white 89s. to 90s. the inferior qualities 81s. 6d. to 88s.

The holders of Refined goods are more firm this forenoon, and the depression of the prices still occasions an increase in the demand for goods: the purchases to-day are considerable, and generally at improving prices. Foreign Sugars have been little enquired after.

COFFEE.—We lately mentioned that the prices of fine Coffee had declined considerably, and were lower in proportion than the ordinary qualities. Last week a decline of the latter 2s. to 3s. took place, and the market was heavy at the depression: a considerable proportion of the public sales last week were taken in.—St. Domingo sold at 133s. and 134s.

IRISH PROVISIONS, &c.—The prices of Beef and Pork are little varied; the shipping demand is expected to increase. Bacon is in fair demand. The Butter market has been steady, but the sales are rather difficult to be effected: the stocks of English Butter are reported to be considerable.

PROVISIONS.—By public sale—191 tierces Mess Beef, 77s. 6d. and 80s.; and 90s. to 92s. 6d.; 74 ditto India, 5*l.* 7s. 6d.; 75 barrels Mess Pork, 92s. 6d. to 100s.; 300 bales scalded Bacon, 52s. to 59s.; 168 ditto singed, 50s. to 69s.; a few 72s. to 73s. 34 ditto new, 70s. to 82.; 46 ditto Middles, 65s. to 72s.; 120 Sides dried, 52s. to 65s.; 201 casks Foreign Butter, 89s. to 101.; 80 firkins Waterford, 1st, 117s. to 119.

HEMP, FLAX, and TALLOW.—The prices of Tallow are again 1s. to 2s. higher, but the demand is not brisk at the advance: for Tallow to arrive during the year, there is now little difference in price, the latter is 6d. to 1s. per cwt. lower than parcels here.—Hemp continues in limited demand, and may be purchased a shade lower. In Flax there is no alteration. The letters yesterday from St. Petersburgh, state the Exchange about 12⅜d.

TOBACCO.—The market continues heavy; purchases could be made under the last week's prices; but there has been little or no business doing.

NAVAL STORES.—There have been few purchases of Rough Turpentine lately; the prices are nearly nominal.—Spirits continue to decline. There has been a good demand for Tar. In Pitch or Rosin there is no variation.

OIL.—There is little variation in the prices of Greenland Oil; the demand is steady, but not extensive. Galipoli is a shade lower. In other descriptions there is little variation.

SPICES.—Spices are heavy, and generally declining; the request for Pepper has, however, considerably revived this forenoon; Company's Pepper, which had been sold so low as 8d, and 8½d. is now held at 8¾d. and we believe the latter price has this morning been realized.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS.—The late importations of Rum have been so considerable, that the holders have become anxious to effect sales; the purchases last week were in consequence at a decline of about 2d. per gallon, and the market is to-day very heavy at the reduction. The prices of Brandy are nearly nominal; the vintage is reported to be most luxuriant, and as the Brandies will be much sooner at market than was generally expected, the buyers anticipate a decline, and will not purchase at the present currency. Geneva is without variation.

SILK.—The extensive sale at the India House, which commenced Monday, 19th inst. finished this forenoon; the prices have gone off 9s. to 10s. per lb. higher than last sale; the China Silks at the advance of 6s. to 7s. per lb.

FRUIT.—By public Sale this forenoon—

12 quarter brls. Garoon Raisins, 77s. to 84s.

493 boxes Bloom, 96s. to 103s.

269 do. Muscatels, 5*l.* 10s.

972 do. do. on bunches, 6*l.* 12s. chiefly withdrawn: one lot, 8*l.* 1s.—190 half boxes, 7*l.* 8s. to 7*l.* 9s.—482 quarter boxes, 8*l.* to 8*l.* 12s.

17 half brls. New Jordan Almonds, 12*l.* 5s. to 12*l.* 17. 20 boxes, 12*l.* 15s. to 13*l.*

13 baskets Almonds, in the shell, 75s. to 78s.

New Spanish Figs, 46s. to 48s.

NOVEMBER, 3.

COTTON.—There is no mention whatever of another East India sale, and it is now confidently anticipated that no E. I. Cottons will be declared for this year.

The demand has continued very limited since our last, and the request for Surats for home consumption, and Bengals for export, appears to have nearly subsided; the purchases are about 500 bags; the principal part (about 400) were for exportation.

The particulars are—150 Pernambuco, 2s. 1d.; 110 Bahias, 22d. to 22½d.; a few Demeraras, 23½d.; Boweds, 20d.; and in the house, 20 Surats, 14½d.; and 200 Bengals, 8¼d. to 8¾d.

SUGAR.—The demand for Muscovades last week continued steady, but not extensive; the advance of the Tuesday was fully maintained; the request was chiefly for good and strong Sugars.

The demand for Refined goods was rather limited last week; there was little variation in the prices, yet the market generally might be stated heavy; there appears to be some wish amongst the export houses to offer contracts for goods to be deliverable early in the spring, about the present prices, but we believe no transactions were finally carried into effect.

The sale of Sugars at the India-house consisted of 8607 bags, and 424 baskets; the yellow descriptions went 2s. to 3s. lower; the white at the decline of 3s. to 4s.

Bengal, good and fine yellow, 41s. to 42s. 6d.; damaged 34s. 6d. to 38s.; ordinary white, 43s. to 45s.; damaged, 39s. to 42s.; good white, 46s. to 48s.; damaged, 42s. 6d. to 44s. Manilla, in baskets, Tetes, 36s. 6d.: Communes, 40s. to 44s.; Terres, 46s. to 48s.: Petit blanc, 48s. 6d. Bourbon, brown 34s. 6d. to 36s.

COFFEE.—The public sales of Coffee last week went off heavily; in one or two instances a shade lower, but no general depression could be stated. At the India-house, 6624 bags were brought forward—Mocha, ordinary mixed, 138s. to 142s. 6d.; Cheribon, pale and light yellow, 138s. to 140s. 6d.; damaged 127s. 6d. to 135s.; Sumatra, 130s. to 132s.

The demand for Coffee by private contract has considerably revived, and it was stated that the purchases were at a small advance. This forenoon three public sales were brought forward, consisting in all of 276 casks and 15 bags; chiefly Jamaica descriptions; the whole went off freely at an advance of 2s. on the prices of the public sales last week, and fully confirming the improvement reported by private contract. Triage sold at 126s.; good ordinary Jamaica Coffee, which last week sold at 132s. realized this forenoon 133s. 6d. and 134s.; fine ordinary 135s. 6d., middling to good middling 141s. 142s. in considerable parcels. We quote the Coffee market 2s. per cwt. higher than last week, with an improving demand.

RICE.—At the India-house, last week, about 9000 bags were brought forward. Yellow (cargo) 17s. 6d. to 19s.; White Bengal, good, 20s. 6d. to 21s. 6d.; Patna, good quality, 26s. to 27s.; very fine, 40s. to 40s. 6d.

SPICES.—The prices of Pepper are advancing on account of the taxed price at the India-house being fixed at 9d. The other prices are—Cinnamon, first quality, 10s. second ditto, 9s.; Cloves, 3s.; Mace, first quality, 8s., second ditto, 7s.; Nutmegs, first quality, 5s., second ditto, 4s. 3d.; Saltpetre, 40s.

FRUIT.—By public sale—37 barrels French Prunes, 47s. to 48s.; 130 half barrels, 49s. to 51s.—125s. chests French Plums, passed; 370 half ditto, 56s; 1357 quarter ditto, 70s. and 76. to 6l. 10.—250 half chests Imperial Plums, 62s. to 63s.; 1082 quarter ditto, 83s. to 156s.; 130 small boxes, 102s. to 147.

NOVEMBER, 10.

COTTON.—The Cotton market continues in a very depressed state; the only purchasers are the export houses, and they buy on a very limited scale. The purchases since our last consist only of 450 bags—140 Pernambuco 2s. 1d. inferior 2s; 30 very ordinary and stained Bahias 21d.; 20 West India 20½d.; 20 Orleans 21½d.; a few Boweds 21½d.; and in the house, 200 Bengals 8½d. a 10¾d.

SUGAR.—The demand for Muscovades continued limited last week, and towards the close of the market, the few purchases made were at prices a shade lower, though no general depression could be stated.

This forenoon the market continues heavy, which may in some measure be attributed to the buyers attending the extensive India sale; no variation in the prices can be stated.

The business done in Refined goods last week was very limited, and generally at a small reduction; the market is better supplied than for some time past, and as the wholesale grocers are the only purchasers, the market may be stated heavy at the quoted currency: the shippers continue to make inquiries as to contracts for parcels deliverable in the spring, but no business of consequence has yet been done.—Molasses are heavy.

There was a public sale of Foreign Sugars last week, consisting of 636 chests 200 tierces Havannah, and 17 chests Brazil; the whole was washed or in very bad condition, and cannot be given as a fair criterion of the market: the 636 chests Havannah, went off heavily about 4s. a 5s. under what might be considered the market prices—middling white 56s. a 60s. 6d.; yellow 42s. 6d. a 45s.; brown 41s. a 41s. 6s.; the 200 tierces Muscovades were withdrawn; no offers at 44s.; the Brazil also was in bad condition—middling white 53s. 6d.; yellow 51s.

COFFEE.—The depression in the prices of Coffee, and the continuance of the heavy market for such a series of months, has at length attracted the attention of buyers, in anticipation of an advance in the prices towards Spring; last week several extensive parcels were taken on speculation. On Wednesday and Thursday the Coffee market was heavy, and the prices obtained on the day of our last Publication were not supported.—The public sales of Friday went

off however, with much briskness, and higher rates were realised than any day previously.

This forenoon there is little or no business doing, yet the holders do not seem anxious to press sales as formerly. The deliveries from the warehouse are extensive, and generally there is a greater confidence amongst the holders that the prices will not materially decline; it is, however, to be observed, that it is chiefly speculation that causes the present prices to be supported, and occasions the probability of a further advance. The continental markets are generally 10 a 15 per cent. under the London prices, and have continued in that proportion for some time past.

IRISH PROVISIONS, &c.—There is little variation in the prices of Beef and Pork; the market remains heavy.—Bacon unvaried.—The Butter market was in a very depressed state towards the close of last week, and lower prices were submitted to; there is now some appearance of a revival. The public sales expected to be brought forward are looked for with much interest; the trade fully anticipating a further depression of the prices; the holders as confidently look for a revival both in the demand and in the currency.

TOBACCO.—The quotations of Tobacco are entirely nominal; the stock, particularly of Virginia, is now very large, greatly beyond the quantity anticipated.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS.—The public sale advertised for Friday was postponed until to-day, on account of a meeting of the Spirit trade at the hour appointed for the sale. The demand for Rum was very limited all last week, and it was reported several of the holders became alarmed at the heavy state of the market, and sold privately on very low terms. Brandy is entirely nominal; the quotations could not be realised. In Geneva there is little variation.

The sale this forenoon consisted of 323 puncheons Jamaica, of a middling quality and fair description, affording a criterion of the market prices, which are 3d. a 6d. per gallon under what had previously been considered the nominal prices—12 to 16, 3s. 3d. and 3s. 4d. The greater proportion of these descriptions—23 to 25, 3s. 8d. a 3s. 9d.; 28 to 30, 4s. a 4s. 2d.

OIL.—The demand for Whale Oil continues languid; little variation in the prices can be stated.—A further arrival of Sperm was yesterday reported, which has damped the request.—In the other descriptions there is little variation; generally the market is heavy.

FRUIT.—The arrivals of Fruit continue extensive, and as the buyers evince no inclination to make early purchases, the market is rather heavy; the quality of the Fruit is expected to be very good. The new Currants arrived are of a fine description.

TEA.—The East India Company have given notice, that at their sale of Tea, which will be held in the month of March, 1819, the several species of Tea will be put up to sale at the following prices:—Bohea at 1s. 5d. per lb.; Congou 1s. 10d.; ditto 2s. 3d.; Campoi 2s. 8d.; Souchong 2s. 11d.; Pekoe 2s. 10d.; Twankay 2s. 2d.; Hyson Skin 2s. 3d.; Hyson 3s.; ditto 4s.

NAVAL STORES.—The demand and the prices of Rough Turpentine are improving.—Spirits are considerably higher, and in improving request.—Tar is in steady demand; the quantity of Stockholm at market is very limited.—In Pitch or Rosin there is no alteration.

HEMP, FLAX, and TALLOW.—The demand for Tallow continues limited; the prices cannot be stated at much variation, yet the market is heavy at the quotations.—Hemp and Flax are still in limited request.—The letters from St. Petersburg state the Exchange at 12¾d.

NOVEMBER 17.

SUGAR.—The Sugar market continued in a very languid state till towards the close of last week, when the request considerably revived; the prices could not be stated at any variation. A public sale of Demerara Sugars took place on the Thursday; it consisted of 146 hhds. 30 tierces; the whole went off heavily a shade under the the prices previously realised, 74s. a 75s.; one lot 75s. 6d. The demand afterwards revived, but no variation could be stated in the currency.

In consequence of the limited demand for goods, the Refiners are not working freely; the stock is not abundant, yet several of the holders were so anxious to press sales last week, that brown Lumps were reported so low as 99s. and 98s; there were few sellers at such reduced prices, and it is stated several of the purchases reported at such low rates were sold for prompt payment.

Foreign Sugars were little inquired after, and we believe no sales to any extent have been made for some time.

COFFEE.—Coffee continues to attract much attention as an article of speculation. The public sales of Wednesday went off with much briskness at an advance of fully 2s. per cwt.; the demand afterwards gave way, and at the other public sales the prices again receded in the same proportion as the advance: the quantity of Coffee brought forward has been much more extensive than for some weeks preceding, and as the season of the year is unfavourable for the shipping demand, it is evident that there has been a considerable quantity taken on speculation, which shews a general opinion, that the prices will not recede much from the present currency.

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This forenoon the public sale consisted of 145 casks 353 bags British Plantation Coffee, chiefly Dutch; the whole went off freely, but without briskness, the prices were a shade lower—middling to good middling sold extensively 145s. a 146s; ordinary Jamaica 128s. The Coffee market may be stated lower for small parcels of ordinary Coffee, but where extensive lots of one good description are brought forward (being the qualities always sought for by speculators), the whole have sold readily at higher prices than obtained for small lots of Coffee.

COTTON.—The India Company, contrary to general expectation, have declared a sale of Cotton for the 27th instant; about 1500 bags Surats are specified, and it is understood that quantity will not be increased, as the 14th January is the day fixed for an extensive sale both of Surat and Bengal Cottons.

The sales since our last are entirely to export houses. The purchases are about 900 bags; viz. 350 Pernambuco 2s. a 2s. 1d. chiefly at the former price; 120 Maranhams 22d. a 22½d.; 60 Parans 21½d.; 120 Surats 11½d. a 14d.; and 200 Bengals 8d. a 9½d.; the two latter sold in bond.

IRISH PROVISIONS, &c.—There is little variation in the prices or in the demand for Beef and Pork. Notwithstanding the mild weather, the prices of Butter are supported; the market is however heavy.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS.—The public sale noticed in our Publication of Wednesday last, has greatly improved the market; previous to the sale taking place, several holders were alarmed at the state of the market, and it was mentioned had sold at very reduced rates. The public sale went off however much higher than was expected, and established a market currency; since which both the demand and the prices are improving.

This forenoon a public sale of Brandy was brought forward, it consisted of 30 puncheons of Cogniac Brandy, shipped per Otard and Co. newly landed; the quality good, but rather cloudy, sold in lots of one puncheon each, at 5s. 8d. a 5s. 10d. per gallon. Geneva is without any variation.

TOBACCO.—The quotations of Tobacco are entirely nominal; the arrivals continue extensive.

SPICES.—There has been little business done in Spices since the sale at the India House; a few parcels of Cinnamon have been sold at an advance of 1d. and 2d. per lb.

NOVEMBER 24.

COTTON.—The Cotton market continues in a very depressed state. On the 14th of January it is understood there will be a large sale of Bengal and Surat descriptions at the India House. The request has been entirely confined to parcels for exportation; the sales amount to 16000 bags at very reduced prices. The particulars are—900 Pernambuco 23d. a 2s.; 30 Maranhams 22d.; 100 Minas 20½d.; and in the house, 80 Surats 11d. and 11½d.; and 500 Bengals 7½d. a 9d.

SUGAR.—The demand for Muscovades continued very steady last week, and the good descriptions of Sugar from 78s. a 81s. might be stated at an advance of 1s. per cwt. This forenoon a public sale of Barbadoes Sugar was brought forward, it consisted of 168 hhds. and 12 tierces went off with much briskness, at nearly the advance of the Sugar market; from 1s. to 2s higher than the last public sale—good white 92s. 6d. a 93s. 6d.; middling 88s. a 89s. 6d.; yellow 80s. 6d.

The inquiries after Refined goods considerably increased last week, but the holders were not anxious to press sales, as a very general opinion is now entertained that the market will improve.—Molasses have been in limited demand, and are to-day to be purchased under our quotations.

COFFEE.—The quantity of Coffee brought forward last week was very extensive for the season of the year. Thursday, the last public sale of the week, the request should not only be continued, but an advance of 2s a 3s. realised; several parcels sold 4s. higher, but the improvement was not generally so great. It is now understood that the quantity of Coffee in the importers' hands is very limited, and that few public sales will be brought forward this year; under these circumstances, the holders of Coffee continue to have much confidence of an improvement both in the demand and in the prices.

TOBACCO.—There have not, we believe, been any sales of Tobacco since our last; the prices quoted are entirely nominal. The arrivals continue; the stock has in consequence accumulated considerably.

SPICES.—The demand for Cinnamon continues considerable, and an advance of 3d. a 4d. per lb. on the India House prices has been realised.—Nutmegs 1d. a 2d. per lb. higher. In other articles there is little variation. Pepper continues to decline.

RICE.—There has been very little doing in Rice by private contract for some time past. The India Company brought forward a small sale last week, it consisted of 2600 bags—good white Bengal sold 20s. a 22s.; ordinary 18s. 6d. a 20s.; damaged 13s. a 17s.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS.—The demand for Rum has been considerable, particularly for Leewards; the prices continue to improve.—Brandies are in a very depressed state. By public sale this forenoon, 78 punch. Cogniac, of good quality, a few lots only sold 5s. 5d. a 5s. 7d. the greater proportion inferior taken in at 5s.; 80 pans. Spanish 3s. 6d. a 3s. 10d.; 13 Cette 3s. 2d. a 3s. 6d.—Geneva is without variation.

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WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS, [Nov.

FROM THE 26TH OF OCTOBER, TO THE 23D OF NOVEMBER, 1818, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

	Oct. 26 to Nov. 2.	Nov. 2 to 9.	Nov. 9 to 16.	Nov. 16 to 23.
	1 0½	1 0½	1 0½	1 0½
BREAD, per quartern				
Flour, Fine, per sack	65 0 a 70 0	65 0 a 70 0	65 0 a 70 0	65 0 a 70 0
——, Seconds	60 0 a 65 0	60 0 a 65 0	60 0 a 65 0	60 0 a 65 0
——, Scotch	55 0 a 63 0	55 0 a 63 0	55 0 a 63 0	55 0 a 63 0
Malt	65 0 a 80 0	65 0 a 80 0	65 0 a 80 0	65 0 a 80 0
Pollard	20 0 a 26 0	20 0 a 28 0	20 0 a 28 0	20 0 a 28 0
Bran	12 0 a 15 0	12 0 a 15 0	12 0 a 15 0	12 0 a 15 0
Mustard, Brown, per bushel	18 0 a 23 0	18 0 a 22 0	18 0 a 23 0	18 0 a 23 0
——, White	16 0 a 18 0	16 0 a 18 0	16 0 a 18 0	16 0 a 18 0
Tares	10 0 a 12 0	10 0 a 12 0	10 0 a 12 0	12 0 a 14 0
Turnips, Round	18 0 a 22 0	18 0 a 22 0	18 0 a 22 0	18 0 a 22 0
Hemp, per quarter	56 0 a 64 0	56 0 a 64 0	56 0 a 64 0	56 0 a 64 0
Cinque Foil	36 0 a 54 0	36 0 a 54 0	36 0 a 54 0	36 0 a 54 0
Clover, English, Red, per cwt.	54 0 a 105 0	54 0 a 105 0	54 0 a 105 0	84 0 a 105 0
——, White	60 0 a 126 0	60 0 a 130 0	60 0 a 126 0	60 0 a 130 0
Trefoil	12 0 a 48 0	12 0 a 48 0	12 0 a 48 0	12 0 a 45 0
Rape Seed, per last	48 0 a 52 0	42 0 a 48 0	42 0 a 48 0	47 0 a 51 0
Linseed Cakes, per 1000	16 0 a 0 0	16 0 a 0 0	16 0 a 0 0	17 0 a 0 0
Onions, per bushel	6 0 a 8 0	8 0 a 0 0	8 0 a 10 0	10 0 a 0 0
Potatoes, Kidneys, per ton	7 0 a 9 0	7 0 a 9 0	8 0 a 9 0	4 0 a 8 10
——, Champions	5 0 a 9 0	4 0 a 8 0	5 0 a 8 10	2 10 a 3 0
Beef	3 4 a 4 4	3 4 a 4 4	3 4 a 4 4	3 4 a 4 4
Mutton	4 4 a 5 4	4 4 a 5 4	4 4 a 5 4	4 4 a 5 4
Lamb	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Veal	5 0 a 7 0	5 4 a 7 4	4 8 a 6 8	5 8 a 7 0
Pork	5 4 a 7 4	5 0 a 7 0	5 0 a 7 0	4 8 a 6 8
Butter, Dublin, per cwt.	116 0 a 118 0	116 0 a 118 0	112 0 a 114 0	112 0 a 114 0
——, Carlow	124 0 a 126 0	120 0 a 122 0	122 0 a 124 0	122 0 a 124 0
——, Dutch	134 0 a 136 0	130 0 a 0 0	136 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
——, York, per firkin	0 0 a 0 0	60 0 a 0 0	70 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
——, Cambridge	0 0 a 0 0	60 0 a 0 0	70 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
——, Dorset	0 0 a 0 0	65 0 a 0 0	74 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Cheese, Cheshire, Old	90 0 a 0 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	94 0 a 98 0
——, Ditto, New	84 0 a 0 0	80 0 a 84 0	80 0 a 84 0	84 0 a 88 0
——, Gloucester, doubled	0 0 a 0 0	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	0 0 a 0 0
——, Ditto, single	0 0 a 0 0	70 0 a 80 0	70 0 a 84 0	0 0 a 0 0
——, Dutch	0 0 a 0 0	68 0 a 72 0	60 0 a 70 0	0 0 a 0 0
Hams, Westphalia	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
——, York	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Bacon, Wiltshire, per stone	0 0 a 0 0	6 4 a 0 0	6 0 a 7 0	0 0 a 0 0
——, Irish	0 0 a 0 0	5 4 a 0 0	5 8 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
——, York, per cwt.	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Lard	105 0 a 0 0	110 0 a 0 0	112 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Tallow, per cwt.	4 18 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 17 0
Candles, Store, per doz	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6
Ditto, Moulds	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Soap, Yellow, per cwt	112 0	112 0	112 0	112 0
Ditto, Mottled	124 0	124 0	124 0	124 0
Ditto, Curded	128 0	128 0	128 0	128 0
Starch	4 12 a 4 15	4 10 a 4 12	4 16 a 4 18	4 10 a 4 12
Coals, Newcastle	44 6 a 46 3	37 9 a 46 0	36 6 a 47 6	35 0 a 46 0
Ditto, Sunderland	0 0 a 0 0	38 0 a 44 9	36 0 a 43 3	35 0 a 44 9
Hops, in bags { Kent	5 16 a 7 0	5 16 a 7 0	5 16 a 7 0	5 10 a 6 15
Hops, in bags { Sussex	5 12 a 6 10	5 12 a 6 10	5 12 a 6 10	5 5 a 6 0
Hay ..... St. James's	6 19 0	7 3 0	7 0 0	7 5 0
Clover ..... St. James's averaged	8 10 0	8 10 0	8 5 6	0 0 0
Straw ..... St. James's averaged	2 18 6	2 15 6	2 10 6	2 13 0
Hay ..... Smithfield	7 4 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 14 0
Clover ..... Smithfield averaged	7 14 6	7 10 0	7 10 0	7 10 0
Straw ..... Smithfield averaged	2 15 0	2 10 0	2 10 6	2 15 0
Hay ..... Whitechapel	7 4 0	7 0 0	6 15 0	7 0 0
Clover ..... Whitechapel averaged	8 0 0	8 4 0	8 0 0	7 10 0
Straw ..... Whitechapel averaged	2 11 0	2 14 0	2 12 0	2 12 0

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140 lbs. Avoirdupois, from the Returns received in the Week

	Ending Oct. 24.	Ending Oct. 31.	Ending Nov. 7.	Ending Nov. 14.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
WHEAT	81 5	81 6	82 4	82 9
RYE	60 2	61 3	61 7	59 3
BARLEY	61 1	62 2	63 7	64 0
OATS	35 1	35 4	36 1	35 11
BEANS	75 0	76 0	76 1	76 4
PEAS	71 8	71 11	72 11	72 8
OATMEAL	37 7	39 8	37 9	37 4

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Importation is to be regulated in Great Britain, from the London Gazette of Saturday, Nov. 21, 1818, is, Wheat, 80s. 2d. | Rye, 58s. 1d. | Barley, 39s. 7d. | Oats, 33s. 8d. | Beans, 74s. 7d. | Peas, 71s. 3d. | Oatmeal, 36s. 2d. Rape Seed, 93s. 0d.

AGGREGATE PRICES of BRITISH CORN in SCOTLAND, by the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll, of 196 lbs. Scotch Troy, or 140 lbs. Avoirdupois, of the Four Weeks immediately preceding the 15th of Oct. 1818, from the London Gazette of Saturday, Oct. 31, is. Wheat, 73s. 3d. | Rye, 55s. 7d. | Barley, 48s. 1d. | Oats, 31s. 1d. | Beans, 55s. 11d. | Peas, 55s. 1d. | Oatmeal, 26s. 1d. | Beer or Big, 48s. 8d.

Published by Authority of Parliament, WILLIAM DOWDING, Receiver of Corn Returns.

AVERAGE PRICE OF BROWN OR MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

Exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain. Computed from the Returns made in the Week ending

Oct. 21, 4s 47s. 9¾d. per cwt. | Nov. 4, is 48s. 11¾d. per cwt. | Nov. 11, is 49s. 3¾d. per cwt. | Nov. 18, is 47s. 11¾d. per cwt.

Published by Authority of Parliament, THOMAS NETTLESHIP, Clerk of the Grocers' Company.

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Price of Shares in Canals, Docks, Bridges, Roads, Water-Works, Fire and Life Insurance Companies, Institutions, Mines, &c. at the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds, No. 9, 'Change-alley, Cornhill, 24th November, 1818.

	Div. per Ann.	Per Share. £. s.
Ashton and Oldham Canal	8l.	61
Birmingham	40l.	1000
Chelmer and Blackwater	4l.	70
Coventry	44l.	970
Cromford	14l.	940
Croydon		5 10
Dudley	1l.	47
Ellesmere and Chesterfield	2l.	65
Gloucester and Berkeley		70
Grand Junction	6l.	241
Grand Surrey		55
Ditto Loan Notes	3l.	98
Grand Union		31 10
Grand Western		4 4
Grantham	6l.	110
Huddersfield		12 10
Kennet and Avon	17s. 6d.	23
Lancaster		24 10
Leeds and Liverpool	10l.	330
Leicester	12l.	275
Leicester and Northampton Union	4l.	66
Monkland	3l. 12s.	92 10
Monmouthshire	9l.	140
Melton Mowbray	8l. 10s.	152
Nuthrook	6l. 2s.	105
Oakham		35
Oxford	31l.	630
Peak Forest		61
Regent's		40
Rochdale	1l.	48 10
Shrewsbury	5l.	115
Shropshire	8l.	140
Staffordshire and Worcestershire	36l.	625
Stratford on Avon		10
Thames and Medway		33
Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk	65l.	1530
Warwick and Birmingham	11l.	225
Warwick and Napton	10l.	215
Wilts and Berks		10 10
Worcester and Birmingham		30
Commercial Dock	3l.	62
East India	10l.	190
East Country		20
London	3l.	78 10
West India	10l.	196
Southwark Bridge		60
Ditto New		52 10

	Div. per Ann.	Per Share. £. s.
Waterloo		10
Ditto Annuities of 8l.		25 10
Ditto Annuities of 7l.		25
Vauxhall		30
Ditto Promissory Notes	3l.	98
Archway and Kentish-Town Road		12 10
Barking		35
Commercial	5l.	120
Ditto East India Branch	5l.	120
Great Dover-Street	1l. 10s.	30 10
Highgate Archway		5
Severn and Wye		30
East London Water-Works	3l. 10s.	93
Grand Junction		47
Kent	2l.	48
Manchester and Salford		37
Portsmouth and Farlington		8
Ditto New	3l.	80
West Middlesex		47
South London		19
York Buildings		22 10
Albion Fire and Life-Insurance	2l. 10s.	48
Atlas	6s.	4 2 6
British	3l.	80
County		25
Eagle	2s.	2 5
Globe	6l.	130
Hope	5s. 3d.	3 15
Imperial	4l. 10s.	95
Royal Exchange	10l.	208
Rock	2s.	4 10
Union	1l. 4s.	28
London Fire	1l. 4s.	27
London Ship	1l.	28
London Institution		48
Russel		13
Surrey		9 10
Auction Mart	1l. 5s.	22
British Copper Company		47 10
City Gas Light Company, 60l. paid	8l. per C.	86
Gas Light and Coke (Chart. Comp.)	4l.	75 10
Ditto New Shares, 30l. paid		94 10 p
London Commercial Sale Rooms	2l.	27
Bath Gas, 5l. paid		7 10 p.
Brighton Gas		2 pr.
Beeralstone Mine, 40l. paid		18
Great Hewas, 23l. 10s. paid		24

Rate of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

When 3 per cent. Stock is 77 and under 78.

A single life of 35 receives for 100l. stock	5	4	0	average-rate 100l. money	6	14	2
40	5	11	0		7	3	3
45	5	19	0		7	13	6
50	6	10	0		8	7	9
55	7	3	0		9	4	6
60	8	1	0		10	7	9
65	9	6	0		12	0	0
70	11	4	0		14	9	0
75 and upwards	14	4	0		18	6	5

All the intermediate ages will receive in proportion.

N.B. The annexed is a short scale of some of the rates, upon which Government are now granting Life-Annuities: they are payable half yearly at the Bank of England, *the same as the dividends*, and may be received by power of attorney. The Life-Annuity Act having been amended, they may henceforward be purchased when the 3*l.* per cent. Consols or Reduced Annuities are at or above 70.

Reduction National Debt and Government Life Annuity Office, Bank-street, Cornhill.

COURSE *of the* EXCHANGE, *from Oct. 27, to Nov. 24, 1818, both inclusive.*

Amsterdam, c. f.	11—9 a 11—7	Seville	39½ a 40
Ditto at sight	11—6 a 11—4	Gibraltar	34
Rotterdam, c. f. 2 U	11—10 a 11—8	Leghorn	51½ a 51¾
Antwerp, ex money	11—13 a 11—9	Genoa	46¾ a 47¼
Hamburgh 2 U	34—3 a 34—8	Venice Italian Liv.	23—50
Altona 2 U	34—4 a 33—9	Malta	50
Paris, 3 day's sight	24—50 a 25—65	Naples	43 a 43½
Ditto, 2 Usance	24—70 a 24—15	Palermo per oz.	129d. a 130d.
Bourdeaux, ditto	24—70 a 24—15	Lisbon	58 a 58½
Frankfort on the Main, ex money	240½ a 239	Oporto	58 a 58½
Madrid, effective	39½ a 40½	Rio Janeiro	67 a 66
Cadiz, effective	39½ a 40½	Dublin	9¼
Bilboa, effective	39 a 40	Cork	9¼
Barcelona	38½ a 39½		

Agio on the Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.

PRICES *of* BULLION, *at per Ounce.*

Portugal Gold, in coin	4l. 2s. 0d. a 0l. 0s. 0d.	New Dollars	0l. 5s. 4½d. a 0l. 5s. 6d.
Foreign Gold in Bars	4l. 1s. 6d. a 4l. 2s. 0d.	Silver in Bars, Standard	0l. 5s. 4½d. a 5s. 5½d.
New Doubloons	4l. 2s. 0d. a 0l. 0s. 0d.	New Louis, each	

The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices.

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DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS FROM OCTOBER 26, 1818, TO NOVEMBER 25, 1818, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

1818. Days.	Bank Stock.	3per Ct Reduc	3per Ct Consol	3½per Ct. Consols.	4per Ct Consol	5per Ct Navy.	Long Anns.	Imp. 3per Ct	Imp. Ann.	Irish 5per Ct	Omnium	India Stock.	So.Sea Stock.	OldSo. SeaAn	NwSo. SeaAn	4 per Cent Ind. Bon.	Ex. Bills. 2per Day	Cons. for Acct.
Oct. 26	Holiday																	
27	273	76⅛ ⅞	77¼ ⅜	86⅛ ½	95⅜ ¾	107½ ⅞	20⅛				0¾ dis.	232				88s 89spr.	19s20spr.	77⅜ ⅞
28	Holiday																	
29	274½	77⅛ ⅝	77⅞ 78⅛	86⅜ ⅞	95¼ 96	108⅛	20⅛ ¼				0½dis.par	233½		77		88s 89spr.	19s20spr.	77½ ⅝
30		77⅜ ½	78¼ 7⅜	86⅞ ⅛	96 95⅝	108¼ ⅞	20⅛ ⅛				par1⅛dis.			77⅛	77¾	87s 88spr.	19s20spr.	78⅛ ⅞
31		67¼ ½	77¾ ½	86⅜ ¼	95½	107⅞ ⅜	20⅛ ⅛									87s 88spr.	19s20spr.	78⅛ ⅞
Nov. 2	273½	77⅛ 76⅜	78⅛ 7⅛	86⅜	95⅜ ½	108⅛ 7⅜	20⅛ ⅛				0⅜ ⅞dis.					87s 88spr.	19s20spr.	78 7⅛
3	270	76½ ⅞	77⅜ ½	86⅛ ⅜	95⅜ ½	107⅞ ⅜	20⅛ ⅛				0¾ 1dis.				77⅛ ⅜	87s 88spr.	20s18spr.	78 7⅛
4		76⅛ ⅜	77⅜ 6⅜		95	107½ ⅜	20 ⅜					232½					19s20spr.	77⅜ 6⅞
5		75⅞ 76⅛	76⅜ 7⅛	85¾	95⅛	107⅛ ⅜	20 ⅜				1⅞dis.	232					20s19spr.	76⅜ 7¼
6	270½ 270	76⅜ ⅜	77⅛ 6⅜	85⅞ ¼	95⅛ ¼	107⅜ ⅜	19½20 ⅜				1⅛ ⅜dis.				77⅛	87s 88spr.	19s21spr.	77⅜ 77
7		76⅛ ⅜	77¼ ⅜	85¾	95⅛	107⅜ ⅜	20⅛ ⅜				1¼dis.	232 231½				87s 88spr.	21s19spr.	77⅜ ¾
9		75⅝ 76⅜	77⅜ ¼	85⅞	95⅜	107⅜ ⅜					1⅛dis.	232½					21s19spr.	77¼ ⅝
10	270½	76⅜ ⅛	77¼ ⅜	85¼ 86	95¼ ⅛	107⅜ 8⅛	20⅛ ⅛								77¼	87s 88spr.	19s20spr.	77⅜ 78
11		76⅛ ⅜	77⅛ 8⅛	86⅛ ⅛	95⅛ ⅛	108⅛ ⅜	10⅛ ⅛				0⅛ ⅝dis.		86	76⅛		87s 88spr.	19s20spr.	77⅜ 78⅛
12	270¾	77¼ 76⅜	78 7⅛	86	95	108⅜ ⅜	20⅛ ⅛				0¼ ⅝dis.					88s pr.	19s20spr.	78 ⅞
13	270½	77 76⅜	77⅞ ⅜	86⅛	95 4⅞	108¼	20⅛20				0¼ 1⅛dis.	233 233				87s 88spr.	19s20spr.	78 7⅞
14		76⅝ ⅜	77¼ ⅜	86	95 4⅝	108 107¾	20 ⅛				1dis.					85s 87spr.	19s20spr.	77⅜ ¾
16		76⅞ 77	77⅛ ⅜	86⅛	95⅛	107⅞ 108	20									86s 85spr.	19s20spr.	77⅜ 8
17	270¾ 271¼	77⅛ 76⅞	78 7⅛	86¼	⅛ 95⅛ ⅜	108⅛ ¼	20 ⅛				0⅛dis.				77¼	86s 87spr.	19s20spr.	78 7⅛
18		77⅛ 6¾	77⅞ ⅜	86	⅛ 95 ¼	108 ¼	20 19⅛				0¼ 1dis.		85¼			86s 87spr.	19s20spr.	77⅞ ⅜
19		76¾ 7	77⅜ ⅜	86	95 ⅛	108 ⅛	20				0⅛dis.		86			87s 86spr.	19s21spr.	77⅜ ⅜
20		76⅜ 7	77⅜ ⅜	86⅛	95⅜ 4⅜	108	20				0⅛dis.				77⅜	86s 87spr.	19s20spr.	77⅜ ⅜
21		76⅝ 7	77¼ ⅜	86¼	¼ 95	108	19⅛20⅛									85s 86spr.	19s21spr.	77⅜ ⅜
23		77 ⅛	78 7⅛	86⅜	¼ 95 ⅛	108	20⅛				0⅛dis.					87s 85spr.	18s20spr.	78 77⅛
24	268½	76⅜ 7	77⅛ ⅜	86	¼ 95 4⅛	108 7⅛	20	75¾			0⅛dis.		86¼		77⅛	86s 83spr.	20s16spr.	77⅜ ⅜
25		76⅝ 7	77¼ ⅜	86¼	⅛ 95 4⅞	108⅛ 7⅛	20⅛ 19				0¼ ½dis.					82s 84spr.	20s17spr.	77¾ ⅜

All Exchequer Bills dated prior to the Month of October 1817 have been advertised to be paid off, and the interest thereon has ceased.

N. B. *The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices*, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castaign, in the year 1718 and now published, *every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange*, by

JAMES WETENHALL, *Stock-Broker*, No. 15, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London.

On application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

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THE

European Magazine

FOR DECEMBER, 1818.

[Embellished with a Portrait of Sir Isaac Heard, Knt.]

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London:

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AT THE BIBLE, CROWN, AND CONSTITUTION,
NO. 32, CORNHILL.

AND MAY BE HAD OF ALL THE BOOKSELLERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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1

SEASON, 1818—19.

EAST INDIA SHIPS,

With their Managing Owners, Commanders, Principal Officers, Surgeons, Pursers, Time of coming afloat, &c.

Ships' Names.	Tonnage.	Consignments	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	To be afloat.	To sail to Gravesend.	To be in the Downs.
											1818.	1818.	1819.
rquis Camden..	1200		Hen. M. Samson	Thos. Larkins	James Sexton	Tim. Curtis	John Fenn	Gibson R Fox	C.E. Newbury	E. Harrison			
rles Grant	1200		Wm Moffat	Hugh Scott	Wm. R. Best	Henry Lee	Gen. Denny	Joseph Coates	Rob. Strange	Mich. Connal			
ther Castle....	1200	*Bomb. & China*	John Wordsworth	Chas. Mortlock	J. A. Tween	R. W. Smith	J. Wilkinson	J F. Wordsworth	S. T. Bridger	N. G. Glass			
lis	1200		Richards. Borradaile	Thos. Borradaile	Jos. Dudman	Wm E. Farrer	Wm. Allen	Cha. Pennington	Rich. H. Cox	Chas. Pillans	12Nov	28 Nov.	3 Jan.
x	1200		Henry Bonham	Richard Nisbet	Edw. Moul	Geo. Aug. Bond	Wm. P. Jones	Rob. Treherne	Thos. Hog	Jos. Cragg			
ittart.....	1200		John Castairs	Rob. S. Da rymple	J. Foulerton	W. Cruickshank	Henry Cowan	John Moore	J. W. Wilson	Pat. Stewart			
liam Pitt	820	*St Hel. Benc. Chi*	David Hunter	Charles Graham	Fitzw. Young	Jas. R. Palmer	Rob. Lindsay	Arth. C Watling	T. Davidson	Geo. Adam			
bay.....	1200	*St. Hel. Bomb.*	John Forbes	Arch. Hamilton	Wm. Pascoe	Sam. Holbrow	WH. Whitehead	Wm. Robson	Jas. Simpson	Fred. Palmer			
ofordshire	1200	*& China*	John Card	William Hope	Rich. Rogers	Robert Card	Rich. Card	Shirley Newdick	Rich. Boyes	Thos. Baker			
dsor.....	1324	*Mad. & China*	Messrs. F. & G. Clay	John R. Francklin	A. F. Proctor	John Levy	Mark Clayson	Felix Boltbee	Edw. Edwards	MN Francklin			
eral Kyd	1200		James Walker	Alexander Nairne	Eg Maxwell	Jer. Watson	A Hde Cardonnel	John Pearson	P. P. Alleyn	Jas. Cannan	12Dec	27 Dec.	9 Feb.
erloo	1325		Company's Ship	Richard Alsager	Chas. Shea	Jas. B. Burnett	R J Cuthbertson	Peter Pilcher	Hez. Clark	Geo. Homer			
s.....	1200	*Beng. & China*	John Staniforth	Cha. Otway Mayne	R. B Everest	John Alder	Jos. Stanton	G M. Braithwaite	John Dill	Rob. Mayne			
ttham.....	819		Richards. Borradaile	Thos. Haviside	J Lowther	Fred. Orlebar	Edward Hanson	Hen. Columbine	Rich. Gilpin	Edw H Coffin			
eral Harris....	1200	*Penang & China*	James Sims	George Welstead	John Morse	Henry Kemp	E. H. Bond, jun.	Wm. B. Coles	Jas. Paton	Wm. Barry	1819.	1819.	
ren Hastings	1200		William Sims	Richard Rawes	Thos. Young	James Eyles				Rich. Rawes			
.....	955		Stuart Donaldson	T. Mac Taggart	Thos. Sandys	J.O. MacTaggart	Rich. Palmer	John Hay	W. Mac Adam	John Milroy	25Jan.	9 Feb.	17 Mar.
erva.....	976	*Mad. & Beng.*	Kennard Smith	G. Richardson	Rich. Aplin	Walt. Merriton	Wyn. Lucken	——— Johns	P. Parsons	Thos Vokes			
atic.....	849		William Agnew	John Blanshard	J. D. Collis	Chr. Mac Koy	Filmer Phipps	Geo Dewdney	John Eccles	James Smith			
nas Grenville	886		Company's Ship	Wm. Manning	G. Williams	John Brown	Geo. T. Calveley	John Pratt	Rich. Shaw	John Benifold			
le Castle.....	1301		Stewart Erskine	Alex. Lindsay	Chris Biden	Chas. Cowles	Edward Adams	Folliot Barton	Rob. Elliot	Wm. Cragg	25 Feb	11 Mar.	16 April
gewater.....	1201	*China*	James Sims	Chas. S. Timins	R. Davidson	Val. J. Munden				John Ward			
Castlereagh..	819		Henry Bonham	W. Younghusband	J R Munderson	James Jibert			Walt. Lorimer	Ellis Bostock			
har. of Wales	978	*Bengal*	Milliken Craig	C. B. Gribble	F A Cunyngham e	Edw. Foord	Pnt. Lindesay Benj. Bond			Stod. Drysdale	25Mar	10 April	16 May
. Wellington	961		Henry Bonham	John Wood						Wm. Maltman			

22d December, 1818.

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LONDON *Published for the European Magazine by J. Asperne, 32 Cornhill 1st Jan.y 1819.*

Sir. Isaac. Heard (c).

Engraved by J. Thomson from an original painting by A.W. Devis Esq.r

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THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LONDON REVIEW,

FOR DECEMBER, 1818.

MEMOIR OF

SIR ISAAC HEARD, KNIGHT,

GARTER PRINCIPAL KING OF ARMS.

[WITH A PORTRAIT, ENGRAVED BY THOMSON, FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING BY A. W. DEVIS.]

THERE are certain stations in life which, however dignified they may be, seldom offer to men of genius and talents opportunities of distinguishing themselves in a manner so as at once to fix their names in a conspicuous place within the Temple of Fame. But a man of real talents, steady mind, and sterling merit will, in such stations, always so comport himself as to reflect upon the honourable office which he fills as great a lustre as that which he himself receives from it. He seems to make destiny his own by an unbiassed regularity of conduct; and, conscious of the rectitude of his actions, leaves to others the doubtful chance of a greater reputation, and the brighter effulgence of a more splendid name.

The office of Garter King of Arms, which is as honourable as it is ancient, was instituted by our renowned King Henry the Fifth; who, for the dignity of the Most Noble Order from which it derived its title, annexed to it the character of "Principal Officer within the Office of Arms, and Chief of all the Servants of Arms." Men of great literary and antiquarian acquirements have filled the office of Garter; and, among others, the name of Dugdale will be respected as long as a laborious research into the historical antiquities of our country the preservation of a knowledge of its ancient customs, and great topographical learning rendered practically useful to mankind, shall entitle men to the gratitude of posterity.

There are, we believe, but few, if any, instances where the office of Garter has been held for so long a period as by the present Head of the College of Arms; and we may presume to say, with confidence, that it has never been filled by an individual who has discharged its duties with more dignity, or evinced more zeal for the credit and honour of the department over which Garter presides.

The subject of this Memoir was born at Ottery St. Mary, in the county of Devon, on the 10th of December (old style) 1730, and, we understand, his early pursuits in life, which circumstances following each other in rapid succession rendered as various as they were active, appeared to lead to a profession very different from that which he ultimately embraced. He was brought up at the Honiton Grammar School, under the Rev. Mr. Lewis, and, at the age of fifteen, he entered the navy as a volunteer on board his Majesty's ship Lynn, commanded by Captain Robert Man, afterwards one of the Lords of the Admiralty, in which ship he served as a Midshipman from the month of July 1746 to the middle of the year 1748.—In the course of this service, the Lynn being employed in the Mediterranean, he had the opportunity of viewing the Greek Islands, the romantic coasts of the Adriatic as well as the Coast of Asia, and the southern and western shores of Italy, and derived all that ardent satisfaction of which young minds are more peculiarly susceptible upon visiting the scenes of their recent studies —a proof of this may be found in the lively impression which still remains of the interesting objects which came under his observation in these

classic regions; subjects which, after a lapse of upwards of seventy years, are still dwelt on with that vivacity and fervour which generally belong, exclusively, to youth. In 1749, he continued his service in the navy in the Blandford man of war, which ship was ordered upon a service on the coast of Guinea; where, in the month of August 1750, an accident occurred which had nearly proved fatal to the young candidate for naval fame. From the effect of one of those sudden and dreadful tornados with which that region is visited, he was carried overboard with the main-mast of the ship, whilst standing on the top-sail yard encouraging the seamen to their duty. But, by one of those interpositions of Providence by which the life of man is often preserved, and at the moment when the attention of the whole crew was directed to disencumber the vessel from the wreck, the young midshipman was observed, inveloped in the shattered rigging, floating alongside the ship; and he owed his immediate rescue to the humane hand of his shipmate the late Admiral Sir Robert Kingsmill; with whom such an event could not fail to produce that warm friendship and regard which existed between them down to the moment of the gallant Admiral's death.*

In the year 1751, a period of profound peace affording no encouragement to continue his naval career, the subject of this memoir proceeded to Bilboa, in Spain, in a mercantile pursuit, and, having soon after established himself there, he made several voyages in the course of the five succeeding years, across the Atlantic, with a view of opening a correspondence with Boston and other places in America. His prospects were approaching the accomplishment of his wishes, when the war, which broke out between this country and Spain in the year 1757, frustrated his speculations in a country where there was in consequence no protection of the property or security for the person of an Englishman. He was, therefore, compelled to make a hurried retreat to England; and, having lost whatever he had realised at Bilboa, he engaged himself with a merchant in the city, where he remained until 1759. At this period he was introduced to the notice of Thomas Earl of Effingham, (then exercising the office of Earl Marshal, for Edward Duke of Norfolk), who was pleased to appoint him to the office of Bluemantle Pursuivant of Arms on the 5th of December in the same year; and whose esteem and confidence he had the happiness to enjoy down to the death of that nobleman, whose successor Thomas also Earl of Effingham, and Deputy Earl Marshal, honoured him with the same marks of favour and regard.

He continued a Pursuivant until the 3d of July 1761, when he became Lancaster Herald, in which situation he attended the coronation of our venerable monarch and the late Queen, on the 22d of September following.

In March 1770, he intermarried with his first wife Katherine, the second daughter of Andrew Tyler, of Boston, in new England, Gent. (by Myriam his wife, sister of Sir William Pepperell, Bart.) and widow of David Ochterlony, of Boston, Gent. He had no issue by this lady, who died 30th October, 1783; but of three sons, by her former husband, who were brought up under his immediate care, he has derived all the satisfaction of a father, and enjoys the warm attachment of a son, in the person of the only survivor of them, Major-General Sir David Ochterlony; whose distinguished services in India have acquired for him the highest distinctions ever conferred by the sovereign on a Company's officer; namely, that of Baronet, and of Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

On the 18th of October, 1774, he was promoted to the office of Norroy King of Arms, and was about the same period appointed Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod of the Order of the Bath, and Brunswick Herald.*

In 1780, he was further promoted to the office of Clarenceux King of Arms,

* In allusion to this extraordinary event the following Arms were assigned to Sir Isaac Heard, after he became Lancaster Herald, in the year 1762; viz. "Argent, in base a Figure representing Neptune, with an eastern Crown Gold his Trident Sable headed or, issuing from a Stormy Ocean, the left Hand grasping the Head of a Ship's Mast appearing above the waves as part of a wreck proper; on a Chief Azure the Arctic Polar Star of the first, with the motto '*Naufragus in Portum*.'"

* The offices of Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod and Brunswick Herald he has since resigned in favour of a gentleman who has been long attached to him both as an official assistant and a friend.

by patent, dated the 16th of May in that year; and upon the death of the late Ralph Bigland, Esquire, Garter, to whom he had been a zealous co-adjutor for the advancement of the interests of the College, he was, by patent, dated the 1st of May, 1784, created Garter Principal King of Arms. At the first chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, which took place after his elevation to the head of the college; viz. on the second of June 1786, he was invested with the insignia of his office, and his Majesty was graciously pleased, in Chapter, to confer upon him the honour of knighthood. The present elector, then Landgrave, of Hesse Cassel having, at that chapter, been elected into the order, Sir Isaac Heard, Garter, was, according to immemorial custom and in right of his office, nominated a plenipotentiary, jointly with Lord Viscount Dalrymple, (now Earl of Stair) then minister at the Court of Berlin, for investing the Landgrave with the ensigns of the order; and he, soon after, repaired for that purpose, to Cassel, where the ceremony took place on the 7th of August following.

On the 18th of August, 1787, he married, secondly, Alicia, relict of John George Felton, Esq. Inspector-General of the Customs for the Leeward Islands, who died on the 15th of May, 1808.

In the year 1791, he was again intrusted with a mission to the Duke of Saxe Gotha, who had been elected a Knight of the Garter, and, jointly with his Majesty's minister at the Court of Saxony, Morton Eden, Esq. (now Lord Henley) he invested that Prince at the Ducal Palace, at Gotha, on the 18th of April.

In 1813, when the Emperor Alexander, was elected into the Most Noble Order, the Duties of Garter were again required for the Investiture of His Imperial Majesty who was, at that time, opposed to the late oppressor of Europe at the head of a powerful army in the heart of Germany. Upon this occasion we are informed that the Prince Regent, with that benevolence of feeling for which his Royal Highness is so distinguished, caused it to be signified to this old and faithful servant of the crown, that, considering the fatigues of a very long and circuitous journey, and the probable danger of travelling through a country which might be the seat of war, his Royal Highness was unwilling to expose Garter, at his advanced period of life, to such perils, and therefore he was permitted to appoint a deputy for the performance of this service; and the investiture took place at the imperial head quarters at Toplitz, in Bohemia, on the 27th of September, in that year; Francis Townsend, Esq. Windsor Herald, acting as Garter's deputy.

After the termination of the war in 1814, the election of the Emperor of Austria and the King of the Netherlands, neither of whom were in England, again called the services of Garter into action; and, the tranquillity of the Continent enabling Sir Isaac Heard, then in good health, though at the advanced age of 84, to perform in person the duties of his office; he left England on the 11th of August, for Brussells, where, jointly with Lord Viscount Castlereagh, he invested the King of the Netherlands; and afterwards proceeded to Vienna, where the Emperor Francis was invested in a similar manner; and he returned to England on the 30th of October, after an absence of less than three months.

Among the various public duties appertaining to the office of Garter, there is perhaps none more impressive, or where the feelings are more deeply interested, than that of the Proclamation of the Styles at the State Funerals of the Royal Family. This duty Sir Isaac Heard has been too frequently called upon to perform; and we may venture to say, that it was never executed with more afflicting and solemn effect, than on the recent occasions of the interment of the amiable and beloved Princess Charlotte, and of our late venerable and most excellent Queen; when it was truly said that the tremulous tone of voice of this old servant of the house of Brunswick, (six generations of which are comprised within the period of his official life),*

* It is a curious fact that Sir Isaac Heard has officiated at the interment of a prince or princess of each generation in a succession of six generations of the house of Brunswick; viz. that of George II. who died 25th Oct. 1760; William, Duke of Cumberland, uncle of his present Majesty, who died 31st of Oct. 1765; the Dukes of York, Cumberland, and Gloucester, brothers of his present Majesty; the late princess Amelia, daughter of the King; and the princess Charlotte and her royal infant.

was more the result of a strong inward feeling than of age.

In order not to interrupt the chronological series of events, we have delayed till now to state, that Sir Isaac Heard is the son of John Heard, sometime of Bridgewater, but latterly of London, Gent. by Elizabeth his wife, only daughter and at length heir of Benjamin Michell, of Sea-side, in the parish of Branscombe, and of Slade, in the parish of Salcombe Regis, in Devonshire, Gent. His grandfather was Isaac Heard, sometime of Cork, and afterwards of Bridgewater, merchant, a younger son (the descendants of the elder being now settled on a patrimonial estate in the neighbourhood of Cork) of John Heard, who emigrated from the county of Wilts, and settled at Bandon, in Ireland. The family of Michell was of great respectability in Devonshire, and it appears that the grandfather of Benjamin above-mentioned, John Michell, Esq. was seated at Sea-side, in the reign of Charles the first, and died in 1648; and that his son John Michell, of Branscombe, Esq. (the maternal great grandfather of Sir Isaac Heard) was one of the royalists who compounded for their estates in 1655.

Benjamin Michell, married Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Edmund Rowe, Esq. by Elizabeth, third daughter and co-heir of Samuel Codrington, of Dodington, in Gloucestershire, of the ancient family of Codrington in that county.

We close this account of an old and distinguished officer of the crown, now in the 89th year of his age, whose portrait we are enabled to present to our readers, from an excellent likeness taken by that distinguished artist, Mr. Devis, in the course of last year, with observing that Sir Isaac Heard, as we are much gratified to hear, is now in the enjoyment of good health; that his mind is clear, his discernment unimpaired, his memory still a faithful handmaid ready at his call; and his flow of good humour such that he seems to have obtained from Providence, the plenitude of that boon which Horace could not secure for himself.

.....Dones.....integrâ
Cum mente, nec turpem senectam
Degere, nec cithârâ carentem
Hor. Lib. 1, Ode 31,

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IT is natural for every one who has been the means of diffusing happiness among mankind, to look, if not for a recompense, at least for a suitable acknowledgment; but ingratitude is so prevalent in the world, that many not only receive favours thanklessly, but even affect to despise the source from which they spring. Though perhaps one of the greatest benefactors to man that ever existed, there is no one so subject to his caprices as myself; for notwithstanding my professed object is to shed peace wherever I wander, the effects of my influence are universally felt and acknowledged, while the cause is too often neglected and forgotten

My existence may be dated from the commencement of the world, being present with Adam when Eve was first introduced to his notice; and so favourable was the impression made through my means, that man was taught to love and admire. From that time down to the present hour it has been my peculiar province to heal the woes of the afflicted, administer comfort to the sick, and soothe the anguish of the disordered mind. Often with one touch have I effaced the impressions of anger, and cooled with a breath the burning of revenge—Often, when the son of misfortune has been treated with scorn, have I shed a balm over his soul, which has calmed his sorrows, and procured him that peace the world denied him.

Possessed of such a conciliating temper, it would seem natural that I should be universally admired and followed:—but, no—for though none dare deny my power, many ridicule and even try to resist it. By some I am represented as a steady sober old maid, gradually approaching with the fall of night shade, and retiring with the early gleams of morning; others affirm that I am a professed enemy to all social habits, and are angry when I thrust in my head at the close of a debauch; others, still more ridiculous, fly to the gaming table and tavern to prevent my embraces, though they are fully aware I must eventually receive them:—in short, Sir, the indignities I suffer are innumerable, especially in the higher classes, where the order of things is reversed, and my attendance is commanded just at the time I ought to be retiring.

But though I am sometimes looked upon as an officious intruder, I candidly confess there are not wanting those who are ready to testify the general benevolence of my disposition, and give me full credit for the praises I deserve. To these I allot a larger share of my bounty, not in quantity, but in quality. Where is the poet who does not hail my approach with delight, that I may regulate his ideas and renovate his fancy? or the lover who does not meet me with rapture, that I may beguile his imagination with the charms of his mistress?—indeed, Sir, from the prince down to the peasant, I am regarded as a present relief to care, and in spite of occasional rebuffs, they all confess that some of their sweetest moments are passed in my company.

There is, indeed, one species of animal, who for the sake of indulging himself in sensual delights, prevents my approach as long as possible; and when at last he is compelled to sink into my arms, rails at me for putting a stop to his conviviality—nor is my presence on such occasions at all calculated to soothe him, for where the mind sinks into gross lasciviousness, and the body is disturbed with intemperate lust, my characteristic peacefulness is lost, and my influence destroyed.

But there is one feature in my character which will at least testify my independence; for I am not, like many interested beings, so attached to the persons of the rich and powerful, as to neglect the poor and needy—nay, often have I slighted the urgent solicitations of the great, while reclining upon luxurious couches and surrounded with every apparent comfort, to visit the cottage of the humble labourer, where, as a reward for his day's toil, I have shed my influence over his pallet of straw—and while the votary of wealth is offering in vain some of his vast possessions for a single smile, I bestow it unsolicited upon the very being whose poverty has subjected him to contempt.

It has often been asserted, and I confess with some degree of justice, that I am a notorious deceiver; but as my frolics in this way have seldom, if ever, been attended with sinister consequences, I hope they will be thought excuseable, especially as I am only *partly* concerned in their fabrication. It is true, I have often converted the palace of a prince into the stall of a mechanic, and raised a humble labourer to the dignity of a king—I have loaded poor men with abundance of wealth, and, on the contrary, made rich men poor—I have married a man to a second wife while the first was living, and have restored an infuriated virago to her husband the very day he was congratulating himself upon her departure—to say nothing of the quantity I have killed over and over again, or sent upon a long journey the very day they came home from the West Indies, with many, many others too tedious to enumerate:—suffice it to say, that notwithstanding these whimsical vagaries, I have the satisfaction to reflect that the delusions are but temporary, vanishing with myself, and causing no other than a momentary sensation.

There are, indeed, some who behold my approach with terror, and revile me because I cannot procure them that peace they seek for—I mean such as are too much accustomed to vice to enjoy my society pure and unadulterated—but on themselves be the curse, for wretched must they be who have rendered themselves incapable of receiving me by the ill regulated state of their minds—The first essential necessary for my reception being a clear conscience I *may* soothe misfortune and calm solicitude—but vice soars beyond my reach, and it is vain for me to attempt to bless that man who has identified himself with it.

But while I fly from such degrading instances of human nature, I turn with delight to more congenial feelings, to bless those who yield with pleasure to my embraces. Health receives fresh vigour from my smiles, and Sickness throws off her languishing at my approach. The mind is renovated and the body strengthened. Innocence never looks half so beautiful, or age so venerable, as when reclining in my arms:—in fine, Sir, wherever virtue reigns, there I rest with peculiar satisfaction, refreshing the whole system of human nature.

Ere I conclude, allow me to express the obligations I am under to *one* or *two* of your Correspondents (*who shall be nameless*], for the very effectual manner in which they have occasionally contributed to my influence; though I doubt not your readers would rather dispense with me on such occasions, and lest I should be guilty of the same error, as I have already trespassed too much upon your attention, I shall here conclude by subscribing myself,

Your humble servant, SLEEP.

THE HIVE.

A COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

No. XLV.

JOSEPH BUTTERWORTH, Esq.

LATE M.P. FOR COVENTRY.

(*From the Coventry Herald and Weekly Advertiser of Nov.* 27, 1818.)

MR. BUTTERWORTH'S GOLD CUP.

AT a meeting of the Committee and Collectors of the different Wards, in aid of this testimonial of esteem for Mr. Butterworth, held at the Mayor's Parlour, on Friday evening, the 20th November, among other Resolutions, it was resolved unanimously, That the following Inscription, copied from the Cup, be inserted in the Coventry Newspapers:—

TO JOSEPH BUTTERWORTH, ESQ.
Who with undeviating integrity, while representing
This City in Parliament,
Braved every personal consideration, arising out of popular applause,
Affording his support to measures
Which had for their object the preservation of the best
interests of the Country;
When every thing that was dear to the *Principles*
Of our GLORIOUS CONSTITUTION was menaced
By *rebellious Insurrections*;
And on all occasions advocated
The individual and general interests of his *Constituents*,
And was found the benign Friend of the distressed.
Whose valuable services were most disgracefully depreciated,
At the late contested Election,
By a Coalition as discordant as unnatural,
Conceived in duplicity and treachery,
Supported by arbitrary domination,
And
Exemplified by the basest ingratitude;
But he was not left without the high regard
Of a multitude of Friends,
Who beg to offer this testimonial of their
Grateful acknowledgment
And
Warmest attachment.

Coventry, November 26, 1818.

Presented by
THE CORPORATION
And the
FRIENDS of Mr. BUTTERWORTH,
Resident in Coventry.

In addition to the foregoing extract from *The Coventry Herald*, we understand that the Cup is a magnificent specimen of taste and skill in the workmanship. The Arms of the City of Coventry, and the Inscription, are engraved on it with great elegance. The value of the Cup is estimated at about 200 guineas. Such is the best temporal recompense that PUBLIC VIRTUE can receive—the approbation and gratitude of our fellow-citizens.

MONUMENT IN THE PARISH CHURCH OF BENSON, OXFORDSHIRE.

M. S.
To the pious Memory
of Ralph Quelche & Jane his wife,
who slept / now sleepe } together in 1 { Bed by ye space of 40 yeares / Grave till Ct shall awaken them
He / Shee } fell asleepe Ano Dmi { 1629 / 1619 } being aged { 63 / 59 } Yeares
For the fruite of their { labours / Bodies } they left { ye new Inn twice built at yr own chard / one only son and two daughters
their Son being liberally bred in ye Univertity of Oxon
thought himself bound to erect this small monument
of { their / his } piety towards { God / them
Anº Dmi 16—

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RELICS OF POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

ABOUT twenty years ago, a small party, possessed by what is now called the spirit of *exploring*, arrived to spend a week at Park-gate—not the celebrated place of embarkation well known to Irish travellers, but an obscure spot chosen for the accommodation of sea-bathers in the West of Scotland. There this fine name is given to a cluster of white huts on the eastern edge of a broad bay walled almost round with a natural parapet of rocks, broken here and there into columns linked together by garlands of sea-weed, sometimes tufted round their tops like the most elegant Corinthian capitals. Above this parapet rose another wall of mountains covered with the dark heath peculiar to Galloway, except where a few bunches of gold-blossomed broom hung like tassels among their brown drapery. Through the only chasm among these mountains might be seen the brilliant expanse of the Irish Channel and the outline of the English coast, as if sketched with a silver pencil on the edge of the blue sky. In the centre of the bay itself, an isle covered with dwarf trees appeared as if a green pavilion had been raised by magic in a lake of diamonds. Such it seemed in the light of a midsummer sun, as the party of ramblers dismounted from their ponies, and demanded the best room contained in the largest white cottage, distinguished by a slated roof and two stone steps at the door. This party consisted of the Provost of K. a tall, active, military-looking man, with a hunter's bag slung over his shoulder; the captain of a trading brig in his service, whose long voyages had stored him with the superstitions of all countries; and the kirk-minister, whose father, as is not unusual with the Scotch priesthood, had been in that pastoral walk of life which still retains a few legends of our own. To these were added the Provost's confidential clerk, or amanuensis, a youth under twenty, who listened with a delighted and believing ear to his patron's favourite romances, which were related with no small share of his ancestor Rob Roy M'Greggor's gallant spirit, mingled with some of the arch gravity peculiar to our English Gascony. The sallies of imagination which might have been expected from such a party, were controuled and harmonized by the presence of a lady from the vale of Dent, in the Gascony already mentioned. This lady, as the Provost's sister-in-law, and a wealthy widow of forty-five, possessed authority enough to regulate the eccentric humours of her companions, and sufficient attraction to enliven them. She had the bright black eyes and short pert nose ascribed to the celebrated queen of ancient Egyptians; and enough of olive-brown in her cheeks to suit, as she said herself, the queen of this gay troop of modern gipsies.

The travellers had hardly begun their depredations on a table covered with kippered salmon and eggs, which strongly announced the vicinity of the poultry-yard to the peat-stack, before they were interrupted by that extraordinary clamour of dogs supposed by an ingenious French tourist to be a Scotch device for the purpose of expediting travellers' horses. The lady ran to the little casement, and the gentlemen, after a few compliments murmured among themselves to the curiosity of the sex, went out to ask questions for their own amusement. The chorus of dogs was presently improved by the sound of two ill-managed bagpipes, a bad violin, and a drum which had been discarded from the Provost's volunteer corps. These headed a procession composed of his waller, mole catcher, grieve or bailiff, and sundry cotters in blue jackets and new shoes; for the apparel of Gallowaymen differs from their more southern neighbours only in the unfrequency of the latter article, and the picturesque plaid and bonnet are seldom added. Two of the youngest, and probably the soberest of this groupe, supported a sunburned youth in apparel which did marvellous credit to the glossy blue cloth of the town-taylor. Conscious of this credit, and of his importance as a bridegroom, the wearer endeavoured to assume an assured air which added admirably to the comic effect of the procession. After calling at all the public-houses on their route, and dancing as well as they could at the last, the groupe reached Park-gate, where the bride resided, and where, according to national courtesy, the elected husband came to claim her. The Provost, with that joyous frankness which links the peasantry of Scotland to their masters more powerfully than solid benefactions, immediately assumed his part in the festival, and entered the cot house

with his sister, his secretary, and the kirk-minister. Well aware that the Laird might be expected, the party within were arranged with more decorum than the bridegroom's escort without. The three-legged stool, broad old kist or meal chest, and troops of poultry, which usually occupy the little space of a Scotch cot-house, were on this day displaced to make room for two benches borrowed from Johnny M'Cune's "public:" the wisps of wheat-straw, and bundles of dry furze, which had been deposited as usual on the lath top of the cupboard bed whereon winter fuel is hoarded, were swept away into a darker place, and only a few bunches of fresh heath blossoms peeped out as a kind of cornice. The old hat inserted into the fourth square of the only window was also removed, and its place very well supplied by half-a-dozen curious faces striving to obtain a glance at the interior. On the two borrowed benches were arranged half-a-dozen damsels, whose earnings at a neighbouring cotton-mill enabled them to appear on this occasion in white muslin or fine flowered calico, with hose and slippers which had been carefully put on under the nearest hedge; in addition to the usual finery of Scotch maidens, a blue ribbon passed not ungracefully through their hair above the forehead. At the head of this bride-bench, in the place of honour established by most ancient custom, sat the bride herself, distinguished by a cap, while two of her eldest acquaintance broke a large cake over the heads of those who entered; and the minister having forced his way through the croud, obtained a vacant space about two feet square in the centre of the cot-house. To his brief question whether any impediment could be alleged, and equally brief injunction respecting their duties, the parties replied by two silent nods, and uniting their hands without the gift of a ring, received the final benediction. Having thus performed the simple ceremonial dictated by his memory or extempore inspiration, the minister of the kirk of Scotland made a signal to the rosy piper, whose face shone through the broken casement, and led the first dance with the bride, followed by the lady of Dent, who sprang from the three-legged stool brought for her accommodation, and by leading the bridegroom down the dance, atoned to him for usurping his allotted post of honour between the bride-bench and the wall. She gave his spouse a piece of silver coin as a substitute for the lucky stone, or "elfin arrow," now scarce in Scotland; but there was little doubt of the wedding's prosperity, as a spae-wife both deaf and dumb had marked out their figures in chalk, and the winding-sheet for the husband had been duly spun. Untempted by the "tea-dinner," or substantial late breakfast designed for the bridal feast, the travellers returned to their own tenement to discuss the many ceremonies by which popular superstition still decorates an event sanctified by the Kirk only with austere simplicity.

"These superstitions," said the good old Minister, "are part of the poetical instinct of human nature. We, in this age of reason, have been perhaps too busily employed in tearing them from a class of beings to whom mere reason is not much use. Their harmless appeals to fairy ministers, and reliance on unseen agents, spring not merely from idle curiosity, but from that unsatisfied ambition in our minds which inclines us to seek a communion with higher beings, and is part of our finest principle. Since men will create an imaginary importance for themselves, I love to see them connect the interference of their unknown friends with the social affections and simple incidents of domestic life. Let them give these affections and these incidents all the sanctity they can by the help of supernatural agents. I wish the days could return when men were persuaded that a witness sat in every tree, and the spirit of human feeling in every bird."

"It would not be very advantageous to quote Dr. Johnson in Scotland," said the fair Widow, "else I could remind you that even *he* has said nothing would be so tiresome as to live by mere reason. When I was as young in matrimony as pretty Elspy in the cot-house below, the Provost's brother tried to make me find a reason for every thing, but he soon found I had too many. Yet after all, how very little that we do, think, or wish to have, would bear reasoning!—What can we call the every-day ceremonies of our gilt-cards, our visits of etiquette, and formal parade, but superstitions of a kind not quite so cheap and diverting as those of Hallowe'en and St. John's Eve."

Proud of this encouragement from

his aunt, the young clerk ventured to add, "The superstitions of vanity have no end to their varieties, but the superstition of affectionate hearts seems to have been alike in all ages, and the ceremonies it has created differ very little. The Indian Cupid's bow of sugar-cane and his five arrows are the same as his Greek cousin's. The chief of the South Sea isles carrying his sick child to the houses of his idols, and praying all night by their consecrated stones, shews the same progress in humanity and reason as the Hindoos strewing fresh flowers and pouring oil on the stone of their benevolent Maha Deva, and covering it with new-shorn wool. Do not both remind us of the sacrifices offered to the genius or guardian-angel of a Roman with wine and fragrant odours?—and even of the Hebrew altar of incense and libations?"

"You might trace such similitudes much farther," rejoined the Clergyman:—"What can more resemble our relics of popular superstition than the barley-cake and gifts distributed at an ancient Roman's wedding, and the lamentations or outcries made to awaken him if possible during the first seven days after his death? Our cottagers still preserve the custom of receiving the last breath of a dying relative from his lips, and the nearest of his kindred commit his head to the earth, as we find among the politest nations of the continent was once their custom. The halfpenny put into the dead man's mouth, the funeral feast given to the poor, and the wailing of hired mourners, have been recorded in all annals of our northern ancestors and neighbours—from Norway even to the Appennines. From the Esquimaux of Baffin's Bay to the point of Cape Horn, from the Calmuc Tartars to the Tonga Islanders, we cannot find either colony or nation that has not devised some poetical circumstance or some mysterious mode of divination to dignify their choice in love or marriage. The business of fortune-telling is as old as the world, and the mischievous serpent himself seems to have begun his operations in Eden by telling our grandmother Eve her fortune."

"When I sailed to Aleppo," said the Captain, now perceiving an avenue for himself into the conversation, "I bought of an Armenian Jew, in exchange for some of my merchandise, a most strange book, which had been compiled from the works of the Rabbis about 200 years, and I brought it with me here, Doctor, as an addition to your library. But with respect to your opinion of superstition, I should rather call it the pleasure of human nature in what relates to the merry occasions of life, such as we have seen to-day. And one must own there is something plausible enough in the devices men have found to give consequence to trifles. When I was at Japan, the people shewed me several hot springs, which, as they assured me, were purgatories for certain classes of men. Deceitful brewers were supposed to lodge at the bottom of the muddiest; bad cooks under those that frothed highest; and quarrelsome wives in one that made an incessant noise.* They offered me a slice of a green serpent with a flat head and sharp teeth, which they professed would infallibly make me witty and brave; but I chose rather to digest the affront than the talisman. In one of their temples I found a piece of mirror, which they thought an emblem of the deity, and endeavoured to propitiate by striking a bell three times. I also saw gilt paper lighted every evening before the sea-god, and comedies acted in the street for his diversion; but the *witches' stool* was the most fantastical torture ever devised; and I added it to the long list of provisions I have found for such creatures in every land my anchor has touched."

"Who," rejoined the Calvinist, "has not heard of the ill-luck betiding Friday, the doleful omen brought by a raven or a solitary dove alighting on a house to the left side of the spectator? This Rabbinical book, which you have brought me, gives farther testimony on this subject.—'We shall find,' says the author, 'seven kinds of Diviners forbidden among the Hebrews, not because there were no other, but because they were the most usual. 1. An observer of times—2. An inchanter—3. A witch—4. A charmer—5. A consulter with familiar spirits—6. A wizard—7. A necromancer. To these we may add an eighth, *Consulting with the staff*: and a ninth out of Ezek. C. 21. A consulter with entrails. —The first is a star-gazer; and his

* *Vide* Kempfer's History of Japan.

name, saith Aben Ezra, is derived from Gnanan, a cloud. When he observes the stars or clouds, he stands with his face eastward, his back westward, his right hand towards the south, and his left hand towards the north: else I find no reason why the Hebrews should term the eastern the fore part of the world, and the western the back; the south part *Iiamin* or the right hand, and the north part *Shemol* or the left. He is Menachesch, or a soothsayer, say the Rabbines, who, because a morsel of bread falleth out of his mouth, or his staff out of his hand, or a crow hath cawed unto him, or a goat passed him, or a serpent was on his right hand or a fox on his left, will say, "Do not this or that to-day." A witch or juggler is called Mecascheph, a complexion-maker, a compounder of medicine, an artisan who makes *men* and *women's* faces with paint. The fourth is Chober, a charmer. The Hebrew word signifieth league and association, either from the fellowship such persons have with Satan, or, as Bodinus thinketh, because such kind have frequent meetings wherein they dance and make merry together. Onkelos translates such a charmer *Raten*, a mutterer, and Maimon. cap. 11. describes him thus—'Hee is a charmer who speaketh words of a strange language and without sense; and thinketh that if one say so or so to a scorpion, it cannot hurt a man; and he that saith so or so to a man, he cannot be hurt. Likewise he that whispereth over a wound, or readeth a verse out of the Bible over a sleeping infant that he may not be frighted, is a charmer, because he makes the words of the scripture medicine for the body, whereas they are medicine for the soul. Of such sort was that whereof Bodinus speaketh—That a child by reciting a certain verse hindered a woman that she could not make her butter: but by reciting the same verse backward, he made her butter come presently. The fifth is Schoel Ob,* a consulter with Ob, or familiar spirits. Ob properly signifies a *Bottle*, and is applied in divers places to magicians, because they speak with a soft and hollow voice as out of a bottle. The sixth, Liddegnoni, is translated by the Greeks *a cunning man*; and the Rabbis say, that when such men prophecied they held between their teeth the bone of a beast which resembled a man. Prophane history mentioneth divinations of the like kind, inasmuch as the magicians ate portions of the animals used in augury, thinking that by a kind of metemsychosis, the souls of such animals would be conveyed into themselves, and enable them to prophecy. To the name of the seventh, 'Doresch el hammethim,' the Greek answers word for word, a necromancer, or enquirer of the dead. Not that we may suppose witches can raise or disturb the souls or bodies of the dead, though they may bring Satan or their familiar demons in that semblance. Of the eighth, a consulter with his staff, Jerome saith the manner of divination was this—If the doubt were between two or three cities which should be assaulted first, they wrote the names of the cities upon certain staves or arrows, which being shook in a quiver together, the first that was pulled out determined the city. Or the consulter measured his staff by spans, or by the length of his finger, saying as he measured, 'I will go—I will not go—I will act—I will not act;' and according to the words that fell out with the last span, it was determined. The ninth was Roc Baccabed, a diviner by entrails—a practice generally received among the heathens, especially regarding the liver."

The young clerk eagerly interposed to mention the sorceries of liver-eaters, so much feared by the Hindoos, and added—"I doubt not that a very pleasant parallel might be drawn if any one had time and science enough to exhibit on one large sheet of paper, a list of all the popular superstitions known to us in every country yet discovered. The American feast of the dead, the Obi of the West Indies, and the incantations of Lapland, all betray the same origin as the gayer and more elegant sorceries of Persia and Peru. Perhaps in the time-taper, the bowl floating in a brass dish to measure hours, and the three trees planted as a marriage-bower by the Hindoos, we may see no slight resemblance to the sacred candle burned by our Yorkshire maidens on the eve of St. Agnes, the ring and plum-posset of St Mark's vigil, and the dear hawthorns of our ballad-singing shepherds.

The Provost, stretching himself at his ease on the wooden settle or sofa of the hearth-place, replied, "Among all your nine diviners, I should have chosen

* *Vide* Chrysostom, Tertullian, and Augustine.

Ob, for the inspiration of the bottle never fails. As for your reasons, you have used them as men usually do, only to justify what you like best; but as we have been all day too merry to be wise, let us excuse our own by telling all the old fashioned follies we know. I reserve my tale to the last, as I intend it to be the most magnificent, and because, like the Chieftain M'Ivor, I have not got it ready."

"Prepare the best in your stock," said the Lady of Dent, "provided it does not relate to your gold mine at Dunduffle, or the castle of Robert de Romevile, built before Miss MacJupiter's poetical name was translated into English. I mean to narrate all the fibs concerning both." The audience gave a gallant assent, and the Lady's history began, taking due precedence of her five companions.... V.

(To be continued.)

For the European Magazine.

A LETTER FROM CORFU.

Oct. 28th, 1818.

WE are here in barracks very scantily accommodated with tables and chairs, but with a view as picturesque as a painter could desire, of the sea and Albanian mountains This island is mountainous, and well covered with olive trees. The villages are chiefly built on the uplands, as the low grounds subject the natives to malignant fevers from the impure air in the neighbourhood of stagnant water and marshes. Their principal trade is in the olive, and flourishes most about March and April, but even this is carried on with little spirit. Now and then a vessel comes from the Mediterranean, and is often obliged to depart with its cargo; yet from the encouragement given by English influence, there is reason to expect more activity in commerce. The natives seem a quiet people, with great faith in the justice and amity of our's; strong in their persons, and capable of great exertions if properly managed. Since my arrival we have only had one remarkable event, which occurred on the 29th of last December. About ten o'clock in the morning the troops were drawn up in square on the esplanade, when the High Commissioner, Sir T. Maitland, the members of the senate, and clergy, ascended to the altar which had been previously erected in the church; after which the President and four deputies went towards the palace escorted by a guard of honour, and returned with the new Constitution of the seven Islands carried on a crimson cushion, to deposit it on the altar amidst military music and lowered colours. Te Deum and a feu de joie followed; and the singular feeling which attended this proclamation of English power on the land of ancient fame, was increased by the picturesque effect of the scene. Conceive a multitude of our own brilliant scarlet soldiers mingled with groupes of the islanders in their small red capotes, wide trowsers of cotton cloth made after the fashion of old Dutch sailors, and a few of higher order in whimsical French coats left by their former visitors. Among these were scattered about four hundred Albanians in the island-service, chiefly refugees from Ali Pacha's army, in their still more picturesque costume, richly embroidered, and shaped a little in Rob Roy's highland fashion, but with tight girdles and pistols of more costly workmanship. To increase the wild romance of this spectacle, a creature as withered and squalid in her attire as a Meg Merrilies, performed the part of a Bacchante with a monstrous antique vase of coarse clay, which she poised on the edge of a broken statue with one hand, and sometimes on her lips with the other, while she prophecied and danced by turns, among the fumes of several sheep and oxen roasted whole for the honest Greeks. The Carnival passed here with very little of the festive and gallant spirit which accompanies it in Italy. Some persons stalked about in masks without any pretension to character, except to that which disgraces females. I could not help regretting the showers of comfits which used to be thrown so adroitly into every open mouth during the carnival of Malta, and the charming eyes that sometimes peeped through the large black cloaks worn by Maltese beauties. I must confess the delightful gardens found in some corners of that island-rock, its spacious streets and superb churches, had some share in my regret. After all that may be said of Italian beauty, I have yet seen nothing among the peasantry of the two Sicilies, nor even of these islands so near the birth-

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place of Helen, to compare with the damsels of Berne coming to market in their airy white skirts, red-edged aprons, and corsetts of black velvet glittering with silver tinsel, which agreed so admirably with the sparkle of their light blue eyes under the canopy of a prodigious straw hat garlanded with flowers. There are no figures of this picturesque kind here to enliven the procession, which is permitted during the Carnival, to visit the tutelary saint, pay him homage, and receive the benediction invoked by his priests. The bigotry of the Greek church exceeds the Latin—especially in the rigorous hostility expressed against the Jews; and during certain religious feasts, these unfortunate people require even military protection. I doubt the blue demon of an English November will come upon us here, unless some itinerant Prince or a cargo of newspapers should arrive to vary our thoughts, and give some change to the busy nothingness of our lives. If Sir Isaac Newton had lived here, he would have found the *vacuum* he sought so long. Now we may truly say the history of one day is that of our lives, but we may hope such lives will be brief. Parade and breakfast —parade and dinner; then a groupe of loungers at the door of a Greek with his long pipe in his mouth, half an hour in idle chat, and a long solitary walk on the shore, watching for the edge of a topsail from the west. Thus have begun and ended more days than I choose to calculate. The winter season is remarkably cold; and if the Corfuotes are not fond of stoves, it is not because they can keep up their animal heat without fire; however stoves are becoming much more common. October and a part of spring, including the intermediate winter-months, are the only periods for exercise. The rains, after this earth has been scorched by the excessive heat of a southern summer, diffuse a delicious freshness over its face, clothing the whole with the finest green imaginable. When the air is cool and the sun moderate, our favourite excursion is as far as the lake of Castrados and the mouth of the old harbour, where the fabled boat of Ulysses remains. This lake is pleasantly situated, and forms part of the old harbour; but seems to be filling up very fast. At noon the heat is insupportably relaxing, and the drowsiness it produces renders the custom of a siesta very refreshing. The Italian opera has commenced; and though not first-rate, will afford tolerable pastime for our evenings. Whatever Monsieur Chateaubriand may be pleased to say of this island as a fit abode for heroes, it needs all the electric fluid of his countrymen to resist the leaden pressure of its solitude. I could envy his acquaintance the Pacha, who gave audience in the upper tenement of a granary to travellers of our nation among the goats of his own. Let no man wish to exchange the quiet neatness, the untranslateable comfort of an English fireside, for a villa in this classic wilderness, though its portico may be of the purest marble, and the awning on its roof spread over the richest flowers. In the vallies and fields of our dear native land there is still that freshness and simplicity so beautiful both in animal and human nature, because it seems the infancy of increasing vigour; but Greece, as Buonaparte's favourite General once said of Africa, is not the cradle of Nature, but its tomb.

B.

SKETCH OF A TOUR THROUGH FRANCE AND ITALY.

(Continued from page 396.)

LETTER II.

DEAR SIR,

THE following day we ascended Mount Fourvières, the site of the Forum Vetus, where an infinite number of antiques have been discovered; among which are two tablets of bronze, on which is engraved a considerable part of the harangue delivered by the Emperor Claudius when censor of Rome, with a view to induce the Romans to raise Lyons, his native place, into a Roman colony.

On the summit is the chapel of Notre Dame, remarkable neither for its architectural beauty, nor for the perfection of its interior decorations. Those which struck my attention for their singularity, were several pictures commemorative of providential escapes; and a collection of dolls' legs and arms, which were suspended from nails, and which I was informed had been consecrated by the priests.

After we had examined this place, we gratified ourselves with viewing the delightful and extensive scenery which

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the surrounding country presented. We saw the distant Alps towering to the clouds, and the fertile plains waving with corn, and covered with vegetation. On descending from our elevation, we noticed a ruin which appeared as if it had once been united with another, correspondent to it on the opposite hill; and while speculating what it could be, we learned it was part of the aqueduct built by Augustus.

We next visited the magnificent cathedral of St. Jean, a work which it required many centuries to erect. The chapels appended to it were built at various times by its bishops and canons. The military were drawn up along the nave; and the band was playing in the centre of the church at the time we entered it. The painted windows shed a solemn light, and added greatly to the effect of the scene.

The Hotel de Ville is an extensive building; its entrance hall is ornamented with statues emblematical of the Rhone and the Soane. The Hotel-Dieu is upon the same principle as that at Paris. At the end of its passages is a chapel with a handsome cross erected in the centre, richly ornamented with gold; the floor is paved with beautiful marble, and kept extremely clean.

The Bibliothêque Publique is situated on the banks of the Rhone. This extensive library is 150 feet long, thirty-three board, and forty feet high. It is paved with marble, and contains upwards of 14,000 volumes. Among its various ornaments, those who shew this literary store to strangers are particularly careful to point out the bust of Voltaire. From the balcony, we had an extensive view of the Alps; and Mont Blanc towering far above the rest, was plainly distinguishable. The Musée contains many paintings and antiquities. The baths of Mr. Raybaud merit the notice of strangers. The manner in which they are regulated; the attention shown to travellers, and the cleanliness observable in every apartment, are highly to the credit of the proprietor. The Quays add much to the liveliness of the place.

In the evening we quitted Lyons for Turin; and travelling that night, arrived about ten o'clock the next morning at Pont Beauvoisin, on the frontier of France. At this place we were detained by the Douaniers for three hours; who employed themselves in examining every thing that the diligence contained. On inquiring the reason of this conduct, they coolly replied—"*We had entered the King of Sardinia's dominions.*" The complexion of the inhabitants now begin to wear a darker hue; and their appearance in other respects more resembled that of Englishmen. The mountains of Savoy, with the woods, rocks, and precipices, forcibly arrested our attention. After traversing a well cultivated plain, covered with trees of every description, with vines, and with cattle, we began to ascend the mountain of Echelles. The road over this mountain is in many parts secured by a wall, to prevent the fall of carriages down the precipices, which are often very steep. The whole range of mountains is most beautiful, and the scenery beyond description. In the valley there are several waterfalls, though none of a very striking kind. The village of Echelles lies in a plain, but is remarkable only for its romantic and picturesque situation. Journeying on, we approached the steep ascent of La Grotte, an immense work, cut through the rock, the greater part of which was executed during the reign of Charles Emmanuel the IId. Duke of Savoy, A.D. 1760.

As soon as we had ascended, we were shewn one of the immense works effected by Napoleon, a tunnel that runs in a direction contrary to the ascent of La Grotte for nearly 1000 feet, formed there for the more convenient passage of cattle. Thence we ascended yet higher, and noticed as we passed the effect which the constant flowing of water had produced on the rocks at the top of the mountain, that were entirely fluted, and bore very much the appearance of ice during a thaw.

We now descended the lower Alps, and approaching Chambery, the country subsided into a plain. About three miles on the north of the town, to the right of the road, we saw the Cascade. The water falls more than 100 feet; but the sun having set, we had no opportunity of witnessing the various colours which it reflects. We arrived late in the evening at Chambery; and resuming our journey at four o'clock the next morning, we soon arrived at Montmelian, and as we entered caught the first view of the Isère. The climate here became rather colder, but the country is fertile. We soon after arrived at the town of Aiguebelle, below which the Arc loses itself in the Isère.

The plain, washed by this torrent, becomes very narrow, and the lofty mountains are little cultivated, and almost inaccessible. St. Jean de Maurienne is a large village, and was, at the time of our passing through it, filled with soldiers. It is situated among the highest Alps; and from hence to Lanslebourg, a distance of forty miles, the road is bounded on one side by a continual chain of mountains, and on the other by a river; attaching a character of peculiar interest to the scene.

We stopped at St. Michel, at which place we arrived at nine in the evening. This is a small village surrounded by the Alps, and, of course, far removed from the scenes of busy life. A storm which came on during our stay, lasted the greater part of the night; and the rain falling in torrents, washed away almost every thing that obstructed its passage. It was, however, succeeded by a delightful morning. The scene as we journeyed on differed very much from that to which we had been accustomed: the mountains assuming every variety of shape and form, and their elevated summits being lost in the clouds. Immense pieces of rock that had at different times fallen down, lay contiguous to the road. The rapid current of the Isère, occasionally stemmed by large masses of rock, exhibited a continued foam. Towards the middle of the day, we arrived at Lanslebourg, a village at the foot of Mount Cenis. The road by which we ascended, although made under the auspices of Buonaparte, cannot fail to excite the surprise and admiration of the impartial traveller. Its easy ascent, the parapets by which it is secured together, with the great improvement resulting from it in the ready communication which it has opened with Italy, ought not to be passed over unregarded. Having gained the summit, and being desirous to examine more of the mountains in this extensive chain, we made our way over part of the old road which still remains, and reached a more elevated point. Here we rested ourselves, and could very distinctly discern the snow which had fallen the preceding night (August 6th). There are twenty-eight houses erected at proper distances, for the purpose of affording refreshment to travellers. On the top of this mountain is a plain covered with verdure, affording good pasturage for cattle. In the centre is a lake one mile and a half in diameter, nearly circular, and of an immense depth. It is 6000 feet above the level of the sea, and its colour, when I saw it, was a beautiful sea green. We descended to the Auberge, at which place is a barrack where passports are examined. A little farther on, at the extremity of the plain, is another inn, called the Grande Croix, at which place commences the descent into Piedmont. After travelling a few miles, we descended from the mountain by a very steep road into the plain of San Nicolo. This road is most curiously constructed, and bears some resemblance to a geometrical staircase, bearing in a lateral direction successively from one side to the other. A cascade which foamed on our left, was thus crossed and re-crossed several times. The wild aspect of the plain is very striking; and in order to guard against the earth falling into the road, a stone wall nine feet high has been run up on its sides. We next entered the department of the Po, and after some time discovered the well cultivated hills of Chaumont, washed by the Dora Riporia. From Mollaret, with some slight exception, the road is carried through the rocks, and along the edge of a frightful precipice, which, in the more dangerous parts, is flanked by a stone wall. The most beautiful prospects of the valley of the Dora discovered themselves to us as we travelled on. The delightful vale of Susa lay extended before us, at the extremity of which stands the city of Turin, although at too great a distance to be clearly discernible.

We were now arrived on the borders of Italy, and were about to enter a country to which I had ever looked forward as the chief end of my journey, and because it was blended in my mind with all that was great in arms and glorious in arts. Not to feel on such an occasion was beyond my power. Already my eye rested on the region which gave birth to Cato, Brutus, and the patriots of ancient Rome; the land which had been successively celebrated by the exquisite pens of Virgil and Horace, of Tasso and Ariosto; and where painting numbered among her sons a Titian, a Raphael, and a Michael Angelo.

We arrived at Susa late in the evening, and entered it under a triumphal arch erected in honour of Augustus, and which is a perfect specimen of Roman architecture. The situation of the town, and the strength of its citadel, formerly rendered it a place of consider-

able importance. We now traversed a valley forty miles in extent, and washed by the Dora Ripuaria. Avigliana is a small town with a ruined fortress.

Rivoli, which is within ten miles of Turin, lies in a most delightful situation, commanding the whole of the extensive plain that stretches to the latter city. The road to Turin is perfectly straight. It is lined on each side with elms, and watered by a great number of canals constructed for the purpose of distributing the waters of the Dora. The road here is between sixty and seventy feet broad.

Turin is beautifully situated on the Po, at the foot of a ridge of fine hills, rising southward beyond the river; while to the north extends a plain bounded by the Alps, some ascending in gigantic groups like battlemented towers, and others darting to the clouds, whose frozen summits never yield to the rays of the sun. Its streets are generally very wide, and perfectly straight, intersecting one another at right angles, and running in direct lines from gate to gate through several large and regular squares. The various edifices which adorn this town present grand and extensive fronts, and marble of every form and colour has been employed in constructing them; taste and regularity are however wanting. Nature has gifted Turin with abundant materials for works of art, but a Michael Angelo or Palladio was wanting to dispose them. The castle is situated in the centre of a square called Piazza Castella. The palaces are loaded with gaudy and ill applied decorations, which make but little impression on the mind of the traveller. In the evening, the promenade is much frequented. It is ornamented with groves of elms, planted in such a manner as to form quincunxes and avenues, while the surrounding country is by no means deficient in beauty. From this spot we had a fine view of the mountain of Superga, and the temple by which it is crowned. It is about five miles from Turin, and the temple was erected in consequence of a vow made by Victor Amadeus, during the famous siege of Turin in 1706, that —if Heaven prospered his arms he would erect a church on that spot as an everlasting monument of his gratitude. It was begun in 1715, and finished in 1731. I remain, my dear Sir,

Your's truly, R. C. M.

THE FIRST NIGHT OF *'LE NOTTI ROMANE."*

TRANSLATED BY J. J.

(Continued from page 394.)

DIALOGUE V.

The Gracchi.

CÆSAR ended, and with an air of sadness fixed his eyes on Brutus, who with downcast looks seemed to avoid their reproof. I then heard a murmuring and confused sound as of the multitude arguing with various opinions on some great event. Tully preserved a modest silence, unwilling to decide in a question of such magnitude. At length Brutus raising his eyes replied

"Thou hast spoken of an insidious, insinuating tyrant, as thou wast. No prostitute was ever more skilful in seducing lovers, than thou in cajoling the people into servitude. Small is thy ground of truth in asserting that thou yieldedst up thy life to those in whom it was ingratitude to take it. It is the special vice of tyranny to boast itself benign, when it occasionally abstains from injury, and commits not *all* the crimes within its power. Call you it clemency to spare the lives of those who defend their country and the liberty bequeathed them by their ancestors? Or is it not crime to oppose them in so just a cause? At thy hostile entrance into this city didst thou not find the streets a desert, the houses without inhabitants, the consuls, senate, patricians, priests, and all the better class of citizens assembled round Pompey? Was not this a proof of your country's feeling? None but the timid plebeians remained to countenance thee. To veil thy misdeeds, thou pretendest the necessity of an absolute empire—which is, to argue like the empiric who kills the patient, and then declares he could not have lived. Thy artificial narrative of our civil perturbations, was well contrived to obtain the desired concession that absolute power alone could quell them—But had Pompey been as fortunate, as his cause was just, thou wouldst have seen that the country was not in so desperate a condition. He, terrible to our enemies, and to us courteous; splendid, and yet not proud of glory, moderate in his most prosperous fortune, desired no other honours of his country than a liberal confidence in his sincere virtues. He was not

more remarkable for his triumphs which exalted him above every one, than for his condescension to the common equality—obedient to the orders of the state, a sincere lover of concord, reverent to the senate, and with no other dignity better satisfied, than that of *Citizen*. Thou, on the contrary, seemed never better pleased than when evincing thy contempt of that venerable title, jesting with the laws, and declaring the country contemptible. Thou hast related the atrocities of Sylla and such they were—But he did at last throw down the axe, either tired or satiated—saying "Behold me your equal; ready to render you an account of all the blood I have shed"—an act which at least threw an extenuating gloss upon the enormities he had committed. He destroyed many citizens but not the country. Thou destroyedst both. Thou sayst I killed thee insidiously—I am astonished at thy reproof. In what other way are such deeds to be accomplished? In my design I was countenanced and encouraged by the most distinguished citizens—and it was a course of hostility much more just than thine at Pharsalia, although not equally successful. So great is thy impudence, that thou callest me son, and accusest me of having violated nature in her relative affections. Decency forbids the exposure of illicit love. If thou hast begotten me in a bed not thine, I killed thee, that my country might live. To the love of my country I postponed all other love—my heart was cold to all other affections; armed only with resentment for my country's wrongs, I hated not thee, Cæsar, but thy tyranny. My hand trembled when it raised the dagger—my mind wavered—and my virtue was in danger. And now, Oh, illustrious enemy, let it suffice for the gratification of thy high mind, that thou didst for a moment *shake the constancy of Brutus*." He then extended his hand to the Dictator, who benevolently grasped it, and tears stole down the cheeks of both.

In that attitude the two illustrious rivals stood, when from the croud advanced a matron leading by the hand two youths of noble aspect. "Behold, Oh, Romans," she exclaimed "the victims of Tyranny—your ill-rewarded defenders. Let no one boast of having suffered more in a just cause than they—let no mother assert the having given birth to citizens more illustrious." Having said this she placed the youths in front, and added "Now speak for yourselves." One of them then, with an air of sadness began—"Although thus disembodied, recognize in me Tiberius Gracchus, in him my brother Caius, and surely I need not remind ye that this is Cornelia our mother. In her majestic countenance ye must instantly recognize the daughter of Scipio Africanus, and the inheritrix of his magnanimity. And, Oh Mother, let it console thee, that after so many ages the tombs still remain which contain the ashes of thy glorious race."

As the brightness of the moon suddenly obscured by the passing cloud, so was the majestic countenance of the matron saddened by these words. Her sons extended their arms as in the act of consoling her, and the whole assembly were silent. Suddenly she removed the veil from her face, her hair fell dishevelled on her shoulders, and casting her eyes upon the bones which lay scattered on the ground, "alas, these relics," she cried, "in vain bathed with our tears; was neither the fame of martial achievements, nor the splendor of moral virtues, sufficient to preserve ye from such irreverent violation! Could not all our care in placing ye in these tombs—could not the names inscribed upon them, protect ye from the injuries of fortune. Not such was the respect paid ye by the Quirites, who always approached these urns in silent grief. I, more fortunate, left my mortal frame at Misenus, where I spent the last days of a tumultuous life in relating, Oh, my sons, with honourable pride, your misfortunes, and those of my far-famed father. Thou, Oh Africanus, less wretched in thy fate, far from thy ungrateful country, ended an illustrious life at Linternus in dignified retirement, where also were deposited thy remains." Thus having said, she dropt indignant tears. Tiberius then addressed her:—"Oh, Mother, nothing on earth is exempted from the power of time. It spared not the heroes of ages before our's. There is no difference in man's mortality. One age succeeds another, as wave on wave, submerging human greatness, borne by the impetuous stream of time to the gulph of dark Oblivion. The generations of man, like fleeting shadows, appear and disappear—the proud monuments and the humble tomb fall to dust, and with the lamented ashes

they contained, are trodden under foot. Therefore, Oh Mother, object not to that fate which is common and continual." To whom she thus replied:—"The glory of the Scipios filled the world with wonder, and should have been superior to the power of time. Surely Italy is now exposed to the insult of corsairs and barbarians; or perhaps a desert, or in the power of conquerors, who have immersed our history in the blood of the conquered; our language no longer understood, the voice of ancient fame no longer heard—or these tombs sculptured with the names of Scipio would not be thus destroyed." Roused by a zeal to defend our age from the barbarism it stood charged with, I was ready to rush forward; but the fear of closing by it this interesting course of dialogue restrained me.

In the meanwhile, Cæsar, and Brutus, and Antony, and other illustrious spirits, instantly contemplated the countenances of Cornelia and her sons, by them never, as posterior, seen before. The aspect of Tiberius was grave and mild, that of Caius turbid and angry. Their age seemed under thirty. Cornelia had the appearance of beauty matured, but not yet injured, by time. In her countenance there was no indication of feminile softness. Her eyes were martial—brow severe—and her tumid and composed lips, which seemed never to have relaxed into a smile, gave to her countenance an air of chaste and dignified elegance.

Tiberius having looked around began:—"Oh, Romans, methinks I still witness, in incorporeal forms, my ancient friends—in me behold a sacrifice to civil liberty. Those walls, termed by the rich the country, were to us but the sheepfold of their tyranny. Perpetually oppressed by their usurious impositions, we were always their debtors—and, always prodigal of our blood, were driven to the wars by the consuls, that they might be no longer troubled with our just complaints The patricians filled the public ear with the fascinating sounds of Country, Republic, Glory, Greatness of the Roman people; but to fill their own coffers with gold, and their bellies with luxurious feastings, were all they meant by it. From the foundation of the republic, by the Licinian law, universally known, but always evaded, the public lands gained by the army were to be distributed in common; yet were these fields soaked with our blood, invariably given to the patricians, whose tables were thus spread with plenty at our cost. For ye, brave and beggared, through whose torn garments appeared your martial scars, I was tribune, and resolutely opposed this ancient robbery. The means I used were civil, that is—law and reason—but my artful adversaries dexterously withdrew from the assembled Comitium, the urns and schedules, while the suffrages were being collected. Thus were my first endeavours eluded. My second attempt was opposed by open force. Ye saw the fathers come against me, supported in their perfidious violence by their servants. I endeavoured to suppress the tumult by words. But no human voice could surmount the noise of the Comitium, which was like a tempestuous sea. Being therefore no otherwise able to apprize you of my danger, I raised my right hand to my head, intimating that it was exposed to imminent outrage. It was then I saw the Consul, Scipio Nasica, suddenly rise, gather up his gown with his left hand, extend his right, and advance against me, followed by the Senate and his satellites. From the motion of his lips and eyes, it was evident that his words were those of rage and menace, but I could not hear them. They came against me like an o'erwhelming wave. The Conscript Fathers, enraged, tore up the benches of the Comitium, and, armed with the fragments, assaulted my person, unarmed, and from my rank inviolable. The stupid plebeians yielded to the fathers, (if oppressors are worthy of the name) and lay prostrate under their feet. I, dragged along the ground, and stunned by violent blows on the temples, expired. And now, Oh, Romans, if there still remains in you any sentiment of gratitude towards me, relate, if any know, who were my murderers; and why, when I touched my head, they were moved to such excess of rage."

To this request Caius replied, "Alas, my long lost brother, why dost thou wish to hear of enormities still greater than those which thou in vain endeavouredst to correct? Thy signal, with prompt malignity, was interpreted by the senators as an intimation that thou askedst the royal crown. Then, with consummate craft, amplifying this vile

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construction, they excited against thee the fury of the mob. The Consul Nasica, in the attitude in which you saw him, cried out, "He who would save his country follow me!" The Patricians immediately flocked round him, and then did we see the gown, the emblem of eloquence and peace, heading destruction, and demanding blood. Thou, prostrated by the waving crowd, wast struck upon the temples by thy colleagues Rufus and Satirejus, with the fragments of a bench, an action of which Rufus used afterwards to boast. In that tumult, no less than three hundred citizens were left dead in the Comitium. Desirous of honoring thy remains with funeral pomp, I begged them of the Patricians, but I begged in vain; cast into the Tiber, they were made the sport of the winds and sea. Nor with these slaughters were the Senate satisfied; many were afterwards driven into exile, and many subjected to the axe, for delivering their opinions as the advocates of a just cause; among the sufferers, C. Billius, shut up in a box with serpents, satiated the anger of the gown, by whom that horrid punishment was then, for the first time, invented. But neither thy death nor their's could shake my constancy, which thence derived additional support. and stimulated my resolves.

"That day on which should have been finally conceded to the people the reward acquired by their valour, my wife, presaging I should never return to her embraces more, pressing our little son to her timid breast, threw herself suppliant at my feet on our domestic threshold; but I, inflamed by my glorious purpose only, kept my heart cold to those affections which subdue the savage beast. I left in stern silence that gate which I never entered more; and saw fall within it, fainting or dead, my wretched wife. But neither pity for her, nor for my child, could retain me; that for my country alone prevailed, and led me to the Comitium. The firmness of Brutus, who put his sons to death for the safety of Rome, was admirable; still he had but condemned those who had betrayed her—I saw my wife fall, not only innocent, but beautiful in mind and person, and whose manners corresponded in elegance and attraction.

ERRATUM.—In last Dialogue, page 390, line 12, for obtruded, *read* extruded.

(To be continued.)

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF JOHN REEVES, Esq.

FOUNDER AND PROMOTER OF ASSOCIATIONS FOR PRESERVING LIBERTY AND PROPERTY AGAINST REPUBLICANS AND LEVELLERS.

(Concluded from page 414.)

IF Mr. R. gave to the public any pamphlet upon the transactions of the time, it was mostly where there was some legal topic, that had been passed over, or not sufficiently regarded, as he thought, by the political parties engaged in the contest. In the king's first illness in 1789, he published a pamphlet of this sort, intituled, *Legal Considerations on the Regency, as far as it regards Ireland.* Again in March 1801, he published one, intituled, *Considerations on the Coronation Oath to maintain the Protestant Religion, and the Settlement of the Church of England, as prescribed by Stat.* 1. *W. and M. ch.* 6. *and Stat.* 5. *Ann, ch.* 8. A third was in the year 1807, intituled, *Observations on (what is called) the Catholic Bill.* The first and last of these are without his name, and the second was intended to be so; but, in compliance with a very particular request, he consented to put his name to it. A fourth was published in 1816. It is intituled, *Two Tracts, shewing that Americans born before the Independence, are, by the Law of England, not Aliens. First, A Discussion, &c. Second, A Reply, &c.* The First Tract is, *A Discussion on the Question, whether Inhabitants of the United States, born there before the Independence, are, on coming to this kingdom, to be considered as natural-born subjects?* The Second Tract is, *Reply to the Re-statement of Mr. Chalmer's Opinion on the Legal Effects resulting from the acknowledged Independence of the United States.*

The discussion was first printed in Mr. Chalmers's collection of Law Opinions, in two volumes octavo. It was without any name of authorship, except that of *A Barrister.* But the editor subjoined, at the end of the volume, the following notification: *Postscript. The Discussion by the Barrister, before inserted, was written by John Reeves, Esq. the Author of The History of the English Laws and of other works, legal and political.* After such an advertisement, Mr. R. thought it useless for him any longer to disown the authorship; and he felt himself now at liberty to indulge openly his desire

to make the truth and the law on this question more generally known and observed; he had also experienced from the editor another provocation to publicity; for the editor had actually inserted in his collection, an Answer to The Discussion, intitling it, *A Re-statement of Mr. Chalmers's Opinion.* Mr. Reeves, accordingly, allowed himself to print an edition of The Discussion, and The Reply, for circulation among persons holding offices under government, to whom he made it a present for their private information in official service. This was in September 1814. It was not till July 1816, when the Alien Bill had been before Parliament, and when those two tracts had been mentioned in debate, and many persons had thence expressed a desire to have them, that our author ventured upon the resolution of letting them be reprinted for sale, with his name in the title-page. By such steps was it, that a matter intended originally only for official, or private discussion, was brought before the public; and our author was made to bear witness in print, that *ante nati* Americans are, by law, not aliens, while the government offices treat them as aliens, and nine tenths of the public, learned and unlearned, acquiesce in the opinion, that they are aliens.

It has been a special application of our author's labours, to combat vulgar errors in matters of law. All the trouble caused him by the prosecution of the supposed libellous pamphlet, arose from the vulgar error of ours being *a government in King, Lords, and Commons*; and from the misapplication of the terms, *Three Estates, Three Branches of the Legislature.* Persons with these combinations (as *they* understood them) in their minds, could not comprehend how our government should be *a Monarchy*; and yet they all know, that what is usually called government, is what the Lords and Commons have nothing to do with; for, *Government*, usually means the *Executive*, as contradistinguished from the *Legislative.* So in the American question; nothing in the law is plainer and more settled, than the definition of an Alien; it is *a person born out of the King's allegiance*; but *ante nati* Americans were born within the king's allegiance, and therefore are not aliens. This decision of law, the generality of the public will not admit; they allege reasons which may be very good argument for passing a new law to make them aliens, and they rely upon that, as argument for making them aliens under the old law, as it stands at present; thus mistaking political reasoning, for juridical reasoning.

Our author's first publication in 1779, was to bring some of his cotemporary young students of the law to understand and distinguish rightly, between the terms, real, personal, chattel, and inheritance; the title of it is, *An Inquiry into the Nature of Property and Estates, as defined by the English Law.* He has put in the title-page an extract from Lord Coke, which applies to what we are now upon:—"How excellent a thing it is to decide rightly, especially in the law, the learned do know."

In March 1794, a pamphlet was published, intitled, "The Malecontent. A Letter from an Associator, to Francis Plowden, Esq." This has ever past for one of Mr. Reeves's animadversions on the democratical proceedings of the time. This opinion was strengthened by the name of J. Sewell of Cornhill, as publisher, who was known as a very hearty Associator, and who had, at the opening of The Association, contributed greatly to the circulation of the small pamphlets, which were provided by the Committee at The Crown and Anchor.

This brings us to recollect another publication of Mr. Reeves, which, though last mentioned, and least in size, exceeds in importance and effect all the others; I mean the single sheet of printed paper, in which Mr. R. called upon the people of England to associate for preserving liberty and property against Republicans and Levellers. This Paper is to be seen among "The Association Papers," collected into an octavo volume, and published by the same J. Sewell, Cornhill. The preface to that collection has also been ascribed to the chairman, Mr. Reeves, under whose direction the papers were collected into a volume, and who must be supposed best qualified to convey some of the intimations contained in that preface.

We have before noticed Mr. R.'s official situations; it should now be observed, that on his name being inserted in the new grant of king's printer; he was called upon by the Duke of Portland to resign his office of Reciever of the Police, which was immediately

given to Mr. Baldwin. In August 1803, Mr. Yorke, then appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, proposed to him to take charge of the Alien Office, which situation he accepted, and held till July 1814, when that establishment was reduced. Mr. R. still retains his Law Office at the Board of Trade, which is the only official employment he has at Whitehall. His situation of Commissioner of Bankrupts he still continues, now in the thirty-ninth year since his first appointment.

In the year 1804, it was rumoured, that he was actually named by the proper authority, to succeed Sir Charles Morgan, as Judge Advocate; the appointment, however, did not take place, and the reason for altering the destination is not generally known. Mr. R. is supposed to be satisfied with every thing, that it has been thought proper to do, in regard to him, in official matters. If he has shewn solicitude about office, it was not for the possession of it, but for discharging the duties of it agreeably with the principles of English law, an instance of which we have been noticing above.

Such are some of the incidents in the life of the Person, who was author of a measure, that was openly pronounced to have been, in its consequences, the saving of the country. His object in all his pursuits, whether literary or political, has ever been to maintain truth, and the law of the land. These did not suffice to protect him against the resentment of certain politicians, who, we have seen, united in persecuting the votary of truth and of law, partly for what he had done, and partly for what he had written. Thus, while honors and distinctions were conferred on many, who had been instrumental in *serving* the country, they joined to defame and humble one, who had been instrumental in *saving* the country. The people, however, to whom he had always looked, and who associated, upon his invitation, to defend the government and constitution, they continued to preserve the good opinion, they had of their leader. Even now, at the distance of twenty-six years from his first address to them, they keep in remembrance—John Reeves, and the Loyal Associations, the cheap defence of the British Constitution.

S. E.

EXCURSION TO BRIGHTON,

DURING THE MONTH OF JULY 1818:

In Four Letters to a Friend in Wales.

BY JOHN EVANS, A.M.

LETTER IV. CONCLUDED.

QUITTING Lewes, we pass through several little insignificant villages, the country having a diversified appearance not unlike the other parts of Sussex already pourtrayed. In the parish of *Fletching*, about half-way between East Grinstead and Lewes, is *Sheffield-place*, the residence of Lord Sheffield. This nobleman has distinguished himself in the agricultural annals of his country. The mansion is a gothic structure with a beautiful chapel window, and the whole is decorated with appropriate embellishments. His lordship has for these many years past kept about 1400 acres of land in his own possession! He has tried every mode and every instrument of agriculture, but the rearing of cattle and improving the fleece of sheep, have been the main objects of his attention. His farm-yard is very commodious—whilst some regard has been paid to its appearance and symmetry. Lord Sheffield was the friend of *Edward Gibbon*, Esq. and the remains of the celebrated historian are interred in the parish church. A long classical inscription from the pen of Dr. Samuel Parr, is here to be seen consecrating his memory. His lordship published in two quarto volumes, the posthumous works of Gibbon, including a singular life written by himself; and in the octavo edition, there is a view of this parish church. Under the article *Putney* (where Gibbon was born) in my *excursion to Windsor*, his memoirs are fully detailed.

We at length reach *East Grinstead*. This town is small and straggling, but of considerable antiquity. It consists of about 400 houses, and upwards of 2000 inhabitants, 250 of whom were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture. It sends two members to Parliament. In 1785, *the tower* of the church fell, having stood only 100 years—damaging the whole structure so much that it was rebuilt. In 1683, indeed, the tower was destroyed by lightning, but though the bells were melted, yet the body of the church was preserved from injury. And what is also remarkable in the latter accident

was, that the master and his scholars had just left the adjoining school-room, which was buried in ruins!—

Here is a handsome stone building called *Sackville College*, with accommodations for twenty-four poor persons of either sex. It was built by SACKVILLE, Earl of Dorset, in the reign of James 1st, and is a munificent memorial of his liberality! In this building the Judges have chambers during the Lent assizes, but the county goal of solitary aspect and large dimensions, is at Horsham.

On the 17th March, 1684, the second day of the assizes, a jury being sworn, consisting mostly of knights and gentlemen, on a trial between Lord Howard and another person of distinction, *the floor* of the Nisi Prius Court fell down, and with it all the jury, gentlemen counsel, and lawyers, into a cellar! no person however received any considerable harm except one witness, who was cut across the forehead. The bench where the judges sat fell not—but hung aloft almost to a miracle! The rest of the trials were heard in the Crown Court, and the Sessions House was soon after demolished.

East Grinstead is surrounded by rustic scenery. In its vicinity is the ancient seat of *Lord Colchester*, well known by the name of ABBOTT, for many years *Speaker* of the House of Commons. There are other mansions also which improve the general appearance of the country.

In the summer of 1810, I passed a week pleasantly with a friend, at his *pretty little box* in the vicinity of East Grinstead. Situated at the extremity of a field clothed with verdure; it had a small garden in a tasteful state of cultivation. For several evenings running an *Owl* came sailing along from a neighbouring wood, to rob a nest of young pigeons, one of which he bore away in his talons, hooting and flapping his wings with success! Coming, however, for the last of his prey, my friend's son watched for his appearance, and, levelling his piece, brought him to the ground. He was presented to me when closing his eyes in death. A more beautiful bird I never beheld. I carried him home with me, had him stuffed, and ever since *this bird of Minerva*, famed for wisdom amongst the polished Athenians, has, stuck upon a perch, adorned my library! Would that every *unprincipled plunderer* had met with a similar destiny—the WORLD would then repose in a profounder peace!—

The OWL is the chief of the nocturnal birds of prey, and Buffon remarks—"The organs of vision in the *nocturnal birds*, are so much over-powered by the brightness of the day, that they are obliged to remain in the same spot without stirring, and when they are forced to leave their retreat, their flight is tardy and uninterrupted, being afraid of striking against the intervening obstacles. The other birds perceiving their fear or their constrained situation, delight to insult them; the Tit-mouse, the Finch, the Red-breast, the Blackbird, the Jay, the Thrush, all assemble to enjoy the sport! The *bird of night* remains perched upon a branch motionless and confounded, hears their movements and their cries which are incessantly repeated because it answers them only with insignificant gestures, turning round its head, its eyes, and its body, with a foolish air! It even suffers itself to be assaulted without making resistance; the smallest and the weakest of its enemies are the most eager to torment it, the most determined to turn it into ridicule!!" After all there is something venerable in the look of an OWL. A range of *Owls* seen in Arundel Castle, excites risible emotions, were it allowable to laugh in the presence of so much wisdom and solemnity——

Can *grave* and *formal* pass for wise,
When men THE SOLEMN OWL despise?
GRAY.

But let no man despise *gravity*, it is the most powerful recommendation of LAW, PHYSIC, and DIVINITY, throughout the world.

The church-yard of *Binstow*, near East Grinstead, contains the remains of JOHN FLAMSTEAD, founder of the *Royal Observatory* at Greenwich, usually known by the name of *Flamstead House*. He laid the foundation stone Aug. 10, 1675, and took possession of it 1676, being the first astronomer royal of England. His great work which will secure him immortal fame, was his *Historia Cœlestis Britannica*, in three folio volumes. He would sometimes unbend from his profound studies, by inviting to his house a convivial party. The facetious Thomas Brown was once his guest, who produced on the occasion the following extempore verses, fraught with an astronomical pleasantry—

We here are invited to a ZODIAC of mirth,
Where *Aries* and *Scorpio* do give it a birth;
Here *Leo* ne'er roars, nor *Taurus* e'er bellows,
But *Gemini* like we commence merry fellows;
Here *Cancer* and *Pisces* agree with our wishes,
Whilst all round the table we drink here like fishes;
Let *Libra* fill wine without old *Aquarius*,
Whilst quivers of wit fly from *Sagittarius*;
And to crown all our mirth we will revel in *Virgo*,
And *Capricorn* he shall supply us with cargo!

Flamstead was rector of Binstow, dying here Dec. 1719, in the 73d year of his age. After a diligent search no tomb can be found, nor can any one ascertain the spot where he was buried in this church-yard. His name stands inscribed amongst the constellations of heaven!

An interesting account of FLAMSTEAD-HOUSE will be found in the 4th edition of my *Juvenile Tourist*, communicated by my worthy and much respected relative the late *Thomas Simpson Evans*, L.L.D. and F.L.S. who died Oct. 28, 1818, in the forty-first year of his age, lamented by a wide circle of friends as well as deplored by his widow and numerous family. He was *Mathematical Master* at CHRIST-CHURCH HOSPITAL, and once belonged to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. For some time he resided under the roof of the late Astronomer Royal Dr. Maskelyne, and conducted the operations of the Greenwich Observatory. Indeed his attainments were of a superior order, and wherever he was known attracted admiration. He had a clear head, a kind disposition, and a generous heart. How precarious and evanescent the condition of humanity! By his decease an intelligent and valuable member hath been withdrawn from society. His *relatives* and *friends* who knew him best, will not fail to bear in mind the many virtues which embalm his memory——

HOPE sweetly wipes the eye that wets thy tomb!

From *East Grinstead* to CROYDON is twenty miles, along which is nothing worthy of observation. The road from Croydon already pourtrayed, terminates at *Kennington*, in the *Borough* of SOUTHWARK. As LONDONERS going to and from Brighton, must pass across this bustling spot, a few particulars may be acceptable.—SOUTHWARK has six parishes, *St. George's*, *Christ-Church*, *St. John's*, *St. Olaves*, *St. Saviours*, and *St. Thomas*, containing 10,000 houses, and 70,000 inhabitants. It is called *Bridge Ward Without*, and governed by a high bailiff. ST. SAVIOURS is a noble gothic structure, and the largest parish church in the kingdom. Here are also several dissenting places of worship. Numerous are its charitable Institutions—Thomas' and Guy's Hospitals—Asylum—Magdalen—Mansion of the Indigent Blind—Philanthropic Society—Lancasterian School—and Free Grammar School—together with NEW BETHLEHEM, a building honourable to humanity! On Bank-side, used to be *the Globe Theatre*, where the inimitable plays of Shakspeare were first represented; and here is still to be seen the *Talbot-Inn*, whence Chaucer with his pilgrims issued forth to Canterbury. The Surrey Institution is entitled to special notice, and conducted with liberality. Here is one PALACE, that of Lambeth, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, nearly opposite to the recently built and far-famed *Penitentiary*. Thus it is that grandeur and meanness, happiness and misery, are to be found not far a-part, in this chequered condition of mortality!

Astley's Amphitheatre and the Royal Circus, are, with Vauxhall-gardens, its places of amusement. The Police is held at Union Hall, and the TOWN HALL is the seat of magistracy. In front of the latter edifice, its two members of Parliament are chosen, not unfrequently with obstreperous noise and indescribable confusion. It has a large and plentiful market. At one end this IMMENSE BOROUGH is connected with the metropolis, by London, Blackfriars, Waterloo, and Westminster Bridges, not forgetting the beautiful *Iron-bridge*, soon to be thrown open, leading through Queen-street to Guildhall; whilst at the other end, are two capacious prisons, the King's-Bench, and Horsemonger-lane Goal, for the County of Surrey. Such is the *Borough* of SOUTHWARK, nor is it its least praise, that it yields to that excellent Institution THE BIBLE SOCIETY, the largest contribution in the United Kingdom! Religion and morality are the two Corinthian pillars of society.

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I close my account of SOUTHWARK, the most conspicuous place in Surrey, with an anecdote respecting an *Earl of Surrey*. It is impossible to refuse this reforming nobleman the praise of originality.

"HENRY HOWARD, *Earl of Surrey*, was summoned before the Privy Council, to answer to *two charges* which had been brought against him. The one was for having eaten *flesh* in Lent, contrary to the royal prohibition. The other was a charge of an extraordinary nature. He was accused of having walked at night in an unseemly and disorderly manner through *the streets* of LONDON, breaking windows with a cross-bow!—To the first charge SURREY replied, by alledging a licence for this point, he held himself absolved though he admitted that he had *eaten* of *flesh* more openly, than in strict propriety, he ought to have done. The truth of the *second charge* he allowed, and as far as it was a breach of the peace, he submitted himself to such punishment as the Privy Council should think proper to inflict. He besought them, however, not to impute the offence to a light and disorderly turn of mind, such as would disgrace him at his years, and be unworthy of his rank and station in life. 'My motive' he said 'was a *religious* one, though I confess it lies open to misconstruction. It grieved me, my Lords, to see the licentious manners of *the Citizens* of LONDON—they resemble the manners of Papal Rome in her corrupt state, and not those of a Christian communion. Was I to suffer these unhappy men to perish without warning? That common charity forbade. The remonstrances of their spiritual pastors had been urged, I know, in vain. I, therefore, went at *midnight* through the streets, and shot from my cross-bow at their windows, that the stones passing noiseless through the air, and breaking in suddenly upon their guilty secresy, might remind them of the *suddenness* of that punishment which the scriptures tell us, divine justice will inflict upon impenitent sinners, and so lead them to reformation!'

This singular nobleman, (who lived in the reign of Henry VIII.) was soon after imprisoned in Windsor Castle, and for some 'foolish demeanor,' brought to the block Dec. 12, 1547, in the *thirtieth* year of his age! Execrable are the ravages of tyranny.

Whether the Londoners are so corrupt as they were in former times, and whether any nobleman can be found equally zealous with *the Earl of Surrey*, for their reformation, I pretend not to determine. But certain I am, that the mode of amendment adopted, that of *breaking their windows at midnight*, would be altogether devoid of efficacy. LONDON, like all large cities, has an immense mass of good and evil in its composition. The former, however, I should hope, preponderates. It is no mean consolation to reflect, that innumerable are the institutions that have sprung up within her confines, for the diffusion of knowledge, virtue, and piety! As to the *quantum* of evil which ever will adhere to sublunary affairs, a benignant Providence will be 'educing good and better still, in infinite progression!' Amidst a *million* of human beings we must not look for an immaculate community.

Passing along, we came over Blackfriars Bridge, drove through *Smithfield*, and soon reached the pleasant village of ISLINGTON. I felt grateful for the return of our numerous party in safety, and for the portion of enjoyment vouchsafed to us at Brighton, and throughout the whole of our journey. The weather had been surpassingly fine, and on the eve of a plenteous harvest, exhilirating the appearance of the country—

Then deem not MAN the various beauty found
Scatter'd by *nature's* hand, this earth around
Was made to soothe mere bards and painters' dreams
With groves and grottoes, flowers, and falling streams—
Not to delight thine *eye* alone design'd,
But touch, and calm, and elevate the mind—
While VIRTUE still in pleasing beams to trace
Her *Maker's* image in *fair nature's* face—
Beholds o'er all his works—the OMNISCIENCE shower
Beneficence—unbounded as his power
And rapt upon *love's* seraph-pinion soars
To imitate th' ALL PERFECT—she adores!
BRADSTREET.

During autumnal evenings, and (alluding to my motto from the amiable and pious Cowper) amidst "*friends* and *books*, and perhaps his *pen*, delightful industry enjoyed at home," having

completed these FOUR LETTERS I beg leave to subscribe myself once more,

Dear Sir,

Your's respectfully,

JOHN EVANS.

P.S. The republication of these FOUR LETTERS in a *small volume*, has been obligingly suggested. This in the course of next spring may be accomplished, as an intelligent friend at BRIGHTON will communicate some interesting information, which will render the correspondence less unworthy of the public approbation.

RECOLLECTIONS

OF A

METROPOLITAN CURATE.

(Continued from page 407.)

Chapter IV.

——Tento major Famæ sitis est, quam Virtutis: Quis enim Virtutem amplectitur ipsam
Præmia si tollas? JUVENAL, Sat. x.

I PERCEIVED that these gentlemen were quite prepared for my introduction as a candidate for the vacant readership of T—— chapel, and as I was requested by its proprietor to take the desk, I presumed that my application had been under discussion. It was a rainy morning, and this unpropitious aspect of the day was very solemnly lamented by those who were to carry off the spoil of my projected attack upon "the hearts of the congregation." "I fear we shall have a very thin chapel to-day," said one of these parochial guardians—"Yes," observed the other, "the rain will keep a great many away—it is really very unfortunate—but, Sir, addressing himself to me, you must plead the harder for us; and before you go into the desk, allow me just to suggest to you, that it would be as well perhaps to notice this circumstance"—"Why," said I, "those who do come will know it already, as well as those who stay away on that account, so that I really do not see the utility of mentioning it."—"O yes, Sir, in charity sermons, these little touches, when well timed, are very taking with a congregation. I remember a gentleman who was preaching at a church near the Tower, for the benefit of the Deaf Asylum, had got half-way in his discourse without producing any extraordinary impression upon his hearers, for he was rather a heavy preacher, when the guns fired for a victory over the French: he caught the idea with admirable quickness, and by a sudden ejaculation, fixed at once the attention of the congregation, 'O that the poor objects for whom I am pleading, could hear even those guns, my brethren! but they hear no glad tidings—their ears are dead to every joyful sound—yet I do not despair of carrying them the happy news of your beneficence, and they too shall rejoice in a victory over their forlorn condition, and triumph in your Christian love.' This seasonable address did the whole business, and I am confident increased the collection by at least half its amount—depend upon it, Sir, the people like these extemporary hits."—"Very likely, Sir," said I, "as such a hit belonged to those things which are 'of good report,' but I fear, that should I tell them it rained when they came, and would rain when they go, they will not be disposed to think so favourably of my hit."—"Well, Sir, you will do as you think proper, but I am of opinion, it would be excellently timed."—"Doubtless it would," said I, "if it should continue to rain." I was putting on the surplice, when a thick set, hard faced man, with a little head under a large scratch-wig, came up to me, and in a familiar tone of voice, informed me that he was Mr. T——'s *fellow* colleague in office, and could assure me that he had the interests of the charity as much at heart as any man; he begged just to give me a hint, which he was sure would be useful to the good cause, which he hoped he had shewn himself on all occasions, truly anxious to support.—"Suppose, my dear Sir, you were to tell the congregation that this was the first time you had preached in London, and that you were most happy to begin with so good a cause; I think it might have a very striking effect—I remember Mr. Rowland Hill's doing this at a parish church in my country, and it was thought uncommonly fine, as he did it."—"As *he* did it," I replied, "it might be uncommonly fine, yet you will excuse me, if I observe, that in such a case he must have made a bit of a blunder."—"Blunder, Sir? I never knew Mr. Hill make a blunder in his life."—"Possibly then," said I, "he was more used to preaching London sermons in the country, than I am to delivering country sermons in London; however, Sir, I dare say, the congregation will have judgment enough to find out that I have not been accustomed to preaching in town; and so with your leave, I

will let the matter rest with their talent for discovery." This gentleman had scarcely made his bow, when another, labouring under the oppression of a severe asthma, and struggling against the incessant interruption of a cough, took hold of my arm, and introduced himself as the treasurer of the charity. "As I am fully persuaded, Reverend Sir, that you would be glad to be put in possession of every particular that may make your subject interesting, I take the liberty of giving you another hint in addition to that of our worthy churchwarden; it is the intention, Sir, of some of the subscribers to our Institution, to make an enquiry into the disbursements of its expenditure; but these men are of the new school of innovation, and only wish to create divisions; I should hope, Sir, that you must see the impropriety of such revolutionary notions, and I could wish you would say something upon this subject, for there is no satisfying every body,—you will pardon the liberty I take in mentioning this, I by no means desire to dictate to you what you should say upon this matter, but you might observe that the funds are very properly appropriated, and that there is a balance in the treasurer's hands of one pound fifteen shillings and sixpense halfpenny." —"I certainly can have no objection, Sir," I replied, "to state that the funds are justly applied to its purposes, but I am not willing to raise a question for the sake of answering it; nine-tenths of the congregation may not have heard of the intended inquiry; I might raise a doubt, where no mistrust is felt at present; and do you not suppose, that it would be better to avoid that." —"Not on my own account, Sir, I have been six and thirty years treasurer of this school, and I am afraid of no man's enquiry; I only wished the balance to be mentioned because you know, Sir, it may happen, that some worthy person finding it so small, might feel inclined to leave something handsome to the charity by will; and as I mention a will, don't you think it would be of service to tell the congregation in what form they must have a bequest of the kind drawn up?"—"It might be so," I answered, "but you know, talking about wills generally puts people in mind of dying, and I am apprehensive, that as I am instructed to preach to the 'hearts instead of the heads of the congregation,' I shall chill their charity with a shudder of foreboding."

As I feared the hints which those gentlemen were so anxious to give me, in order to make my sermon *interesting* as they called it, would be rather more numerous than I could cleverly weave into my subject, I took out my watch and asked my reverend co-adjutor at what time the service was appointed to begin—"At eleven," said he, "but we will give the congregation a little more time upon this occasion to assemble, especially as it is a rainy morning."—I asked him whether any voluntary would be played, as that perhaps might answer the purpose.—"Voluntaries, Sir, are not played in my chapel, I disclaim them altogether, as being a part of popery which ought not to be retained in the reformed church; I substitute the morning hymn."—"You think, then," asked I, "that the service ought to begin with singing: the compilers of our Liturgy seem to have been of a different opinion, from their having prefixed those penitentiary passages of scripture with which it opens; and in so doing, they have left us to infer, that the congregation as soon as they are assembled pour out their hearts in those short ejaculations of contrite reflection, with which they may well be expected to express themselves, when entering upon so solemn an employment, as that of public worship; and when the heart is under the impression of sincere contrition, it is not quite natural to conclude, that it feels itself disposed to break out into a hymn of joy; or supposing this to be probable, against the testimony of our own conviction to the contrary, then the beautiful exhortation to the general confession would be quite out of place; when Addison wrote that excellent hymn, he certainly never intended it for such a purpose; he was too judicious to make such an application of it—he was a man of piety in the strictest sense of the word, and had too much reverence for our Liturgy, to trespass so unwarrantably upon its admirable arrangement."—"But," said he, "Milton represents our first parents as beginning their morning devotions with a hymn of praise."—"True, he does so, and why? They had not then sinned."—"Well," observed he, "I am still of the same opinion, that the hymn is much better than an unmeaning voluntary, which serves for no other purpose than to give the organist an opportunity for shewing off his professional talents."—"If, indeed," I replied, "it be an unmeaning

voluntary,' I think there can be but little talent in the organist who makes it so; an organist of a place of worship, if he contemplates the purposes of his employ in their proper light, will appropriate the powers of the instrument to the various parts of the service in which it is used; and will recollect that the voluntary is designed to harmonize the thoughts of those who are entering upon the most important occupation of them that can engage the attention of man."

Here the clerk came up to Mr. M——, and informed him that the chapel was full, and it was a quarter past eleven. When I went to the desk, I found that it was so constructed as not to infringe in any the least possible degree upon the space convertible into pews; an economy of distribution which made it necessary for the clerk to draw out a set of steps to facilitate the ascent of the minister. The aisles also were contracted upon the same saving principle. And as the room was subdivided into sittings, this was indispensable to make the most of the chapel; they were sittings in the strictest sense of the word; the pews were so narrow, that it was absolutely impracticable for the persons screwed up in them to kneel.

The morning prayer ended, I was desired to read the communion service. In going into the desk, I did not perceive the altar, and this I found to be a very possible oversight, for it was squeezed into a nook behind the pulpit, barely large enough for the table, with scarcely room for the minister to turn himself round; and on the outside of the rails, not more than eight communicants at the most, could be present at once. This indecorous sacrifice of the dignity of appearance, to the profitable views of the proprietor, convinced me that the latter was made too much the object of his ministration.

After all that is said against tithes and those clergymen who, amidst so many vexations and obstacles, do no more than demand their dues, one thing is evident, that they cannot be justly charged with so mingling temporals with spirituals, as to degrade the latter for the sake of the former.

The proprietorship of a chapel does not appear to preserve this distinction —the decorum of a place of worship, as far as the gain to be made of all the disposeable space is consulted, is seldom regarded, and every inch of every corner is usually made the most of. If, therefore, appetency of profit is to be charged upon the incumbents in the National Church for merely substantiating their legally constituted right, at the same time that they in nine cases out of ten do not exact it, and in all cases are careful not to compromise the sacred claims of her public service, what are we to say of those who, whether laymen or ecclesiastics, rather than not make a property of the pious dispositions of their pew-holders and sitters, do away, without any compunction of conscience, all facilities for keeping up that devotional conformity which the Rubric of our excellent Liturgy enjoins, and which indeed the fervent impulse of spiritual conviction suggests; —at the same time I will venture to add, that no beneficed clergyman ever *raised* his *tithes* with that arbitrary spirit of exaction which dictates and enforces the imposts of the Chapel Proprietary upon his pews and seat-renters

These were the reflections which the compressed condition of the congregation at T—— Chapel excited in my mind; and when I afterwards learned that twenty and thirty guineas per annum were paid for a pew, and five and seven guineas for a single seat, whilst the incumbent of the parish in which this chapel property is situated receives upon an average no more than from one to two pounds for a whole family of which he is the regular pastor, I could not help thinking, that the frequenters of such places of worship, so long as they chose to have their "itching ears" scratched by a popular preacher at so dear a rate, ought not to grumble at paying the tithes of their parson or vicar—and as they willingly pay the former for fashion and froth, so they ought not to give their legal pittance grudgingly for the subsistence of the latter, whose sound doctrine and pastoral care they think proper to reject.

During the last twenty years, I have seen these proprietary chapels rising up among the new streets at the west end of the town in great numbers, and it soon became as indispensable for every one who aspires to the rank of the *haut ton* to have a seat in a fashionable chapel, as it is to have a box at the opera;—and as amusement appears to be as much their object at the one as at the other, it of course, in such instances, becomes the great concern of the proprietor to keep up "the popular

character of his chapel," and provide that the preacher's discourse should not fatigue the polite ears of the assembly by its length, nor its substance shock them by any unmannerly mention of the sins and vanities of those whom he addresses—and hence twenty minutes of oratorical declamation, composed in the language of a novelist and delivered with the action and tones of a player, too often make up the entertainment of the hearers,—who for the most part return to their houses as little edified as the preacher is justified by this disgraceful accommodation of his duty and talents to their unspiritual taste.

I cannot, however, include in this description of property, and in this character of the factitious means used both in temporal and spiritual things for its security and increase, those chapels of ease which are attached to some mother church of an extensive parish, and are under the regulation and appointment of its rector, these are confided to the ministry of some one of his clerical brethren, in whose good sense and judicious conduct he finds sufficient warrant for his confidence. Nor do these come within the compass of my delineation—I only speak of those chapels which are built, bought, or hired, and then fitted up, not so much for the purposes of divine worship, as for those of the possessor's individual views of making an income of them. In these I have witnessed much of that degrading accommodation in the personal and professional interests of their respective proprietors, which, among some other causes that might be mentioned, and will be discussed in the progress of these papers, have tended materially to lower the public appreciation of the undoubted claim which our National Church, both in its form and government has upon the favourable estimation of every candid and intelligent person.

Among many instances of this kind which occur to my recollection, are the two following anecdotes:—At a very fashionable chapel in a very fashionable street, the morning service was altered from eleven o'clock to half after eleven, merely because it was represented to the proprietor that a certain lady of high ministerial connexions, who rented a pew, was in the habit of giving *petits soupers* after the Saturday night's opera, which encroached so far upon the Sunday, as to prevent her from going to bed before four o'clock of the morning, and, of course, totally disabled her from rising in time for attendance at public worship before half past eleven.—The other instance was that of a lay proprietor of a chapel in the Establishment at the north west part of the town, who engaged a preacher whom he knew to be a Unitarian in principle, and a Latitudinarian in practice, merely because he had made himself popular by a course of lectures which he had given upon the belles lettres at a public institution.

But I perceive that I am anticipating the subjects of some of my subsequent pages while I have left the congregation of T—— Chapel to themselves:—My readers, then, will kindly suppose, that while I have engaged their attention in these reflections, the Communion Service has been read, and that I have ascended the pulpit stairs. I *did* ascend it is true, but with some little difficulty, and as I thought at the time not without some personal danger—for it seems that the chapel had been previously under repair, and this was the first Sunday of its being opened for service after six weeks' interruption of the service. Of this the Reverend Proprietor had not given me any notice—and the workmen not having been able to get *their* business finished, the pulpit was supported by a few slight underprops, which gave me rather a vacillating progress, and when I had safely reached the body of the pulpit, the boards which formed the platform were so slightly laid down, that every movement of my foot sent forth a creaking sound, not unlike that which is produced by lying down upon an ill-corded bed.

My readers will perceive that in this slight incident there is ample room for much metaphorical improvement of the description of a country preacher's first essay in London: but as metaphors in general lead to much punning infringement upon the original strength of any language, I am unwilling to be so bad a patriot as to depress the force of my native tongue, merely for the purpose of making a few questionable hits at its expense. Notwithstanding, that I may not disappoint any one of my readers in the expectation that they may be disposed to form of the account which they may naturally conclude I am about to give of my sermon, I most readily resign to

them all the clever combinations which can be made out of the "slight underprops," the "vacillating progress," and the "creaking sound" to which the preacher was subjected. These, if they think fit, they may apply to the preacher and his discourse, by whatever witty turn they may be able to give them. I console myself, under all the deductions that may be drawn to my disadvantage, with this single consequence; that I am spared the mortification of speaking of myself and my own doings.

As the result of my first metropolitan efforts, and the cause which it was employed to support, are more important in themselves than to be referred to my own (of course) partial description, I shall open my next chapter with the opinions of my Reverend Probationer upon both; for as these opinions are not only clerical but critical, and as they may hereafter be of some service to the subordinates of the National Church, who, for want of interest in it, are compelled to seek "a piece of bread" from the proprietors of those chapels which supply affluence to many an ordained eccentric, who has activity enough to jump in at the window while they have scarcely ingenuity enough to open the door. I shall appropriate the pages of my next chapter to this particular discussion.

(*To be continued.*)

ON IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR, *4th Dec.* 1818.

THE truly wonderful exertions which have been lately made by that inimitable ornament of her sex (Mrs. Fry), in the cause of virtue and humanity, so eminently displayed in her successful labours of reformation amongst the female prisoners in Newgate, together with the anxious and zealous endeavours of Messrs. Bennet, Buxton, and other philanthropic gentlemen, *to lessen the sum of human misery and wretchedness in our jails*, deserve, and will eventually receive, the applause of all good men, as well as the blessings of thousands of their unfortunate fellow creatures. I rejoice to observe, that this most important, this truly national subject (for England is the land of humanity), is now about to receive the serious consideration, and to engage the earnest attention, both of the British people and their Government. The time is now, I trust, arrived, when this, and other subjects of a like nature, I allude particularly to "the revisal of the penal code," and "Imprisonment for Debt," will be earnestly, but dispassionately, submitted to the deliberative wisdom of the British legislature. Allow me, at present, to make a few observations and suggestions on the latter subject; *viz.* "Imprisoment for Debt," as the New Insolvent Debtor's Bill comes before Parliament (as I understand) so soon as it meets. The *dreadful* and *wide-spreading evils* which *it* inflicts, not only on individuals, but *families* and *friends*, innocent of *all* save the crime of being a *wife* or *child*, *sister* or *brother*, to the unfortunate debtor, are, I believe, not *sufficiently* regarded or reflected on by the public in general, nor the evils and benefits of the system contrasted and balanced as they ought to be. From sources of the best information it has, I believe, been ascertained, that there are at present upwards of *thirty thousand debtors* under confinement in England and Scotland. We often look with indifference on the successive part of *that*, which if seen *together* would shake us with emotion, and fill us with astonishment. An unhappy debtor is dragged to jail, pitied for a moment, and then forgotten—another follows him, and is lost alike in the caverns of oblivion; but when the *whole mass* of calamity rises up *at once*; when *thirty thousand* reasonable beings are contemplated, all groaning in unnecessary misery, not from the infirmity of nature, but the mistakes of human judgment, or the negligence of human policy, who can forbear to *pity* and *lament*, to *wonder* and *abhor!* We live in an age of commerce and computation; let us therefore coolly inquire, what is really the sum of evil which the *imprisonment of debtors* occasions to the country. The misfortunes of an individual often extend their influence *to many*: and if we consider the effects of consanguinity and friendship, and the general reciprocation of wants and benefits which make one man dear or necessary to another, it may be reasonably supposed, that every man languishing in prison gives trouble and distress of mind to four others who love or need him. By this multiplication of misery we see distress extended to the hundredth part of the whole British popu-

lation. If again we estimate at 2s. per day what is lost by the inaction, and consumed in the support of each man, thus chained down to involuntary idleness, the public loss will rise in one year to above a million of money. Those also who are best acquainted with the present state of our prisons will confess, that the annual loss of human lives is very considerable from the corrosion of disappointment, the heaviness of sorrow, the want of exercise, and sometimes of food, the corruption of confined air, and the contagion of disease; for all these are the portion, or may become so, of the unhappy prisoner, and form the complicated horrors of a prison, where many of our fellow-men confined for debt, continue miserably to lose their lives, leaving their families to beggary and wretchedness; a burden or a prey on the country. It is thus, many prisoners for debt annually sink amidst the acumulation of misfortune; and others, if they survive, live only from day to day, hoping and wishing for a release from all their troubles; for life, without liberty, is scarcely desirable. And what, sir, let us now inquire, does the creditor in general obtain by throwing his unfortunate debtor into jail? does he not injure the interest both of himself and of his debtor, perhaps irreparably? for every spur to exertion is then removed, and the mind of the captive becomes in general too much enfeebled by misery, shame, and disappointment, ever again to become fit for business, even if relieved or discharged. I believe, sir, that the number of creditors who receive payment from their debtors *after* throwing them into jail *is small indeed*, compared *to the number* of the unfortunate debtors who miserably perish, or become utterly useless to their families in consequence of their confinement. Surely he whose debtor has perished in jail, although he may acquit himself of deliberate murder, must at least have his mind clouded with melancholy (if all sympathy and feeling be not dead within him), when he considers how much another has suffered *from him*; when he thinks *on the wife bewailing her husband, on the children* begging the bread which their father, *but for him*, would have earned; but we know that there are men thus obdurate, who, impelled by avarice or cruelty, can revolve even *these* consequences unmoved, either by dread or pity. Would to God, then, we might indulge the hope, that our legislature will in their wisdom at length see fit, *to deprive us of the power* of thus destroying each other's lives and families, for the sake, often, of a very small sum of money. In this age of enlightened policy, far beyond any former time, surely there can be no adequate reasons for the continuance of a system of law, sanctioned, no doubt, by age, but clearly destructive of the lives and happiness of thousands and tens of thousands. Surely it is time that this sore evil was removed from our happy isles, and our prisons thus emptied of one half of their miserable and unfortunate inmates. The age of improvement, and *moderate and judicious reform* of what is found amiss in our glorious constitution, is, I trust, arrived (I speak only of what would so incontrovertibly *lessen* human misery and wretchedness); and I would fain hope, that these noble undertakings may now be safely proceeded in. I advert to *the revisal of our poor laws*, the education of the poor, and the penal code, and imprisonment for debt. With respect to the latter, I am decidedly of opinion, that some wiser and better, some more advantageous plan for all parties both for the buyer and the seller, might be easily devised; far better would it surely be to deny a man credit, except on proper security, than to sell him goods, and put him in jail for payment at a time when he could not raise the money; *indiscriminate credit* proves ruinous to both parties; and was imprisonment for debt disallowed, I am convinced it would contribute most essentially to the advantage, as it unquestionably would to the happiness of mankind. Its *miseries are dreadful, its victims many*; and although it has long been part of the law of England, and of other countries, it has always been considered as *a necessary evil*, which could not be dispensed with without, as was supposed, hazarding the whole fabric of law and justice; but although the matter requires solemn consideration, the danger is, I apprehend, *chimerical*, and the necessity *imaginary*; laws ought to *prevent*, if possible, as well as *punish* crimes in this case. Misfortunes are visited very often (for it depends on the person's disposition) *with equal severity, and with equal injury to life*, health, and reputation, as crimes.

I trust this truly important inquiry,

involving the best interests of humanity, will soon be entered on by the British legislature, whose labours, of late years, have tended so essentially to the happiness and welfare of the people, and whose labours and luminous reports on the great question of political improvement which engaged their attention during the last parliament, do them such great and lasting honour. If it shall be found, on dispassionate investigation and calm inquiry, that this *sore, this wide-spreading evil*, can be removed without difficulty or danger, as I think it may, and with the greatest and most permanent benefit and advantage to the public, I shall ever feel the greatest satisfaction in having been the feeble, but zealous, advocate of HUMANITY.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IN reading the Memoir of the life of the late Right Hon. George Rose in your Magazine for June, it struck me that some circumstances in the early part of it was inaccurately stated. The remoteness of the period rendered it difficult to ascertain dates and facts with sufficient accuracy to justify a correction of former errors, and delayed this communication.

That I may not unnecessarily encroach on you, I shall only mention such facts in Mr. Rose's early life, as the writer of the Memoir, who has so feelingly done justice to his memory, has been misinformed on. I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

P. T.

THE uncle by whom Mr. Rose was adopted and educated, was his mother's brother of the same name, but not Dr. Rose of Chiswick: he became acquainted with that respectable man, to whom he was related, at a much later period. He was for a short time at Westminster school, but he must have entered the navy at a very early age, for his first voyage was to the West Indies as a younker, and in 1758 he served in the Channel as a midshipman, and steered one of the boats from which the troops commanded by the Duke of Marlborough were landed in Concalle Bay.

Early in 1759, he was again in the West Indies, and during the naval campaign there, was twice severely wounded; his *last* service was in the North Sea, in the winter of 1763; previous to that, a naval friend of his uncle, discouraged in the hope of advancing him in the military line of the service, procured a purser's warrant for him; the change was unpleasant to him, and at the peace of 1763, finding himself, in consequence of the death of his uncle, completely his own master in his nineteenth year, he quitted the naval service. To the Earl of Sandwich, afterwards First Lord of the Admiralty, he was not then known, nor was he at any subsequent period honoured with that noble lord's acquaintance.

Soon after he quitted the naval service, he was, through private friendship, appointed one of the clerks in the Record Office; and in 1767, when it was resolved by the House of Lords to print the Rolls of Parliament, he was chosen as a person well qualified to direct the work. His talents, information, and industry, attracted the attention of the Peers who superintended it, gained to him valuable friends, and in the end obtained for him the remote reversion, after the lives of Mr. Ashley Cowper and Mr. Strutt, of the office of Clerk of Parliament, in consequence of an address of the House of Lords to the King, moved by the Earl of Marchmont, 1783.

About the year 1777, while engaged in this work, he was appointed by Lord North, Keeper of the Records in the Chapter House at Westminster, and Secretary for the Board of Taxes, where he remained till 1782, when Lord Shelburne offered him, through a mutual friend, the office of Secretary of the Treasury; several considerations led him at first to decline the offer, and to hesitate long before he accepted it. On the Earl of Shelburne's resignation in 1783, Mr. Rose quitted the office of Secretary of the Treasury, without any compensation for the permanent one he resigned to accept it, and immediately after went abroad with Lord Thurlow.

At Paris, in the following Autumn, he met Mr. Pitt to whom he had become known during the time that he held the Office of Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Shelburne's administration, and of whose talents and character Mr. Rose had formed a just estimate. Similar views of the important occurrences then passing in England, and of the best means of relieving the country from the financial embarrassments that oppressed it, made them more fully known to each other; and Mr. Rose formed that attachment to Mr. Pitt, which ended but with life.

FUNERAL

OF

Her late Most Gracious Majesty,

Queen Charlotte.

SEAL UP THE TOMB!—THE SPIRIT'S FLIGHT
NO MORTAL ARM CAN STAY;
NO SUN RELUME THOSE LOOKS OF LIGHT,
NOW QUENCH'D IN DARK DECAY.
NOR QUEENLY POMP, NOR ROYAL POWER,
THE MARCH OF DEATH'S ADVANCING HOUR,
ONE MOMENT CAN DELAY,—
WHEN, LIKE THE NIGHT-FALL, FATE SHALL SPREAD,
THAT WAKELESS SLEEP, WHICH WRAPS THE DEAD!

Thomson.

OVER the Tomb of MAJESTY we may be permitted to pause and meditate, for with the good and wise, loyalty is ever considered as a virtue, and the soul of the nation looks proudly back upon its noblest KINGS, for those illustrious examples, which give a consecration to our homage, and which render such a duty sacred. So feel we now towards HER who is departed; and though the hearts of some, perchance, were kept at a distance from her, when in apparent happiness, and splendour, and enjoyment, she walked through the abodes of her greatness as our QUEEN,—yet we may hope, *all* are her friends *now!*—The distinctions of birth, and the privileges of state, and the exemptions of Royalty, are all broken down by Death, and we are entitled by nature to embrace her in the grave. But there is ONE, to whom her loss will indeed come, if it ever comes, in all the dreariness of bereavement, and in all the bitterness of deprivation. HE is not in oblivion, for the affectionate and bleeding hearts of his subjects have followed their aged KING into his solitude, and though shut out from our world of life, and love, and pleasure, yet a purer light breaks in upon him, and a consolation, more than earthly, lessens the load upon his hoary temples. But she who watched over him, and tended him, and soothed his troubled spirit, is no more! and though a death-cold power may have frozen up the living fountain of his mind, though the darkness of old age, and of insensibility, may have veiled his mental vision in its eclipsing clouds, yet there are moments when he will anxiously expect *her*, who is removed for ever, and when, in that gloominess of soul which only

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alleviations of connubial sympathy, which in this world can return to him no more!—But it is the consolatory happiness of our Christian Faith to know, that they shall meet again, never to separate, where all the afflictive trials of this lower sphere shall be forgotten, and where the perishing and thorny coronet of earth will be exchanged for the enduring splendours of a diadem in Heaven!—And, oh! until then,—

"Peace be with thee, afflicted Sire!
How'er thy reason stray;
May Heaven still lend its pillar'd fire,
To guide thy lonely way!
Disperse old age's wintry gloom,
Smooth thy rough passage to the tomb,
And change its night to day;—
Fill thy soul here with thoughts sublime,
And loose thee, in its own good time!"

Before returning to the mournful task of recording the last testimonials of respect to her late MAJESTY'S remains, we cannot omit noticing one striking difference from that similar calamity, which eighty-one years since called forth the affectionate sympathies of a loyal nation.—The filial love with which the PRINCE REGENT watched beside the pillow of his dying Parent, had no parallel in 1737; but the palace and the cottage are alike adorned by so distinguished an exercise of virtuous feeling, and his Royal Highness, and those *few* illustrious Relatives, who shared with him this pious duty, have endeared themselves to millions of English hearts, by their exemplary affection, and devoted attachment to their departed Mother.

During the last moments of her expiring agony, her late MAJESTY'S death-bed was, as we have before stated, surrounded by her affectionate offspring; and in this situation of agonizing suspense, the Princesses continued supporting their beloved Mother for some minutes after she had ceased to breathe, too much absorbed in grief to observe that the dreaded event was past; and when Sir HENRY HALFORD announced the mortal existence of his Royal Patient to be at an end, the effect upon his auditors may be imagined, but we cannot describe it. After the first burst of anguish and lamentation, the PRINCE REGENT, exerting himself to calm his own feelings, withdrew his Sisters from the mournful scene, who in the course of the evening retired to Cambridge House, on Kew Green, the filial affection of their Royal Highnesses not permitting them to remove farther from the remains of their lamented Parent.

Immediately after her MAJESTY'S death, the Royal Standard was lowered half staff, and a detachment of the first regiment of guards, under Colonel BARROW, arrived on duty at the temporary barracks in the vicinity of the Palace. The Standards at Windsor Castle and the Tower, flags at the various sea-ports, &c. &c. were also lowered in a similar manner; and Carlton House, the Palaces, and the Mansion House, were entirely closed. A Council having been likewise immediately called, agreeable to the precedent on the decease of her MAJESTY, QUEEN CAROLINE, the following

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official announcement was issued in the succeeding Gazette, where a Proclamation, in conformity to the last Act of Parliament, also appeared, summoning the two Houses to meet for despatch of business on Thursday, January 14th, 1819, being within the sixty days limited by the Regency Act for that purpose.

"SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1818.

"At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 18th of November, 1818—Present, Archbishop of CANTERBURY, LORD PRESIDENT, Duke of MONTROSE, LORD STEWARD, Earl BATHURST, Earl of LIVERPOOL, Viscount MELVILLE, Viscount SIDMOUTH, Bishop of LONDON, Lord ST. HELEN'S, Sir WM. SCOTT, Sir JOHN NICOLL, Mr. CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, and LORD CHIEF BARON.

"Whereas, in the Act of Uniformity, which establishes the Liturgy of the Church of England, provision is made for such alterations in the Prayers for the Royal Family, as from time to time shall become necessary, and be directed by lawful authority: it is thereupon this day Ordered in Council, that in the Morning and Evening Prayers, in the Litany, and in all other parts of the public service, as well in the occasional Offices as in the Book of Common Prayer, where the Royal Family is appointed to be particularly prayed for, the following form and order shall be observed; viz.

"*Their Royal Highnesses GEORGE PRINCE of WALES, the PRINCESS of WALES, and all the Royal Family.*

"And it is further ordered, that no edition of the Common Prayer be from henceforth printed, but with this amendment; and that, in the mean time, till copies of such edition may be had, all Parsons, Vicars, and Curates, within this Realm, do (for preventing of mistakes) with the pen, correct and amend all such prayers in their church books, according to the aforegoing direction; and, for the better notice hereof, that this Order be forthwith printed and published, and sent to the several parishes; and that the Right Reverend the Bishops do take care that obedience be paid to the same accordingly."

(Signed) "CHETWYND."

"In pursuance of an Act passed in the tenth year of her late Majesty QUEEN ANNE, and of another Act passed in the 32d year of his present MAJESTY, wherein provision is made for praying for the Royal Family in that part of Great Britain called Scotland; it is hereby ordered in Council, that henceforth every Minister and Preacher shall, in his respective church, congregation, or assembly, pray in express words,

"*For his most Sacred Majesty KING GEORGE, their Royal Highnesses GEORGE PRINCE of WALES, the PRINCESS of WALES, and all the Royal Family.*

"Of which all persons concerned are hereby required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly."

(Signed) "CHETWYND."

On Thursday night, the nineteenth, about eight o'clock, a plain hearse, followed by a mourning coach, in which were Mr. BANTING and his assistants, arrived at Kew Palace, with the inner case of the coffin, intended as the depository of the mortal remains of her late MAJESTY.

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a mattress, and cushion for the head, were embossed with white floss silk, upon a rich plain white satin, and an ample sheet of the same costly material. The sides were also lined with white satin in close perpendicular plaits, and the whole surmounted with a richly embossed border of the same. This was borne from the hearse to one of the Royal chambers in mournful silence, where being placed upon tressels, Mr. BANTING and his assistants immediately retired, while the body was watched during the night by the Ladies of the Bedchamber, and alternately by the Dowager Countesses of HARCOURT and CARDIGAN, who had constantly remained with the Royal Corpse, since her MAJESTY's decease.—The following order, issued the next morning from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, was intended to prevent a repetition of the extreme indecorum manifested upon a recent similar mournful occasion.

"LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, Nov. 20, 1818.

"Messrs. FRANCE and BANTING are hereby most peremptorily ordered not to make a public exhibition of the coffin of her late MAJESTY, nor allow it to be seen by any person whatever."

(Signed) "T. B. MASH."

The state coffin was in every respect the same as those usually made for the Royal Family, and was constructed of the best Honduras mahogany, covered with rich silk Genoa velvet, the sides, ends, &c. divided into compartments of panels with silver gilt nails, and the angles ornamented with plates, containing an engraved Crown, between two palm branches placed in *saltire*, and the initials Q. C.—The centre plate of the lid also bore the following inscription.

DEPOSITUM

SERENISSIMÆ PRINCIPIS CHARLOTTÆ DEI GRATIA
REGINÆ CONSORTIS AUGUSTISSIMI ET POTENTISSIMI MONARCHÆ
GEORGII TERTII, DEI GRATIA BRITANNIARUM REGIS,
FIDEI DEFENSORIS, REGIS HANOVERÆ AC BRUNSVICI
ET LUNENBURGI DUCIS,
OBIIT XVII DIE NOVEMBRIS,
ANNO DOMINI M.D.C.C.C.XVIII.
ÆTATIS SUÆ LXXV.

On Saturday evening, the twenty-first, about half-past eight o'clock, the leaden coffin for the body of the late QUEEN, having been removed from the dining parlour at Kew Palace by the Royal Undertakers, to her MAJESTY's chamber, where she breathed her last, at the east end of the palace, and being placed on tressels, preparations were made for the last act of depositing the QUEEN's remains in the coffin, which was conducted with the most solemn order and decorum, under the immediate direction and superintendance of Mr. MASH, of the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and Mr. E. A. BRANDE, the Apothecary to the KING's person; and in the presence of Mrs. BECKENDORFF, and the other females who were the constant attendants of her MAJESTY during her long and painful illness, both at the QUEEN's and Kew Palaces. At nine o'clock the body was wrapped in a white satin sheet; and every thing being completed that was necessary for the royal

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remains, Mr. Brande, agreeably to the duty of his office, proceeded to fill up the coffin with spices; Mr. Holroyd, the plumber, and his assistants, were then admitted, and the cover was soldered to the coffin in the presence of the above-named official persons.

On the following Monday morning, Messrs. France and Banting commenced fitting up with black draperies and other funereal emblems, the great hall, and the passages approaching to it in Kew Palace. Over the recess at the upper end of the apartment, a state canopy was erected, under which the body was to lie, with festoons of drapery, and tassels beneath its cornice, and the whole surmounted by superb plumes of black feathers. Several apartments were also prepared in the New Palace, for the accommodation of the numerous individuals who would necessarily be assembled there on the morning of the funeral, it having been commanded, that the house which contained the mortal remains of the late Queen should be kept on that day entirely free from the intrusion of all strangers.

In the Gazette previously mentioned, were also issued the subsequent orders for the Court, the General, the Military and Naval Mourning for her late Majesty, which were as follow:

"Lord Chamberlain's Office, Nov. 19, 1818.

"Orders for the Court's going into mourning on Sunday next, the 22d instant, for her late Majesty the Queen, of blessed memory.

"The Ladies to wear black bombazines, plain muslin or long lawn linen, crape hoods, shamoy shoes and gloves, and crape fans.

"Undress,—Dark Norwich crape.

"The Gentlemen to wear black cloth, without buttons on the sleeves and pockets, plain muslin or long lawn cravats and weepers, shamoy shoes and gloves, crape hatbands, and black swords and buckles.

"Undress,—Dark grey frocks."

"Heralds' College, Nov. 19, 1818.

"*The Deputy Earl Marshal's Order for a General Mourning for her late Majesty Queen Charlotte.*

"In pursuance of the commands of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, these are to give public notice, that upon the present melancholy occasion of the death of her late Majesty, of blessed memory, all persons do put themselves into deep mourning.

(Signed) "HENRY HOWARD MOLYNEUX HOWARD,
Deputy Earl Marshal."

"Horse Guards, Nov. 20, 1818.

"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, does not require that the Officers of the Army should wear any other mourning with their uniforms, on the present melancholy occasion, than black crape over the ornamental part of the cap or hat, the sword knot, and on the left arm, with the following exceptions; viz.

"Officers on duty are to wear black gloves, black crape over the ornamental

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black crape; black gorget riband, and a black crape scarf over the right shoulder.

"The drums are to be covered with black, and black crape is to be hung from the pike of the colour-staff of Infantry, and from the standard-staff and trumpets of Cavalry.

"When officers appear at Court in their uniforms, they are to wear black crape over the ornamental part of the cap or hat, the sword knot, and on the left arm; a black crape scarf over the right shoulder; black waistcoat, breeches, stockings, and buckles.

"By command of his Royal Highness the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
(Signed) "HARRY CALVERT, Adjutant-General."

"ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 20, 1818.

"His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT, acting in the name and on the behalf of his MAJESTY, does not require that the Officers of the Fleet should wear any other mourning on the present melancholy occasion, with their undress uniforms, than black crapes on their left arms, hats, and sword knots; nor with their dress uniforms, than black gloves, and black crapes on their left arms, hats, and sword knots; except at Court, when they are to wear, also, black waistcoats, breeches, stockings, and buckles; nor that the Officers of the Royal Marines should wear any other mourning with their uniforms, than black crapes on their left arms, hats, and sword knots; except on duty, when they are to wear also black gloves, and the sash covered with black, black gorget ribands, and black crape scarfs over their right shoulders; and except at Court, when they are to wear black crapes on their left arms, hats, and sword knots, black crape scarfs over their right shoulders, and black waistcoats, breeches, stockings, and buckles.

"The drums of the Royal Marines are to be covered with black, and a black crape is to be hung from the pike of the divisional colour staff.

(Signed) "J. W. CROKER."

From a most considerate regard, however, to its depressive influence on trade in general, the following Orders relative to the continuance of the Mourning were also issued in a subsequent Gazette:

"LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, DECEMBER 5, 1818.

"Orders for the Court to change the Mourning for her late MAJESTY of blessed memory on Sunday the 3d of January 1819. The Court to change the Mourning further on Sunday the 24th of January 1819. And on Sunday the 14th of February 1819, the Court to go out of Mourning."

"LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, DECEMBER 5, 1818.

"It is the intention of his Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT, and that of the Royal Family, to continue their mourning for her late MAJESTY during the space of six months, but it is not expected or desired that other persons should appear in mourning, except at Court, after the expiration of six weeks from the day of her late MAJESTY's demise."

On the evening of Monday, November 30, the splendid State Coffin arrived at Kew Palace in a hearse, followed by two mourning coaches, containing the Undertakers, by whom it was removed into the great Hall, and placed in the recess prepared for the Royal remains lying in state on

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the succeeding day, Mr. MASH, of the Lord Chamberlain's Office, being in attendance to direct the proceedings; the Corpse of her late MAJESTY in the leaden coffin was then brought down stairs, and closed in its magnificent exterior, under his superintendance. The various detachments of troops, which were to form the escort to Windsor, &c. &c. also marched to their different posts in the course of Monday and Tuesday, agreeable to the following General Orders issued by his Royal Highness the Duke of YORK.

"HORSE GUARDS, NOVEMBER 28, 1818.

"*General Orders, in Relation to the Ceremonial to be observed at the Funeral of her late most excellent* MAJESTY.

"A Captain's full-dress guard, from the brigade of foot guards, will mount at the Palace at Kew, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday the 1st Dec. as a guard of honour over the remains of her late MAJESTY, which will, during that day, lie in state. A subaltern's guard, from the 19th lancers, will mount at the same time and place, in order to secure ready access to the Palace, and to preserve order on Kew Green. These guards will remain on duty till the next day at ten o'clock, when the Royal Body will be removed from Kew, under the escort of a field-officer's guard, with a standard, consisting of 120 men, to be furnished by the 19th lancers. At Longford this escort will be relieved by a similar guard, which will escort the Royal Body to Datchet Bridge, where it will fall into the rear, and form the rear guard. The detachment of the 19th lancers will return immediately to its barrack, and prepare for the further duties of the day.

"A field-officer's detachment of 100 men, with a standard, from the household brigade of cavalry, will meet the procession at Datchet Bridge, and form its escort to the door of St. George's Chapel.

"His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT, with his guard of honour, will join the procession at Frogmore. A captain's guard of honour, with a standard, will mount at Frogmore, at twelve o'clock, over his Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT.

"The Royal Body will thus be conveyed to the place of Interment. A double line of foot guards will line the south aisle and the centre aisle of St. George's Chapel to the door of the Choir. A subaltern's guard of infantry must mount at the porch door, and be responsible to keep all that space clear from interruption. A double line of foot guards will line from the porch down the street, as far as their numbers will admit, when the cavalry must line the remainder of the road as far as Frogmore. From Frogmore to Datchet Bridge the communication must be kept up by patroles, in which the rear guard will take a part as soon as the procession arrives at Frogmore. The two roads from Kew to Windsor, by Colnbrook and Staines, must be patroled by the 19th lancers, which regiment will furnish a subaltern's guard at the turning off of the Windsor Road at Iver Heath, and likewise at the turning of the road on the London side of Egham, over Runny Mead. A picquet of the 12th lancers must be placed at the junction of the roads on the London side of Frogmore, and at Eton Bridge. These patroles and picquets must remain on duty until day-break of the morning of Thursday, the 3d of December.

"The number of cavalry for the above service will be as follows:

Life Guards.....about 400		9th Lancers .....about 100	
Royal Horse Guards.....250		12th Ditto 200	
3d Dragoons.....200		19th Ditto 250	
7th Hussars .....200—1050		Total....	1600

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"Major-General Sir ROBERT BURTON will take the command of the whole of the troops. Colonel Sir JOHN ELLEY will command the household brigade. The foot guards will be commanded by Colonel Lord FREDERICK BENTINCK. The detachments of the 3d dragoons, 7th hussars, 9th, 12th, and 19th lancers, will be under the orders of their respective Commanding Officers. All the troops employed on this duty, are to be in full dress.

"By Order of his Royal Highness the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

(Signed) "HARRY CALVERT, Adjutant-General."

These melancholy preparations being completed, on Tuesday, December 1st, the remains of her late MAJESTY laid in state for several hours at Kew Palace, previous to their removal for interment. The very confined size of the apartments, however, not only rendered the issue of admission tickets extremely limited, but also left little space for that splendour which is looked for at the obsequies of Sovereignty. About a third part of the largest room on the ground floor being separated from the rest, by deep black hangings of fine cloth, and all external light being excluded, several wax-lights were suspended round the apartment, sufficient to show the objects present, without dispersing the gloom. A portion of the space thus separated from the rest being again railed off, within this railway was exhibited to the spectators, as they slowly passed before it, the coffin containing all that was mortal of her late MAJESTY the QUEEN of ENGLAND, surrounded with such ornaments of funereal pomp as at once show the splendour, and frailty of earthly grandeur. The coffin, of which enough was exhibited to shew the costly materials of which it was composed, was placed on tressels about four feet from the ground, and partially covered with a black pall of exceeding richness; at the head was placed the Royal Crown; over the coffin was the Royal Arms, richly embroidered on a silver ground, and on each side, at a small distance, were three immense wax-tapers, in silver candelabræ. At the top of the coffin, one on each side, also stood two gentlemen, dressed in deep mourning; and at the foot were placed four mutes, all in black, dressed like yeomen of the household, with dark velvet caps and black-handled halberds. The spectators were received at the entrance, hung with black, by several gentlemen, in mourning habiliments: and next proceeded through a small passage, very partially illuminated, and also hung with black, to the room of funeral state; where they then passed slowly, and at their leisure, before the mortal remains of their late QUEEN; and after traversing another apartment hung deeply with black, and also occupied by attendants in mourning, emerged from the melancholy gloom into the open day-light. The iron gates which guard the entrance into the garden of the house were shut, and none were allowed to pass without tickets.

On the outside of the Palace were six Marshalmen, also in full uniforms, and at the entrance door, the Grooms of the Great Chamber, in full dress mourning, were in attendance, to receive the tickets. The Dowager Countesses of HARCOURT, and ILCHESTER, also attended as Chief Mourners, assisted by two Gentlemen Ushers, two Maids of Honour, and two Bedchamber Women. The Ladies in black crape veils, and the Gentlemen in full Court dresses. A Guard of the KING'S Yeomen attended in the anti-

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rooms, and a Yeoman Usher received the company, who, after passing through these chambers of desolate grandeur, entered the pleasure-grounds, where Marshalmen were again in attendance to direct the visitors on their departure, all of whom appeared deeply impressed with the solemn and impressive spectacle.

It is now our duty to perform, as it were, the last rites to her MAJESTY the late QUEEN of these Realms, by presenting a report of the solemn proceedings which took place on the day of her interment. The common lot of mortality, which consigns all to the earth from whence they sprung, is but too well known to need enforcement, and Monarchs, as well as the meanest of their subjects, are obedient to this law. But as such examples are less frequent, they are therefore the more impressive. The stroke of death levels all: after that, no distinction exists; and if any apparent difference is created by the funereal pomp that may chance to follow, it is the living which reap the advantage—for the dead feel it not.

Wednesday, December 2d, being the day appointed for the mournful ceremony, the whole of the metropolis and its vicinity wore a most solemn appearance; and the day being remarkably dark and gloomy, was in perfect unison with the melancholy occasion. All ordinary business was suspended; the Government and Public Offices, with the shops, were all closed, as well as many private houses. Mourning was nearly universal; and the churches, which were mostly open, were hung with black; many sermons appropriate to the melancholy occasion were delivered; and the congregations were numerous, and in many places crowded. The slowly-tolling bells of all the churches were heard throughout the day and night, and every thing that took place was well suited to the mournful solemnity of the occasion.

At eight o'clock, a detachment from the 19th Lancers made their appearance, slowly moving along the Windsor Road, and advancing towards Kew, where they were stationed, in two bodies, on Kew Green; while the road, immediately in the vicinage of the Palace, was patroled, during the morning, by small parties of the same regiment.

The detachment from the brigade of Guards in attendance during the lying-in-state, having been joined by the detachment from the Lancers, shortly after the hearse arrived at the Palace, accompanied by a numerous train of undertakers' assistants on horseback, attended also by a small party of Lancers. The officers of the several detachments wore crape sashes and long scarfs; the drums were enveloped in black cloth; and though the small portion of the band that accompanied the detachment of Lancers had their instruments, there was not a sound from any of them heard during the day. The guard immediately on duty, which was detached from the Guards, as is usual on state occasions, also appeared with white gaiters. At nine o'clock, the Bridge of Kew, and the approaches to it for many hundred yards, were so thickly filled as to make it impossible for those who came after that hour, to procure a sight even of the Palace; and each carriage, therefore, as it rode up to the crowded scene, was freed from its horses, and instantly covered with spectators.

At fifteen minutes before ten, the coffin, which had been laid in the state-

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room the preceding evening, was placed in the hearse, and the procession moved slowly forward in the following order:

Two Lancers mounted to clear the way.
Twenty ditto mounted two and two.
A Palace Constable, on foot, dressed in state uniform.
Eight Marshals (the late QUEEN's Servants) on horseback, in their state uniforms, with silk scarfs, hat-bands, and sashes, bearing ebony staves, tipped with silver.
The Beadle of Kew Parish, on foot, with silk scarf and hat-band.
Eight Assistants on horseback, in deep mourning.

A party of Lancers.
Assistants on horseback, in deep mourning.

THE HEARSE,
Covered with black velvet, profusely decorated with plumes of ostrich feathers, and ornamented by seven escocheons, drawn by eight black horses, bearing ostrich plumes, an escocheon being affixed to the black velvet covering of each horse.

Assistants on horseback, in deep mourning.
A party of Lancers.

Assistants on horseback, in deep mourning.
Seven private carriages of her late MAJESTY, each drawn by six chesnut horses.
Assistants on horseback, in deep mourning.
A detachment, consisting of 89 Lancers, in triple files.

The procession having crossed the bridge, slowly wound to the left, and, followed by an incalculable number of persons on foot, and an immensity of carriages, proceeded towards Longford. Her MAJESTY's private carriages were filled with the Ladies, Noblemen, and Gentlemen, who held the principal situations in her household.

Even the water under the bridges over which the procession had to pass was covered with boats, containing persons anxious to gratify their curiosity, but who were completely excluded by the crowds which thronged the parapets of the bridges, and presented an impenetrable barrier to their prospect. A variety of interruptions also necessarily retarded the advance of the procession in the narrow parts of the road, and the Lancers and Horse Guards who traversed the different villages, and threw out picquets on the main road, found frequently the greatest difficulty in securing an opening among the immense and diversified throng of which the crowd was composed. The escort of Lancers that accompanied the hearse from Kew was relieved at Longford by a similar guard from the Blues, as far as Datchet Bridge, where the procession was met by a Field Officer's detachment of 100 men, from the Household Brigade of Cavalry, who escorted it the remainder of the journey. The standards and trumpets of these several detachments were hung with black crape, and drums entirely muffled with fine black cloth, trimmed with rich silk fringe. The officers wore large black crape sashes across their breasts, and on their left arms, with a crape bow on their caps. The two roads from Kew to Windsor, by Colnbrook and Staines, were likewise patrolled by the 19th Lancers,

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which also furnished a subaltern's guard, to assist in keeping the line open at the turning of the Windsor road at Iver Heath, and likewise at the turning of the road on the London side of Egham, over Runnymede.

About a quarter of an hour before three o'clock, the procession arrived at Longford, fifteen miles from London. Here the Lancers were relieved by the 3d regiment of the King's Dragoons, who had been drawn up for some hours to receive the remains of her MAJESTY. As soon as the funeral arrived at this little village, the whole procession stopped; the hearse was placed in front of the King's Head Inn, and the late QUEEN's carriages drew up and set down the parties who occupied them; none of the horses which drew the hearse, however, were taken off. The company in the carriages and the military officers then went into the inn and partook of a repast, for which preparations had been making for three days before: an hour was allotted for this accommodation; and no individual, whatever his rank might be, who did not belong to the Royal *Cortege*, was allowed to approach this inn, numerous constables being placed about the doors for that purpose.

Having arrived at Frogmore about dusk, where his Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT, and his illustrious Brothers, waited its approach, the procession was again formed, and shortly after seven o'clock proceeded to Windsor in the following order, each side of the road being lined with the foot guards, and cavalry bearing flambeaux.

The Carriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of SAXE COBURG, with Six Greys—Empty.

The Carriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of YORK, with Six Greys—Empty.

The Carriage of his Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT, with Six Bays—Empty.

Three Carriages of the PRINCE REGENT, with Six Horses each, with his Royal Highness's Household.

One Hundred and Fifty Servants of different branches of the Royal Family, in deep mourning, on foot, with flambeaux.

Sixty of the PRINCE REGENT's Servants, in deep mourning, with swords, each bearing a flambeaux.

Trumpets and Drums mounted, and Drums and Fifes of the Foot Guards.

Knight Marshal's Men on foot, with black staves.

Horse Guards. — The Royal Undertakers. — Horse Guards.

Fifty Mutes.

Yeomen of the Guard, in mourning, with partisans reversed.

THE HEARSE,

Drawn by Eight of her late

MAJESTY's Horses, driven by her late

MAJESTY's Body Coachman.

Yeomen of the Guard, in mourning, with partisans reversed.

A Troop of the Horse Guards.

One of his MAJESTY's Carriages and Eight with his Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT in his Robes, with his two Supporters.

A Troop of the Horse Guards.

Dragoons. — A Carriage and Six of the PRINCE REGENT, with the Train Bearers of the Chief Mourner. — Dragoons.

Two of his MAJESTY's Carriages, drawn by Six Horses.

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Dragoons.

Carriages of his MAJESTY, drawn by Six Horses,
conveying the Princes of the Blood Royal.
Carriages of his MAJESTY,
conveying the Train Bearers of the Princes of the Blood Royal.
Seven Carriages of her late MAJESTY,
with the QUEEN'S Household.
Horse Guards.
Lancers.

Dragoons.

At eight o'clock this procession reached the south door of St. George's Chapel, where the servants and grooms, the trumpets and drums, and the Knight Marshal's men, filed without the door. The Royal Body was then removed by ten Yeomen of the Guard from the hearse, and placed upon a car constructed by Sir WILLIAM CONGREVE. On all former occasions the coffin was carried into the church on the shoulders of Yeomen of the Guard, but the weight was often found insupportable; and to obviate any recurrence of the unpleasant interruption which the change of bear s to relieve each other necessarily occasions in the church during the performance of the solemn ceremony, this car was contrived. The surface of it was flat, with a groove to receive the shape of the coffin: it was about five feet in height, and was supported by three separate axle-trees, which moved two small wheels each; the axles were constructed to swing with facility, and make a short turn in a small circle, so as to make its evolutions with ease on the platform: this car, which was entirely covered with black velvet, was placed at the end of the covered way facing the great gate, where it received the coffin. It was then drawn on, after the procession formed in the interior, in the order it originally held along the platform, and up to the Choir, by Yeomen of the Guard, who were concealed from public view by a large velvet pall which was thrown over the coffin, and hung down at the sides so as to cover the men who drew the car at each side. This ingenious and humane alteration gave the spectacle at the moment the procession passed up the body of the Chapel, a feature of novelty, which it was impossible not to approve. Ten escocheons adorned the pall, and the solemn effect produced on the spectators by the view of an object so interesting, slowly advancing, apparently from a motion of its own, to the yawning mouth of the sepulchre, preceded by the Ministers of Religion, and followed by the most exalted Individual in this Kingdom, and the most distinguished of the Nobility and Great Officers of State, was as striking and affecting, as it was mournfully magnificent.

The procession of the interior of the Royal Chapel was formed, in the mean time, under the able direction of Sir GEORGE NAYLER, and about half-past eight o'clock the mournful cavalcade from without approached the Southern entrance, when his Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT took his place in the procession within the Chapel, and in the mean time the coffin was taken from the hearse by the Yeomen of the Guard. It was received by the Dean and Prebendaries, attended by the Choir (including that of the Chapel Royal, St. James's), and immediately the whole procession moved along the South aisle, and up the nave, into the Choir, every part of which was hung with black, in the following order:—

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Poor Knights of Windsor,
Pages of the Royal Family.
Pages of the KING.
Pages of her late MAJESTY.
Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters to his MAJESTY.
Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters to her late MAJESTY.
Pages of Honour to his MAJESTY.
Pages of Honour to her late MAJESTY.
Apothecaries to the PRINCE REGENT.
Apothecaries to the KING.
Apothecaries to her late MAJESTY.
Surgeons to the PRINCE REGENT.
Surgeons to the KING.
Surgeons to her late MAJESTY.
The Curate and Rector of KEW.
The Curate and Rector of WINDSOR.
Grooms of the Privy Chamber to his MAJESTY.
Grooms of the Privy Chamber to her late MAJESTY.
Gentlemen Ushers, Daily Waiters to his MAJESTY.
Gentlemen Ushers, Daily Waiters to her late MAJESTY.
Serjeant Surgeons to the KING.

Physicians to the PRINCE REGENT—Sir W. FARQUHAR, SIR G. BLANE, Sir W. KNIGHTON, Sir M. J. TIERNEY.

Physicians to the KING—Sir L. PEPYS, and W. HEBERDEN.
Physicians to her late MAJESTY—Sir F. MILLMAN, and Sir H. HALFORD.
Clerk of the Closet to the PRINCE REGENT, Rev. GEORGE FREDERICK BLOMBERG.
Household Chaplain (at Windsor) to his MAJESTY, Rev. ISAAC GOSSET.
Equerries to the Royal Family.
Military Secretary to the COMMANDER IN CHIEF, Maj.-Gen. Sir H. TORRENS, G.C.B.
Equerries to the PRINCE REGENT.
Clerk Marshal and First Equerry to the PRINCE REGENT.

Quarter Master General, Major-Gen. Sir J. W. GORDON.
Adjutant General, Lieut-Gen. Sir H. CALVERT.

Equerries to the KING.
Clerk Marshal and First Equerry to the KING, Lieut.-Gen. F. T. HAMMOND.
Equerries to her late MAJESTY—Hon. Sir L. STOPFORD, Hon. A. UPTON, and Hon. C. MURRAY.

Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber to his MAJESTY—JOHN HALE, R. CHESTER, W. C. MASTER, and G. T. HATTON, Esqrs.

Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber to her late MAJESTY—T. FAUQUIER, C. ROOKE, Esqrs. and Major-General Sir T. B. PECHELL, Bart.

Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall.
Chamberlain to the Great Steward of Scotland, Viscount KEITH, G.C.B.

Grooms of the Bed Chamber to his MAJESTY—General FINCH, Colonel THOMAS, General STEVENS, Colonel STANHOPE, General Sir J. CRADOCK, General Sir W. KEPPEL, Hon. F. GREVILLE, Sir A. K. LEGGE, Sir H. BURRARD NEALE, General Sir H. CAMPBELL.

Solicitor General, Sir R. GIFFORD.
Attorney General, Sir SAMUEL SHEPHERD.

Her late MAJESTY's Solicitor General, ANTHONY HART, Esq.
Her late MAJESTY's Attorney General J. VAUGHAN, Esq.

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Comptroller of his MAJESTY'S Household, Lord GEO. THO. BERESFORD.

Treasurer of his MAJESTY'S Household, Lord C. BENTINCK.

HERALDS.

Privy Purse and Private Secretary to the PRINCE REGENT, Sir BENJAMIN BLOOMFIELD.

Lord Chief Baron—Right Hon. Sir R. RICHARDS.

Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas—Sir ROBERT DALLAS.

Vice Chancellor—Sir JOHN LEACH.

Master of the Rolls—Sir THOMAS PLUMER.

Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench—Sir CHARLES ABBOTT.

Lords of the Bed Chamber to the PRINCE REGENT—Lord BOSTON, Earl POULETT, Lord CHARLES SPENCER, Marquis of HEADFORT, Viscount MELBURNE, Lord JAMES MURRAY, Vis. PETERSHAM, Vis. LAKE, Earl DE LAWAR, Lord GRAVES, Lord AMHERST.

Master of the Household to his MAJESTY, and Secretary to the Groom of the Stole (on the Windsor Establishment), B. C. STEPHENSON, Esq.

Groom of the Stole to his MAJESTY (on the Windsor Establishment) Earl of WINCHILSEA.

Vice Chamberlain to his MAJESTY (on the Windsor Establishment), Lord JOHN THYNNE.

Bishop of EXETER, Clerk of the Closet to the KING, Honourable GEORGE PELHAM.

Bishop of LONDON, Right Hon. WILLIAM HOWLEY.

Bishop of SALISBURY, Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, J. FISHER, D.D.

HERALDS.

Minister of State of HANOVER—Count MUNSTER.

Deputy Earl Marshal—Lord H. HOWARD, M. HOWARD.

His MAJESTY'S Ministers—Earl of WESTMORLAND, Earl of HARROWBY, Viscount SIDMOUTH, Earl BATHURST, K.G. Right Hon. NICHOLAS VANSITTART, Viscount MELVILLE, Earl of MULGRAVE, Right Hon. GEORGE CANNING, Right Hon. C. BATHURST, Right Hon. WILLIAM W. POLE, Right Honourable FREDERICK JOHN ROBINSON.

Archbishop of YORK—Right Honourable EDWARD VENABLES VERNON, D.C.L.

Lord Chancellor—Lord ELDON.

Archbishop of CANTERBURY—Right Hon. CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON, D.D.

NORROY King of Arms.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, Earl of MACCLESFIELD,

Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, Earl of COURTOWN.

Master of the Horse to his MAJESTY, Duke of MONTROSE, K. G.

Groom of the Stole to his MAJESTY, Marquis of WINCHESTER.

Supporter. Second Gentleman Usher, Daily Waiter to her late MAJESTY, THOMAS GORE, Esq.

The CROWN of her late MAJESTY, Borne on a black velvet cushion, by CLARENCEUX, King of Arms.

Supporter. First Gentleman Usher, Daily Waiter to her late MAJESTY, G. W. VINCENT, Esq.

Secretary to the Lord Steward, T. BRENT, Esq.

Lord Steward of his MAJESTY'S Household, Marq. CHOLMONDELEY.

Master of his MAJESTY'S Household, GEN. SAM. HULSE.

Choir of WINDSOR.

Prebendaries.

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Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain, JOHN CALVERT, Esq.

Vice Chamberlain to his MAJESTY, Viscount JOCELYN.

First Gentleman Usher, Daily Waiter to his MAJESTY, H. Y. WORTHAM, Esq.

GARTER, Principal King of Arms.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Sir THOMAS TYRWHIT.

The Lord Chamberlain of his MAJESTY's Household—Marquis of HERTFORD.

THE ROYAL BODY,

Covered with a fine Holland Sheet, and a Black Velvet Pall, adorned with Ten Escocheons, carried by Ten Yeomen of the Guard, under a Canopy of Black Velvet.

Supporters of the Canopy, Five Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.

Supporters of the Pall, Their Graces the Dukes of NEWCASTLE, MONTROSE, and BEAUFORT.

Supporters of the Pall, Their Graces the Dukes of ST. ALBAN's, NORTHUMBERLAND, and DORSET.

Supporters of the Canopy, Five Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.

Earl of LIVERPOOL, with the Sword of State.

CHIEF MOURNER,

H. R. H. the PRINCE REGENT, supported by the Marq. BUCKINGHAM and SALISBURY.

Assistants and Train Bearers to the Chief Mourner.

Their R. H. Dukes of YORK and SUSSEX,

Train Bearers.

Master of the Horse to her late MAJESTY—Earl HARCOURT.

Lord Chamberlain to her late MAJESTY—Earl of MORTON.

Secretary and Comptroller to her late MAJESTY—Sir HENRY F. CAMPBELL.

Private Secretary and Treasurer to her late MAJESTY—Major-Gen. HERBERT TAYLOR.

Mistress of the Robes—Marchioness of BATH.

Ladies of the Bed Chamber—Countess HARCOURT, Viscountess SIDNEY, Countess of HARRINGTON, Countess of MACCLESFIELD, Viscountess MELVILLE, Countess of CARDIGAN.

Keepers of the Robes—Mrs. CHARLOTTE BECKENDORFF, Miss S. BECKENDORFF.

Women of the Bed Chamber to her late MAJESTY—Hon. Mrs. A. M. EGERTON, Lady RADSTOCK, Hon. Mrs. COURTENAY, A. BOYLE, Mrs. MARY GWYN, Hon. Mrs. AUGUSTA LEIGH.

Maids of Honour—Miss CAROLINE VERNON, Miss AUGUSTA BRUDENELL, Miss SEYMOUR COLMAN, Miss LOUISA WROTTESLEY, Miss ELIZABETH COURTENAY, Miss LOUISA MURRAY.

Women Attendants on her late MAJESTY.

Ten Gentlemen Pensioners, with their axes reversed.

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The Royal Body having been borne to the steps of the Altar, was placed on a platform prepared to receive it; the pall was removed, and the crown and cushion placed upon the coffin. The PRINCE REGENT, as Chief Mourner, being seated in a chair at the head of the corpse, surrounded by his Supporters and Train-bearers, standing, the funeral service commenced in the usual manner, as performed in cathedrals, at the demise of the great and the illustrious.

Immediately on the entrance of the body into the Chapel, the Choir had commenced the impressive burial service, composed by CROFT and PURCELL. The second verse, "*I know that my Redeemer liveth*," was then played with exquisite tenderness, and as exquisitely sung by the principal vocal performers.

KENT's celebrated anthem of "*O Lord, hear my prayer!*" was next sung at the express desire of the PRINCE REGENT, by two boys from the Chapel Royal, and two from St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Their voices were extremely fine, and their delivery of the anthem highly impressive; after which the usual burial service was read by the Honourable and Reverend the Dean of Windsor.

During the performance of the anthem "*Man that is born of woman*," the platform was gradually lowered by imperceptible machinery, and at twenty-five minutes past nine o'clock, the car, and the coffin which it upheld, descended below the surface of the pavement. At the moment of its disappearance, the Dean read the sublime passage, "*Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God*," &c. &c.—The next part of the service, "*I heard a voice from Heaven*," was then sung by the Choristers, and the remainder of the office of interment read by the Dean.

Throughout the whole of this sad ceremony, all eyes were fixed on the PRINCE REGENT, who seemed absorbed in grief. His Royal Highness was long known to have been the favourite son of his August Mother; and this was that occasion when filial piety shewed all its traits of genuine affection. The natural and suitable grief of his Royal Highness for the loss he had now endured, was also augmented by the remembrance, that the remains of his only child were deposited in the same vault. The splendour of royalty, and the pride of dominion, have no consolations for such an hour as this; and the grief of gazing, for the last time, on the coffin of a fond mother is insupportable. As it is lowered in the tomb where we are never more to see her, whence we shall never hear again the sound of her voice, we feel as if one of the strongest and tenderest chords were torn from the breast. The soul weeps through all its inmost recesses, to know that the sacred shrine in which its ethereal essence was first enkindled, has fallen to ruin, and is now blended with common, lifeless earth. He too was her first-born,—the first who reflected back her maternal gladness. He was her favourite. In his adversity, for he had his adversity, she loved him still—she solaced and advised him, and her heart clung to him the more, the more he was afflicted. His prosperity was her nightly meditation, and her waking thought was a prayer for the happiness and the safety of the future Monarch of her People. The filial assiduity with which he attended her both before, and during her fatal illness, proved that her partiality

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was well bestowed. He watched every evening by her bed-side with an attention which was honourable to himself, and exemplary to the country, and now that he is finally separated from her, he stands the peculiar object of a generous Nation's sympathy.

There are few more trying epochs in human life, than following to the grave the remains of a beloved Parent; yet the sorrow with which we perform even that duty, may be heightened by accompanying circumstances, and it was so in the person of the PRINCE REGENT. Could he forget, while gazing upon the yawning vault which was to receive the ashes of his Mother, that there too lay those of a Daughter, whom he had loved with a singleness of affection, that knew no rival? Could he forget, that within the very precincts of that spot where the sad funereal pomp ushered one Parent to the sepulchre, another Parent, heavily stricken by the hand of Providence, a forlorn, venerable Father, wandered darkling through the chambers of his Royal Palace, unconscious,—happily unconscious,—of the mortality that has fallen upon his house. The sources of affliction may be indeed dried up in him, but the reflection that they are so, must open them anew in the bosoms of his children. If imagination reverted but for a moment to his dreary loneliness, his quiet desolation, and his frightful stillness, what anguish must have followed!—Misfortune is a sacred passport to the kindliest feelings of our Nature; and when the loftier emotions of our nature are blended with it, the sorrows of the Throne become a common and a general grief. So is it with us now; and the public condolence which will reach his Royal Highness, will spring from no frigid obedience to precedent and custom, but from a real anxiety to soothe his personal afflictions, by proving to him how deeply they are participated by the Empire at large.

The whole of these melancholy rites were finished before ten o'clock. Sir ISAAC HEARD, as Garter King at Arms, now at the close of his 88th year, came forward at the conclusion, and standing near the grave, in a voice tremulous from emotion and age, proclaimed the style and titles of her late MAJESTY. The PRINCE REGENT, the Great Officers of State, and the Nobility present, then retired. As the mourners and attendants on this striking ceremony began slowly to separate and to quit the Chapel, the solemn swell of the organ, which then struck up the "*Dead March*" in Saul, produced at once the richest and most soothing effect. The numerous company separated without the least disorder or inconvenience; and in a few minutes after the obsequies of her late MAJESTY had closed, no vestige remained of the solemn pageantry which had just passed before the eyes of the spectators.

The PRINCE REGENT was repeatedly observed to shed tears during the sacred ceremony, though he struggled to maintain his wonted serenity and fortitude. As the coffin gradually receded from view, his Royal Highness kept his eye fixed upon it. When it was no longer visible, he rose, and, Sir BENJAMIN BLOOMFIELD bearing his train, passed along the side of the open vault, towards the altar, and left the Chapel by the Western Porch, accompanied by the Dukes of YORK and SUSSEX.

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Thus have terminated fifty-seven years of a splendour rarely paralleled in the annals of female greatness, and thus have closed the perishable glories of earthly Majesty, and the fading honours of mortal renown. If the imagination glances back to that moment when her late MAJESTY first trod the soil of Britain, the youthful Bride of our revered SOVEREIGN, the proud hope of our Country, and the delight and idol of that people who now mourn over her loss,—what vast events have filled the space between! —what suns of glory have arisen and set!—what illustrious names have blazoned the page of history, and what mighty achievements have fixed the gaze of an astonished world!—Yet all this fame, and this triumph, and this glory, have their consummation but in the grave, where the sage's wisdom, and the hero's valour, and the poet's melody, are alike shrouded in the same common doom, and where their relics moulder alike with the dust of the ignoble, and the inglorious! Their fame may indeed pierce the death-cloud, that hovers over their sepulchres, their names may perchance live awhile green in the memory of admiring gratitude, and grief may be forgotten in glory,—but in a better, and a brighter world must be sought that immortality denied them here,—in a region, where sorrow cannot overcloud, and death cannot destroy, and years cannot efface,—where "the immortal part with angels lives," and lives for ever, and for ever!—The annals of her Consort's sway have presented, indeed, but an almost unbroken series of wars, and victories, and kingdoms invaded and laid waste;—and Thrones usurped and violated,—and Empires rent asunder and overthrown, have marked a lapse of years, to which the Archives of the Universe afford no parallel,—yet amidst all those changes, the might, and power, and fame of our Country have been extended, and at the moment of her MAJESTY's decease, BRITAIN was at peace with all the World!

But the strain of mourning over our late QUEEN must close,—SHE has been laid with regal pomp in the ancestral Mausoleum of England's Kings, the last rites of sepultral homage have been paid to her remains, and the coffin that surrounds her ashes is now left in its last mortal solitude.—Yet when all this funereal pageantry is forgotten, when the muffled bells sound no longer in our ears, and the black hue of mourning shall have left the land, and when her corporeal frame is resolved into its constituent elements—still her image will not then perish,—Gratitude will embalm the obligations we owe to our deceased SOVEREIGN,—HER virtuous example will shed its chaste and holy light to future generations, and the Court of ENGLAND will yet uphold its national purity, in the remembrance of our lost QUEEN CHARLOTTE!—

"COLD IN THE DUST HER PERISH'D HEART MAY LIE,
BUT THAT WHICH WARM'D IT ONCE, SHALL NEVER DIE!
THAT SPARK UNBURIED IN ITS MORTAL FRAME,
WITH LIVING LIGHT, ETERNAL, AND THE SAME,
SHALL BEAM THROUGH HEAVEN'S INTERMINABLE YEARS,
UNVEIL'D BY DARKNESS,—AND UNDIMM'D BY TEARS!"

December 7th, 1818. J. T.

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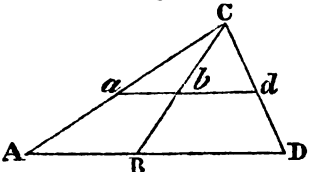
Solution *to the* Mathematical Queries *in our* Magazine *for* September.



LET ABC be a section of the cone passing through the vertex C, and centre of its base, AC the longest and B its shortest sides; then in the triangle ABC we have AC = 17, BC = 13, and the angle at A = 26°. By trigonometry 13 : sine ∠ A (26° :: 17 : sine of 145° 1′ 21″ (= angle ABC), and 180° − [∠ A (26)° + ∠ ABC (145 1 21)] = 8° 58′ 39″ = ∠ACB; again, sine ∠ A (26°) : BC (13 :: sine ∠ C (8° 58′ 39″) : 4.622381 = AB; now we have the dimensions of the cone, from whence by the rules of Mensuration the solidity is found = 41,68616; and since all like solids are as the cubes of their like dimensions, and, as the solidity of the top part is to be half the whole cone, $2 : (4.622381)^3 :: 1 : \frac{(4.622381)^3}{2}$

$= ab^3$ or $ab = \sqrt[3]{\frac{4 \times (4.622381)^3}{8}}$

$= \frac{4.622381}{2} \sqrt[3]{4} = 3.668786$, and from whence by similar triangles aC, Cb, Aa, and Bb, may be found.

PS. If the base of the cone be produced, and from C we set off CD = BC, it is evident that ACD may be the section of another cone found by the same data, and by the same method as above the diameter of its base AD is found = 25.931477, and its solidity = 1311.9436; and $ad = \frac{25.931477}{2} \times \sqrt[3]{4}$.

Cor. Any given cone may be divided into two equal parts, by multiplying half its base by the cube root of 4.

JOHN COLLINS,
Private Teacher of the Mathematics,
43, Hatton Garden.

[*We hope that our ingenious Correspondents who have sent us Solutions to the above Query will have the goodness to admit, that it is impossible for us to insert them all—those, therefore, which do not find a place in our pages for want of room, will be returned to their respective authors upon application at the Office of the E. M.*]

For the European Magazine.

ON COMPILATION.

THAT the human mind is happiest when its powers are in a progressive state of improvement, will not, I believe, be denied. He who exercises his intellectual faculties in a manner worthy of them, promotes materially his own happiness at least, and if he can add any thing, either instructive or interesting, for the information of others, is entitled surely to some little consideration.

As the power of language is unable to arrest and describe the mixed emotions of the mind at the moment they pass, so it is far less fit to recall them at pleasure. But if we cannot clothe in language, and mark down the various sentiments and feelings that occupy our minds at different times and situations, it is in our power in some measure to make up for this deficiency, by recording the objects that occasioned them: and the diaries in which these are comprehended, afford at least to him who takes the trouble of making them, a very pleasing and interesting subject of both entertainment and improvement.

If the unvaried and uninteresting voids of life should seem but little adapted to the composition of such, journals, tours, travels, and voyages, not only furnish materials for collections of this kind, but naturally induce men to make them.

Much is always left to be found by him who is diligent to seek; and that of the innumerable travellers who have gone the same roads, there are few who have not added something to our stock of information or amusement: and also, that every person of talents is in reality original, either in the matter or manner of exerting them; no two persons, even of equal abilities, employing them on the same occasion, seeing or feeling the very same objects, or circumstances, in the same light.

The collector of observations on men, countries, and books, has the satisfaction of knowing that his works will seldom be neglected; for independently of the entertainment they will afford, they will be useful as an assemblage of particulars not easy to be found; and though he may not pretend to give much that is original, he is saving those who do a great deal of labour in searching for, and over, the volumes to which he has resorted.

Compilations were ever held in esteem by the first literary characters, when undertaken by men capable of performing a task which requires judgment to select, and industry to arrange the component parts.

A foreign writer of eminence says, "Men of talents in England think that laurels wither, while they are cultivating the beauties of other authors. They rather seek for fame, than endeavour to benefit the community. T. S.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

AS the organ of an Association now instituting, for the purpose of obtaining the necessary information to the view of ameliorating the condition of the labouring poor, and reducing poor's rates, I have the pleasure to address you. It is thought that your sense of the necessity of the above objects may induce you to oblige with your assistance, by giving a place in your Publication to the accompanying enquiries.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
BENJ. WILLS,
Provisional Secretary.

King's Head, Poultry,
16th Nov. 1818.

1. IF such of the poor, as have small families, and are out of work, or whose low wages are insufficient to maintain them, were supplied with a small portion of land, nearly rent free, with the means of erecting a cottage, if necessary, on the same, would it prove a stimulus to industry, be accepted and cultivated, and eventually render parochial relief unnecessary?

II. For persons with large families, say six children and upwards, in similar circumstances, would it be considered likely if a cow and a sufficient quantity of land, say one and a half or two acres, at a low rent, were supplied, that such would be enabled to live without parochial assistance?

III. What effects might such assistance be expected to produce in a given number of years (say ten or fifteen), on the moral condition and happiness of the poor, especially of the rising race, and the welfare of the community at large?

IV. If approved (and the money necessary to accomplish it could be raised), your opinion is requested as to the best mode of carrying the same into effect.

V. Your opinion is requested on the propriety of large and populous places employing land for the occupation of their poor, under suitable superintendance (which has in some instances been practised), with a view to enable them to subsist without parochial aid?

VI. Any other information on the subject of furnishing employment to our industrious poor, not prejudicial to existing occupations, will be esteemed.

It is requested that communications be addressed to the Secretaries, King's Head, Poultry, London.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

YOU state in your Magazine for October, that the American farmers are said to prevent the *blight* in apple-trees, and secure plentiful crops, by the simple process of rubbing tar well into the bark, about four or six inches wide round each tree, and a foot from the ground. This statement is somewhat incorrect. I have spent many years in those States, which produce the best fruit, and in the greatest abundance, and can assure you, that the tar which is annually applied by *some* of the farmers to these trees, is with a view only of preventing caterpillars, and other worms, from ascending to the branches, and that the tar is no other way serviceable, than as operating like bird-lime, by fastening the caterpillars that touch it;—indeed, many farmers will not use the tar at all, from an opinion that it materially injures the health and vigour of the tree itself.

Your's,
Dec. 13th, 1818. S. T. R.

RECIPES.

No. XXIII.

A CURE FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

TAKE a small piece of Turkey rhubarb, and apply it to the place affected, which will in a few moments perform a cure.

INFALLIBLE CURE FOR DYSENTERY.

Eat moderately of marmalade of quinces.

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THE

LONDON REVIEW,

AND

LITERARY JOURNAL,

FOR DECEMBER, 1818.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

MONTFORT: *A Poem, in Three Cantos. By W. H. Harrison.* pp. 94. 1818.

HISTORY has kindly informed us of the *Golden* age, and of several others, of which we, degenerate mortals! know, alas! only by name; but it was certainly reserved for our's, to be celebrated by the title of the *Poetic* age, and to hail an assemblage of bards, and bardlings, unequalled in numbers at any former period, and not to be exceeded, we should presume, at any future one. Of these, the merits are indeed almost as various as their claims, and to wade through those torrents of rhyme, which threaten us with a monthly inundation, requires a patience, and a perseverance, which we dare not flatter ourselves with being possessed of. With all these sagacious reflections chasing each other through our critical brains, like the shadows on the glass of a magic lantern, we sat down to open the unassuming volume before us, and entered upon our allotted task, with something like the enviable feelings of a man who goes to bed, certain of waking with the *Night mair!* These very pleasant contemplations were, however, speedily relieved, and with a due allowance for some abruptness, some want of novelty, some necessity for farther revision, and some lack of invention, we can warmly recommend the work with a clear conscience. Indeed, the preceding exceptions are not exactly introduced as valid objections to the poem, but only in so far as the effect would have increased, had such deficiences been supplied, and as we really believe the author fully competent to have saved us all this ungracious, and thankless trouble of finding fault.

The story consists, as usual, of a tale of love and glory, in which *Lord Montfort* is the principal character, and the scene of which is Netley Abbey, and elsewhere, and the time of which is during the contests of the rival roses, or, as the play-bills have it, "*The Houses of York and Lancaster.*" His lordship's lady love proves false!—alack, the day! that it should have been so *then*, as well as *now!*—and the fair *Eudora* marries the treacherous Lord *Fitzallan*. The chance of war, however, makes her new lover *Montfort's* prisoner; *Eudora* begs his life, and our hero, as a hero ought to do, very properly obliges the lady, and sets him free. In a subsequent conflict, *Montfort* is made captive by the White Rose party, and on the scaffold his life is saved by a pardon extorted from King Edward by the repentant and grateful *Fitzallan*. A new spouse is provided for *Montfort* (as no hero can die a bachelor!) in the person of a rich heiress, the fair Lady *Adela*, who in the *olden time* had been, *mirabile dictu!* disguised as *Eustace*, his lordship's page! and afterwards shrives him as one Friar ——, but no matter what!—for we really have forgotten his Reverence's name.—This, with the episode of a terrible old Monk, who wanders about with a dark lantern o' nights, carries a sword instead of a breviary, and at last meets his end, by having one *end* of him taken off! This, we believe, embraces an outline of nearly all the story; and though we have told it rather jocosely in prose, it is really far otherwise in rhyme!—We know not if it is a *first* performance, indeed we rather believe *not;* but if so, it is entitled to no common praise: the style is easy, and in some passages elegant; the poetry is

in most instances peculiarly harmonious; and the descriptive scenes are managed with very considerable effect and force. As a Tale, it is made extremely interesting, by the author's excellent adaptation of its various parts; and though, by an individual so poetically gifted, as we think and hope he is, more might, perhaps, have been effected, it affords a very fair specimen of *present* ability, and holds out no very distant prospect of *future* excellence. — The following lines must suffice to give an idea of the poetry, as they are all for which we can spare room; and as they are neither the best, nor the worst in the volume, the selection is at all events an impartial one.

" Ere hapless HENRY lost his regal power,
The young *Eudora* was the fairest flower
That graced his court,—she was a gem that shone
More bright than all the jewels of his crown.
I would describe her, boy, but words are faint,
And slander oft the beauties they would paint;
I tell thee, she was all that mortal eyes
Could find on earth, or look for in the skies;
Oh! had my fancy in its boldest flight,
Or wildest vision sought a form of light,
In whom each charm of beauty was combined,
With all that graces and exalts the mind;—
Eudora's form and gentlest soul would seem
To more than realize my fondest dream.
But, *Eustace*, pass we these;—our early hours
Were sweetly spent in Erudition's bowers;
Far from the pageantry, and pomp of fame,
Our feelings, pleasures, studies, were the same:
In such dear company how sweet to tread
The winding path to Learning's heights that led!
" Oh! I beheld her as a lovely flower,
Which I had rear'd in some propitious hour;
I watch'd its growth as with a brother's eye,
No foul gale tainted it, no weed grew nigh;
I joy'd to see each roseate bud put forth
Its bright assurance of maturer worth,
And deem'd it such, as some remoter day
Would grace my bosom and my cares repay.
Forgive my wanderings,—but she looked the queen,
The guardian sylph, the Dian of the scene!" Page 13.

Here conclude we, heartily wishing Mr. Harrison may writhe beneath no severer criticisms than our's have been.

Z.

Observations introductory to a Work on English Etymology. By John Thomson, M.A.S. and late Private Secretary to the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General of India. 8vo. pp. 52.

ETYMOLOGICAL research is a pursuit intimately connected with the literary character of every country, and we are somewhat surprised to find that it has been so seldom made the object of study in this country, more celebrated for learned men and works of abstract science than any other throughout the civilized part of the globe. With the exception of two or three instances, very little has been done to fix the derivation of our language. The Ἔπεα πτερόεντα of Mr. Horne Tooke, and the Etymological Dictionary of the Rev. Mr. Whiter, of Clare-Hall, Cambridge, are the principal books of this kind which treat upon the subject as a study. There are indeed others which have made some reference to it, but few that can be considered of such express authority. Upon the philosophy of language much has been written, and Harris' Hermes ranks high on this head. It appears, however, that etymology has been very little cultivated by our literati as a science—for a science it certainly is of very important concern, and deserving of particular attention from every one who wishes radically to comprehend the language in which he speaks and writes. Perhaps in no country have more dictionaries of its language been produced than in our own; but in them all, with the exception of its standard one by Dr. Samuel Johnson, little attempt has been made to establish the etymological character of words —and in this part of his labours, our great lexicographer has been found very deficient. Indeed we know not a more difficult task to be undertaken by any individual, than that of tracing a language so multifarious and dependent (if we may be allowed the expression) as the English, to its diversified origin. It is, doubtless, a consummation most devoutly to be wished, that such a labour may be completely accomplished; yet so great is the diversity of derivations, and so expansive the field of fancy, which opens to the imagination of the etymologist, that we have long despaired of seeing any definitive criterion substantiated that might give us a fixed

law upon this infinitely varied subject—for it happens that the very ingenuity which is required for the work, itself militates against its perfection. Men are naturally fond of new hypotheses, and of having their curiosity indulged beyond the limits of common sense: hence it has too frequently occurred, that systems have multiplied upon systems, and the intellect has been in more cases bewildered than informed—That man, therefore, would deserve well of his country, in the purest acceptation of the phrase, who should put into our possession a well-digested and satisfactorily authorized treatise upon so abstruse a matter. The author of the present observations makes a very flattering promise to the public whom he addresses, and we are inclined to flatter ourselves that he will do more than amuse us with the promise. He tells us, that "the English language is derived from the Gothic and Celtic, chiefly through the Anglo-Saxon and French dialects—of course, he does not mean to refer us to the aboriginal source. This in truth would be a reference somewhat more recondite than we could expect, because we conclude he speaks of the English language as it is now established (if that can be called established which is continually varying in its foreign adoptions), as far as relates to its *principia* in its accidence and syntax. Even this gentleman, who promises so fairly, confesses that his "object is to trace the *probable* origin of British words, to mark their *adventitious* changes, and indicate their principal *analogies*." That which is thus confessedly allowed by any one who takes upon himself so intricate an employ, to be only probable, adventitious, and analogical, marks out a sufficient latitude of conjectural deduction, and at once bespeaks an extent of indulgence which ought not in common candour to be denied to him: we are therefore sincerely disposed to accept his prospectus as affording a hope that the great *desideratum* which he professes to furnish will be as efficiently fulfilled as any effort of the kind that has hitherto been made—and we feel ourselves justified in this expectancy, by the extensive knowledge of his subject which these preliminary observations display. They give sufficient earnest of the abilities that are about to be employed; and we sincerely wish him all the success that he appears to merit, and has given the public good reason to expect.

The Dream of Youth: A Poem. 1818.

This is a most beautiful little Poem, feeling, eloquent, and impassioned. Though cast in the mould of Byronian poetry, yet it bears the evident finish of an original and highly-cultivated mind. Without the servility of imitation, there is that same forcible language and animated style which so prominently characterizes the volumes of Lord Byron. Like him, too, the author has, in our judgment, identified himself with his hero, and invested Childe Arthur with thoughts, feelings, and passions, which may fairly be presumed to be his own. But we lament that that same moody melancholy, that same wayward sadness, and quick sensitiveness of wrong, which so powerfully marks the Bard of Harold, should prey on the spirits of the author of "The Dream of Youth," and shadow his Muse's brightest song. Talent, reputation, and honour, are as nothing in the balance of dissatisfaction with our fellow men. They may indeed light up our youth, and lead onward our ambition to the goal. But when the darkness of old age is spread around, and the victory is won, misanthropy is like,

——"the insects that prey
On the brain of the elk till the very last sigh."

We think, however, that perhaps the word misanthropy, as allusive to our author, is misjudging, and incorrect, and that we should substitute in its place, acute sensibility. But even this disposition should be wholly discouraged, which, if it does not embitter, at least saddens the fairest prospects of life, stealing on so warily, and insensibly, that we become its victim, ere we acknowledge its approach.

No title could, perhaps, be more apt and descriptive than "The Dream of Youth," for the Poem is wholly devoid of plan and arrangement, and is subject to all the fitful change and variability of youth's sleeping dream—Yet the mind is actively alive throughout, and gifted with an inspiration of no ordinary kind, and thought, fancy, and feeling, are blended in the purest and most perfect harmony of colouring.

The following beautiful and touching stanzas will fully justify our foregoing remarks—How feeling that heart must be, and how deeply wounded by injury, that could pour forth such a strain!

" Friendship miscalled! why hath a fond world named
Thy light the star, that sanctifies e'en woe:
Meteor of mockery! why art thou proclaimed,
As the rich balm for all life's ills below:
The Childe once wooed thee too—he sought to know
All thy proud boast of bliss—and he essayed,
And thought to gain himself a friend—yet no!
Thy light but mocked him—to delude it played—
First wooed him into errors—shared them —then betrayed.

" Here let me throw aside the ill feigned name,
That seems to tell of fabled woe. I speak
Of mine own wrongs—and with deserved fame,
(Fame may and can be damning) I would seek
To brand the heart, that urged its selfish pique
In Judas' treachery—e'en while he smil'd and seem'd
To talk, God save him! of his deep-fetch'd grief,
That his own snares had caught—and he had deemed
T' have played the atoning part, e'en while of wrong he dream'd.

Scandal, like death, has too its thousand ways
To torture and to ruin—from the sneer
Thas scarcely curls its lip, yet half displays
The passion it would seem to hide—the leer,
That scoffs obliquely—the cold, skulking fear,
That woaves its web in secret—the false smile,
That flatters, while it damns—the falser tear,
That o'er a brother's failing weeps the while—
And the half shrug, that hints, where language would defile.

" Out on such dastard foes! better to see
The hand upraised to hurl the dart, and sink
At once beneath the blow; than try to flee
From the base combat, where in vain we shrink
From the foul poisonous tale, that, link by link,
Severs our name from all that life deems fair,
And beautiful—and drives to Ruin's brink
With malice calm—till e'en good men forbear,
And weep, where they would save! Alas! they leave, Despair.

" Friend of my soul no more! thy hands have rased
Ev'n thy own temple's building—and the shrine,
Which Love in sweetest tenderness had raised,
Where Hope would keep her vigils, and would twine
Flowers of the fairest hue—alas! the ruin's thine—
This too thou hast not spared! And now survey
The wreck that thou hast made—gaze not on mine—
But hers, thy young, noble and innocent prey—
The smile will not desert—but the heart wears away.

" Alas! for her and me! life's waters flow
As calmly as before—but who can tell
Of all that struggles in the depths below!
Farewell! thou best of beings! though the spell
Of sadness hath been on thee, fare thee well.
Time might have told the truth—the calumny
Been hushed—alas farewell! Let my name dwell
In kindness in thy bosom—thine shall be
As a sweet mournful vision of the past to me."

The 44th and two following stanzas possess much poetical merit, but are inferior to the two succeeding ones, and which we cannot refrain quoting.

" Weep on, thou man of grief! the heart may ache—
Yet e'en for thee one pensive joy remains
The world can ne'er despoil—'tis thine, to make
Thy breast the shrine, where her lov'd image reigns
In loneliness of worship:—God ordains,
But man may yet in humble sorrow weep—
What were the heart without its tears! Heav'n deigns
To look with pity on that sorrow deep,
The pang that, though suppressed, yet will not, cannot sleep.

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"Till the last lengthen'd sleep of death
—the grave
Hath yet but half its ashes—they who
mourn,
Will rest at last with her they could not
save.
Ye widowed souls, on earth that vainly
yearn
For happiness departed.—Ye, who spurn
At loathed life—rejoice, ye yet shall
die!
Your woes, your hearts be mingled in
one urn:
While love renewed shall then exulting
cry,
"Oh Death! where is thy sting; Oh,
Grave, thy victory?"

From the 52d stanza, to the end of the poem, we cannot speak in adequate terms of admiration. The Stanzas descriptive of the scenery of the banks of the Vaga, mixed with the traditionary tales of its neighbouring country, are not excelled by any of Lord Byron's, though the majestic height of the Alps, and the blue-eyed damsels of the Rhine, have been numbered among his powerful auxiliaries.

By Vaga's banks there is a scene of
peace—
A holy calm, that seems serene to brood,
Like Holcyon, on the waters—one light
breeze,
Like the lone spirit of the solitude,
Plays o'er the stream, that curls in gentlest mood:
Glass'd in the tide, each varying image
glows,
Rock, turret, spire, wild mountain,
waving wood,
Wreath'd in all shapes—now lulled in
sweet repose—
Conflicting—blending—mingling now, like
mimic foes.
Tempe of England! what though classic
Greece
Can boast her vale of Beauty, thine may
vie,
And proudly vie, with all she tells of
peace
And loveliness; here the enamoured eye
May gaze on Nature in her ev'ry dye,
Magnificent or fair—rock ridged on rock,
Wood crowning wood, and here the careless Wye,
Now lounging, listless, like a summer
brook,
Now hurrying, foaming on beneath some
sudden shock.
Here rippling playsome on the pebbl'd
shore,
Like fondling babe upon its mother's
breast—
Here swoln to rage, with loud and
angry roar
Dashing its headlong stream, in vain
repress
By shattered crags, that mock its rage,
and rest
Their dusky mass, like giant 'mid the
fray:
Then sinks again to peace, like lover
blest
In Beauty's arms, and takes its furtive
way
Through mead and hanging copse, that
blend in close array.
Lovely, and lov'd in every change! whate'er
The form capricious Nature gives, now
gay,
And frolicking in smiles, like youthful
fair,
Now like some matron's stern commanding sway—
Fantastic now, like elfin at his play
Tossing thy waves in sport—What'eer
thou art,
Thy banks shall woo me still with fond
delay,
Young Love once more his brightest
arrows dart,
And the frail dreams of youth to life and
being start.

But we must desist, as we have already exceeded our limits, and reluctantly take our leave of this delightful poem. There are two inaccuracies we shall venture to suggest. In the 6th line, 1st Spenserian stanza, a foot too short. In the 3d line, 3d Spenserian stanza, a foot too long. But we suppose this is a slight inadvertence in the press. There are some detached poems at the end of the volume, which claim their meed of praise; particularly the "Lines to Napoleon," which are nervous and spirited.

The Pamphleteer. *No. XXV.*

The contents of the XXVth Number of the Pamphleteer are as follows:

I. *A Letter to Sir Samuel Romilly, M.P. from Henry Brougham, Esq. M.P. F.R.S. upon the abuse of Charities.*

In this letter, which has received the suffrages of the public so far as to carry it through nine editions, the author in a strain of highly temperate and candid reasoning, sets forth at once the causes and effects of the abuses of most of our charitable institutions, connected with education; at the same time that he suggests the means of restoring them, if not in all cases, according to the letter of the founder's testament, at least with full reference to the spirit of it, in so fair and unassuming a style, that he trusts he will be exonerated from the charge which appears to have

been made by one high in office, against those who have virtue enough to expend their time and talents in the service of such as can make them no recompense, and are often ignorant even of the nature of the services conferred upon them, "that a great anxiety for the welfare of the poor is symptomatic of Jacobinism."

II. *North American Pamphlet on South American Affairs.*

This pamphlet is addressed to the President of the United States, by the author, who is the son of the late American Judge, Brackenridge, and who is at present officially employed in South America, by the American government. From such a source, where the opportunity of gaining information, however great, is only equal to the inducement held out by considerations of interest to acquire it, every observation must be valuable, and the author's view of the subject will be found particularly agreeable to the English reader, as he is very willing to grant that whatever advantage the United States may derive from the emancipation of the Spanish Colonies, Great Britain will reap tenfold the proportion from the same event.

III. *Roman Catholic Principles, in reference to God and the King. First published in the Year* 1680. *By the Rev. John Kirk.*

This reprint of the Catholic Principles, is well timed at a juncture like this, when they are so perpetually alluded to, in consequence of the efforts that have been, and continue to be made for the emancipation of that great body of our fellow-subjects. After reading it with candour, we trust that there are not many of our readers who will be inclined to persist in the prejudices which are oftener continued in because they are found to be convenient, than that they are believed to be true.

IV. *Modern Maladies and Present State of Medicine—The Anniversary Oration before the Medical Society of London. By D. Uwins, M.D.* 1818.

This "Oration," the writer of it fears, may be found at once of a style "too lofty, and too low, too flourishing, and too familiar"—he might have extended his fears to the matter as well as the manner, which is at once too grave and too gay, too solid, and too superficial; his wit carries him away from matter of fact, and his science peeps out amidst his ridicule, like a spy upon the nakedness of the land. Altogether, however, he probably excited a hearty laugh among his colleagues, and if they can all make their patients laugh likewise, we do not know that grave faces and deep reasoning could produce a much better effect.

V. *Observations on the Impolicy, Abuses, and False Interpretation of the Poor Laws; and on the Reports of the Two Houses of Parliament. By John, Earl of Sheffield.*

The noble author of these Observations has, during the long period of forty-eight years, fulfilled the arduous offices of magistrate and superintendant of the poor, in a manner as creditable and honourable to himself, as it has been beneficial to those who came within his jurisdiction. In laying before the public the fruits of his long experience, he has conferred on it an additional service, and we trust his remarks, particularly on the management of Work-houses, will meet with that attention from the legislature which they deserve.

VI. *Thoughts on the Expediency of Repealing the Usury Laws. By Edward Cooke, Esq. Middle Temple.*

In this Essay, Mr. Cooke gives an interesting view of what may be called the history of the laws against usury, in which he sufficiently proves, that they owe their origin to mistaken measures of policy, or erroneous scruples of conscience, arising from a false interpretation of precepts concerning the use of money, which could never have been meant by those who delivered them to be laid down as arbitrary guides of conduct throughout all the changes of time, and the fluctuations of circumstances.

VII. *Political Remarks on some French Works and Newspapers concerning Hayti. By the Baron de Vastey, Preceptor to H.R.H. the Prince Royal of Hayti.*

These interesting remarks have been translated exclusively for the Pamphleteer, and cannot fail to be read with pleasure by all who revere the natural rights of man, in whatsoever shade of colour his complexion may happen to be cast. M. de Pradt's "Reflections on the Colonies and present Revolutions in America," and M. Le Boyne de Boigne's "New System of Colonisation for St. Domingo, of a commercial company to re-establish an intercourse between France and that island," are the

works which have drawn forth from the Baron de Vastey, this most eloquent appeal and warning to the people of Hayti, to beware of the insidious overtures of a nation skilled in perfidy, and who having failed to crush them as open enemies, would work their ruin under the mask of friendship. The Baron likewise points out to the people of Hayti, in what degree of mental cultivation and commercial prosperity, their real happiness and greatness will be found to consist, and discovers in every part of his reasoning an enlarged mind, and a patriotic disposition.

VIII. *A Collection of Papers on Political Subjects. By the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart.*

These papers treat on the eligibility of founding a Colony at the Cape of Good Hope, on an extensive scale; on the renewal of the charter to the East India Company on the Bonding System; and on the Public Funds, particularly Bank Stock: and when we say that they evince the same ability which has been so frequently displayed by the author on similar subjects, we conceive that we render them sufficient praise without further comment.

IX. *A letter to Henry Brougham, Esq. M P. from a Master of Arts, of Queen's College, Oxford, upon the best method of restoring decayed Grammar Schools.*

This letter is well worthy the attention not only of the able and active advocate to whom it is addressed, but also of the public at large, who are all interested in the grand question which it discusses; the writer has every claim on respect and notice, as giving us the actual result of his own labours in a praiseworthy effort to recover the rights of a public school in the south of England, for which it is probable he received little applause except that of his own conscience, as the rectifying of abuses is too often attributed to bad motives by such as have neither inclination nor energy enough to imitate that active virtue which, not being able to comprehend, they content themselves with endeavouring to decry.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY-LANE.

DECEMBER 4.

THE managers of Drury-lane Theatre succeeded in producing a very attractive drama; and we now most sincerely hope that a succession of overflowing audiences will give a just return to the laudable efforts of the Committee and their Manager, to support this ancient and reputable concern. In Kean and Mrs. West, they have their due share of public attraction. We have never, indeed, seen Mrs. West in any comic character, but we understand that she has a merit in this line second only to her eminence in tragedy. In the latter, indeed, in many of her parts (those of dignity and the due representation of majesty), she is unquestionably great; and we are persuaded she has taste enough not to attempt to shine in parts which do not equally suit her—tenderness and sweetness.

The new tragedy of "*Brutus*" attracts nightly such audiences it so well merits. It is from the pen of Mr. Howard Payne, a young gentleman of much actual merit, and of great future promise. We have annexed a sketch of the plot, which follows the story in the Roman History, but with a judicious softening of the more austere features of the monstrous act.

The play opens at the camp of Ardea, near Rome, after the return of *Brutus* from Delphi, still wearing his idiot's guise. *Tullia*, the tyrant's wife, who drove her chariot over the dead body of her father, is disturbed by dreams and predictions. "The fall of *Tarquin* shall be effected by a fool." Such was the prophecy that roused her fears, of which the object is *Lucius Junius Brutus*. She sends for him, but is quieted by his seeming imbecility. The memorable wager is now made at the camp, and *Collatinus* and the younger *Tarquin* set out instantly for Rome, to make trial of the excellence of their wives. They visit *Lucretia*—*Sextus Tarquinius* becomes enamoured—returns the next night alone, and by the infamy of his crime provokes the genius of Roman liberty and justice. *Sextus*, on his return, meets *Brutus*, and relates to him his infamous adven-

ture. The latter throws off the mask, starts forth into his real character, and assails the wretch with indignant curses. *Lucretia* sends for her husband. He arrives, with *Brutus* and her father. She makes her memorable speech, and kills herself. *Brutus* swears upon the reeking dagger to revenge her, and give Rome freedom. His friends join him in the oath. *Brutus* addresses the people; they shut the gates against the tyrant—tear down his palace. *Tullia* is condemned by *Brutus* to be imprisoned in Rhea's Temple, which contained her father's tomb. She is brought there horror-struck, and dies at the monumental statue of her father, which in her frenzy, she fancied was his spectre. The Consular Government is now established, and the conspiracy of the young Nobles of Rome is discovered. The son of the Consul is among them. He had been won by his love of *Tarquinia*, the tyrant's daughter, who had saved his life. Now comes the trial of the soul of *Brutus*. He judges, and condemns his son—gives the signal for his execution—sees it done behind the scenes—loses the Roman in the father, when the axe gave the fatal blow—falls into the arms of his brother Consul, when the curtain falls.

The unity of time, it will be observed, is wholly discarded; but the simplicity of the action is observed, and even the unity of place is not very palpably violated by the changes of scene between Rome, Ardea, and Collatium. The author of this play has taken advantage, very freely, of Lee's play on this subject, and he is also indebted to Voltaire. The traces of Lee were chiefly observable in the earlier scenes, which were by far the most poetical. There are several plays on this subject; but the structure of the tragedy before us has not, as far as we know, been taken from any of them. We should judge, on the contrary, that the author took the subject as he found it in Livy, one of the most eloquent, and decidedly the most dramatic of historians; that he sketched out his play on his own views, and, in completing his work, took advantage of the best scenes which he found to his purpose in other plays on the same subject. It was brought out with great splendour.

The character of *Brutus* was performed with great ability and effect by Mr. Kean. The transitions from seeming idiotcy to intellectual and moral elevation, were powerful, natural, and unexaggerated. There was, perhaps, some want of the antique classic grandeur which we associate with the elder *Brutus*, but, on the other hand, there were fine touches of energy and pathos. All the other characters were subordinate. *Titus*, the son of *Brutus*, and *Sextus*, were respectably played by Mr. Fisher and Mr. H. Kemble. Mrs. Glover represented the remorse and frenzy of *Tullia*, with force, and Mrs. West produced some good effects in *Tarquinia*.

The Prologue was delivered by Mr. H. Kemble, and the epilogue by Mrs. Glover. We subjoin an extract from the latter, in ridicule of "*The Dandies*," which will, perhaps, amuse our fair readers:—

But, bless me—what two nondescripts together!
The "She"—a pile of ribband, straw, and feather,
Her back, a pillion—all above, and on it,
A church-bell? cradle? tower?—no, 'faith, a bonnet;
Aye, and an actual woman in it—able,
Rouse but her tongue, to make that tower a Babel.
Now for the "He," the fellow nondescript—
Whence has that mockery of man been shipt?
Have Ross or Buchan brought him to console
The Quidnuncs for the passage to the Pole?
While on her iceberg howls some Greenland squaw,
Robb'd of her pretty monster—till next thaw?
No, Paris has the honour, "ah que oui."
"Voila,"—the air, grace, shrug, smell of Paris!
France gave his step it's trip, his tongue it's phrase,
His head his peruke, and his waist it's stays!
The thing is contraband—let's crush the trade;
Ladies, insist on't—"all" is best "home-made!"
All British—from your shoe-tie or your fan,
Down to that necessary brute, called—"man!"
Now for the compound creature—first the wig,
With every frizzle struggling to look big!
On the roug'd cheek the fresh-dyed whisker spread,
The thousandth way of dressing a calf's head!
The neckcloth neat—where starch and whalebone vie,
To make the slave a walking pillory!

The bolster'd bosom—ah, ye envying fair,
How little dream ye of the stuff that's there!
What straps, ropes, steel, the aching ribs compress,
To make the Dandy beautifully less.
Thus fools their final stake of folly cast,
By instinct, to straight waistcoats come at last!
Misjudging Shakspeare—this escap'd thine eye,
For though "the brains are out, the thing won't die!"

Dec. 10. This evening a new farce was performed, entitled, "*Is he Alive; or, All Puzzled.*" It was produced originally at the close of the last season, on the occasion of Mr. Knight's benefit; and the reception which it then met encouraged the managers to bring it forward on their own account. The experiment has succeeded; the farce was well received, and announced for repetition with applause. The plot, though simple in itself, is not very clearly developed. The humour is not of that broad cast which generally distinguishes farce from comedy; but it is without affectation, and consequently entitled so far to praise.

PERFORMANCES.

1818.
Dec. 3. Brutus; or, the Fall of Tarquin—Two Strings to your Bow.
4. Ditto—Modern Antiques.
5. Ditto—Past Ten o'Clock.
7. Ditto—Falls of Clyde.
8. Ditto—The Turnpike Gate.
9. Ditto—Inkeeper's Daughter.
10. Ditto—Is he Alive; or, All Puzzled.
11. Ditto—Ditto.
12. Ditto—Ditto.
14. Ditto—Ditto.
15. Brutus—Is he Alive?
16. Ditto—Ditto.
17. Ditto—Ditto.
18. Ditto—Ditto.
19. Ditto—Ditto.
21. Ditto—Barmicide.
23. Ditto—Past Ten o'Clock.
24. Ditto—Barmicide.
24. No Performance.
25. Ditto.

COVENT GARDEN.

Dec. 11. This evening the "*Earl of Warwick*" was revived, and very judiciously reduced from five acts into three, and was thus about one-third more tolerable than in its original state. Mr. Macready's personation of *Warwick* was distinguished by great strength of conception and execution. Mr. Abbott acquitted himself creditably in *Edward*; but the chief novelty, for the introduction of which the play seemed to have been selected, was the performance of *Margaret of Anjou* by Miss Somerville. This lady possesses considerable powers of declamation, not unmixed with feeling and pathos. Wherever rage and indignation were to be exhibited, she fulfilled her task with ability, and if she was less happy in the more tender scenes, those scenes were less important to the perfect colouring of the character. The last scene was very impressive, and her exit was honoured with distinguished applause.

Dec. 17. A new comedy, called "*A Word for the Ladies*," was produced last night at this theatre. The piece is attributed to the pen of the ingenious Mr. Kenney, who has already written several dramas which are established in the favour of the public. We subjoin a list of the *dramatis personæ*, and a sketch of the plot:—

Old Bowerscourt	Mr. W. Farren.
Young Bowerscourt	Mr. Abbott.
Winterland	Mr. Macready.
Dorrington	Mr. C. Kemble.
Larum	Mr. Young.
Adamant	Mr. Connor.
Silvertongue	Mr. Liston.
Curvette	Mr. Jones.
Scud	Mr. Emery.
Gray	Mr. Chapman.
Miss Adamant	Miss Brunton.
Clara Winterland	Mrs. Faucit.
Mrs. Singleton	Mrs. Yates.

The chief interest of the piece turns upon the distress of *Young Winterland*, who, having incurred the displeasure of an uncle on whom his fortunes depended, is disinherited, and hides himself from his creditors in a fisherman's cottage. His sister, who shares his misfortunes, is attached to *Young Dorrington*, his sworn friend, to whom he has formerly made great sacrifices, and who has been to the West Indies, to take possession, as he believes, of a rich inheritance. On his return, the *Winterlands* depend on his fulfilling their hopes, both of marrying *Clara*, and relieving her brother. His conduct, however, becomes mysterious and equivocal; and the most affecting of the situations arise from *Winterland's* resentment of his conduct, the disappointed passion of

Clara, and the severe reproach of her feelings, which she incurs from the high spirit and wounded pride of her brother. Circumstances render *Dorrington* the bearer of an offer of marriage to *Clara* from *Young Bowerscourt*, who had suffered overtures to be made in *Clara's* prosperity, and which his father holds him more than ever bound to follow up; an explanation ensues between *Dorrington* and *Clara*, when he declares himself disappointed also of his inheritance, and urges the suit of *Young Bowerscourt*, in order to save *Winterland* from despair and ruin. *Bowerscourt's* heart has, however, in spite of his better reason, been ensnared by *Miss Adamant*, a gay woman of fashion, of a generous disposition, but flighty manners, which revolt him. The difficulties of these parties are finally removed by a seasonable discovery—*Mr. Hustings*, the uncle of *Winterland*, had left the property to an unknown stranger, who had saved his life from robbers on the coast of Cornwall, on his identifying himself; if not, it passes to a *Mr. Silvertongue*, a more distant relation. *Silvertongue*, by a cowardly caution to avert the supposed indignation of *Dorrington*, calls on him to explain his conduct, and unfolds particulars which prove *Dorrington* himself to be the fugitive incognito, in the last hour allowed him to set up his title. He arrives, however, at *Old Bowerscourt's*, the trustee, just in time, and the possession of the property enables him to do justice to *Winterland*, and to confirm his engagements with *Clara*. *Young Bowerscourt* is thus released of his obligation—both he and his father become reconciled to *Miss Adamant*, who remains the mistress of his heart. *Mr. Larum* is a natural agent in the plot, and some amusing situations arise out of his having abandoned his wife, from a hasty and erroneous conviction of her infidelity; and being afterwards employed by *Old Bowerscourt* to promote a match with her for the old gentleman, she being then unknown to him, under the name of *Singleton*. This leads to a satisfactory explanation, by which they are also reconciled. The impertinent gallantries of *Mr. Curvette*, which have a great tendency to create the jealous fancies of *Young Bowerscourt*, form also a considerable share of the earlier acts of the comedy.

Such are the materials of which the Author has built his drama. It will be readily perceived that it is of the mixed school, compounded of tragic as well as comic situations. The serious part of the writing is that which calls most for abridgement. Some of the speeches, particularly those given to Mrs. Faucit, are too long, and there are even scenes which may be omitted without injury to the performance. The comic scenes are many of them very sprightly. Liston was quite at home in a sort of an uxurious Beau, in which character he said some droll things, and gave effect to some ludicrous situations. His description of his sufferings from seasickness produced bursts of laughter. Young performed the part of a husband, who supposes himself wronged by his wife, and is consequently soured in his temper: the cynic, however, is not very consistently supported. Farren, in a benevolent whimsical old man, contributed much to the success of the piece. Jones personated a *Dandy* with great spirit. Abbott, Macready, and C. Kemble, had not much opportunity to display their talents, but they exerted themselves where it was possible to do so with success. Miss Brunton looked very interesting, and acted very sensibly; and all the individuals engaged in the scene deserve to be mentioned with favour. The piece was not received without opposition, but the opposition was overborne by the applause. The Prologue was well delivered by Mr. Abbott: and the annexed Epilogue, spoken by Messrs. Farren and Farley, in the characters of *Lord Ogleby* and *Canton*, was received with the most fervent applause:—

Ld. Ogl. Fair Ladies, by your leave—
the gay old Beau
Your mothers cherish'd fifty years ago.
Your magic smiles, not less by him ador'd,
To life and favour have again restor'd.
But what an age is your's? Where'er I
turn,
Beings, whose very names I've yet to learn,
Foreé me, so novel is my situation,
To send old Canton out for information.
Canton! [*Canton enters.*
Canton. My Lor!
Ld. Ogl. Peace, Sir—No racket!
Who's that old lady in the riding jacket,
Looking at me with supercilious grin,
Twiddling her locks, and propping up her
chin—
In Turkish petticoats all spick and span?
Canton. Oh! dat old lady is young gentleman!

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Ld. Ogl. You blind old puppy!—Gentleman! Absurd!
Why, you've forgot the meaning of the word.
Put on your glasses, look again, and see,
Is that strange animal a bit like me?
Are my legs muffled up, as if grown bandy?
Canton. My Lor, dat gentleman is call'd de *Dandy!*
You make de Lady weep—
Ld. Ogl. Weep, Canton! why?
Canton. Your Lordship gentleman is quite go by.
Ld. Ogl. Gone by, indeed! my style's then voted scurvy,
Scouted—men, manners, all turn'd topsy-turvy!
If that same sample represents the whole,
Ladies, I pity you with all my soul!
Your swain deposes you, usurps your ways,
Your rights, your rouge, your station, and your *stays!*
Say not, his gallantry is on the shelf,
Of course, 'tis lavish'd all upon himself.
Let Fashion still her revolutions make,
And *you'll* assist *him* to his wine and cake.
Ask the coy creature of his friends in marriage,
Curtsy respect, and hand him to his carriage!
Canton. Ha! ha! ha! ha!
Ld. Ogl. You brute, be quiet!
D'ye think the —*gentlemen* can bear this riot?
Laughing at wit, besides, is vulgar grown:
Canton. De Dandy never laugh but at his own!
Ld. Ogl. Then let him troop, if here his smiles he grudges,
To France, and join that modern brood—the *Fudges!*
Canton. To change, à Paris, on de Opera bench,
His la la Anglois into la la French!
Ld. Ogl. Send the whole drove of Dandies there for me.
Canton. Ah! my Lor, stock de grand menagerie.
Ld. Ogl. You need'nt stay—
Canton. Ah! Canton, say no more—
Ven Ladies smile—dat smile is for *Mi Lor.*
Ld. Ogl Fair Ladies, one word more—I had forgot,
I have a suit to you—reject it not.
Let me restore your power, and what remains,
To-night exert among your loyal swains;
Drown qualmish murmurs in your own good cause,
And crown our Bard, for my sake, with applause!

PERFORMANCES.

1818.
Dec. 3. The Jealous Wife—Rose d'Amour; or, Little Red Riding Hat.
4. The Rivals—Ditto—Ditto.
5. Jane Shore—Ditto.
7. Ditto—Ditto—Sleep Walker.
8. Clandestine Marriage—Barber of Seville.
9. School for Scandal—Critic.
10. Castle Spectre—Rose d'Amour—Bombastes Furioso.
11. Earl of Warwick—Wedding Day—Libertine.
12. Castle Spectre—Rose d'Amour—Paul and Virginia.

1818.
14. Jane Shore—Libertine.
15. Castle Spectre—Rose d'Amour.
16. Clandestine Marriage—Critic.
17. A Word for the Ladies—Rose d'Amour.
18. Ditto—Libertine.
19. Ditto—Paul and Virginia—Husbands and Wives.
21. Jane Shore—Miller and his Men.
22. Rivals—Critic.
23. Venice Preserved—Rose d'Amour.
24. No Performance.
25. Ditto.

NEW OLYMPIC THEATRE.

If the magic influence of harlequin's wand had been employed in the remodelling of this little theatre, it could not have been done more expeditiously, for, since the close of last season, the dull, heavy, and uncomfortable structure, which was really a disgrace to the metropolis, has been partly levelled to the ground, and the present elegant building erected in its place; which, for comfort and convenience, may vie with any of its rivals. Under the active management of Mr. Elliston it has assumed its present appearance, and we doubt not but that a plentiful harbest will reward his labours.

If it could boast no other attraction, its success would be ensured by the reappearance of Elliston and Mrs. Edwin, who have performed with considerable eclat, aided by some others of very respectable talent. We have no room this month to particularise the entertainments; suffice it to say, that the exertions of all have been deservedly rewarded by overflowing houses and considerable applause. "*Rochester*," the production of Mr. Moncrieff, introduced, among others, Pearman, of the English Opera House, who sang with great taste and sweetness; and, in the after-piece of the "*Diamond Arrow*," our deserving little favourite, Miss Stevenson, from the same theatre, delighted us with her unassuming manners and lively personation of the mayor's daughter.

One word as to "*Rochester*"—Mr.

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Moncrieff, its author is, undoubtedly, a man of genius, and has managed it with some dramatic skill, but if he would attain to higher excellence, we would advise him not to cater for the depraved taste of some of his auditors, by mingling so much lewdness and obscenity in his writings. We can only say, that many parts of the piece were disgusting, and not fit for a female to listen to. Let him not mistake popular applause for sound opinion. If he continues to write in the same style, his productions will be tolerated by the worst part of his audience, and despised by every virtuous and sensible mind.

POETRY.

THE BANQUET SONG OF THE TONGA ISLANDERS.*

VERSIFIED FROM A LITERAL TRANSLATION.

COME to Licoō!—the sun is riding
Down hills of gold to his coral bowers!
Come where the wood-pigeon's moan is chiding
The song of the wind while we gather flowers.

Let us plait the garlands and weave the chi,
While the wild waves dance on our iron strand—
To-morrow these waves may wash our graves,
And the moon look down on a ruined land!

Let us light the torches and dip our hair
In the fragrant soil of the sandal tree;
Strike the bonjoō and the oola share,
Ere the death gods hear our jubilee.

Who are they that in floating towers,
Come with their skins of curdled snows?
They shall see our maidens dress our bowers,
While the booni shines on their sunny brows.

Who shall mourn when red with slaughter
Finow sits on the funeral stone?
Who shall weep for his dying daughter?
Who shall answer the Red Chief's moan?

He shall cry unheard by the funeral stone,
He shall sink unseen in the split canoe,
Tho' the plantain bird is his alone,
And the thundering gods of Fan-Fonnoo!

Let us not think—'tis but an hour
Ere the wreath shall drop from the warrior's waist—
Let us not think!—'tis not an hour
We have on our perfum'd mats to waste.

Alas!—the wild bushes hide our land!
Few are the youthful chiefs that seek
Their brides in peace on the yellow sand,
While the moon hides half her wasted cheek.

Shall we not banquet tho' Tonga's king†
To-morrow may throw the battle spear?
Let us whirl our torches and tread the ring,
He shall only find our foot-prints here.

We will dive, and the turtle's track shall guide
Our way to the cave where Hoonga dwells
While under the tide he hides his bride,
And lives by the light of its starry shells.

Our babes and our ag'd men there shall sleep
On tufts of the silver ifi's leaves,
Till on Finow's grave our watch we keep,
And his widow'd wife the death-veil weaves.

Come to Licoō! in yellow skies
The sun is bright, and the wild birds play!
To-morrow for us may never rise—
Come to Licoō to day—to-day! V.

* In the South Pacific Ocean, their language is musically smooth, as appears by this specimen:—
"O chicheto—O chiche matta la
O chicheto—Vette vala vala—
Keonemar, keonemar, koar, koar, koar—
Keovehey, kohey,
To allelehay,
Ki allubey!"

† King Finow appears to have been the Buonaparte of the South-sea isles. On one of their coasts is a celebrated cave, which can only be entered by diving, and is distinguished by a very pretty tradition.

ALBYN'S GLORY.

AN ODE.

Recited at the Anniversary Festival of the Highland Society of London, celebrated at Freemason's Hall, on Saturday, March 21, 1818, in commemoration of the Victory of Alexandria; his Grace the Duke of Argyll, President, in the Chair.—Written at the Request of his Grace, and the Committee, by JAMES THOMSON, ESQ.

LAND of our Father's fame!
Whose deeds thine annals swell;
Whose virtues grace thy cherish'd name
With glory's deathless spell.

Thine is the magic o'er our minds,
Of Albyn's parent earth;
And thine the sacred tie, that binds
The home that gave us birth.

And *now*, in this exultant hour,
Amidst the wine-cup's flow;
Still holier beams that patriot power
With inspiration's glow.

Fond Memory's gifted glance of light
O'er faded years is cast;
And brings again in splendour bright,
The visions of the past.

And like a Pilgrim, on the height
Of some vast mountain's brow,
Who sees with fond and dear delight,
His native glen below.

So youthful feeling round each heart
The bond of Memory twines;
And still, though months and years depart,
Her quenchless radiance shines.

Though not with childhood's joys alone
Awakes the sleeping spell;
Whesever Scotland's name is known,
There Memory loves to dwell!

Where'er the burning eye of day
Her Highland Sons has view'd,
She loves to trace their venturous way,
O'er sea and solitude.

But first in Albyn's mighty lore,
The scenes 'neath Spain and Egypt's skies;
Her rampart grave that covers Moore!—
The tomb where Abercromby lies!

And ye, who crowd this Festival!
By love of Country led,
Blame not the verse that dares recall
Our Hero from the dead.

What heart can e'er forget the might
Of Scotia's warlike Son?
What voice shall cease to hail the fight,
Where Scotland's fame was won?

Brave Chief!—cold, still, and motionless
Each Highland heart must be,
Ere it forget *thy* name to bless,
Or cease to mourn for Thee.

But now, the festal moments call,
To hail the living brave;
And pleasure dries the tears that fall
To dew the Soldier's grave.

And wine, and music's mingling spells,
Diffuse their brightest smile;
And every heart exulting swells
To greet our Chief,—Argyll!

Then fill the sparkling wine-cups high,
And 'midst the pause of mirth,
Shout loud our Toast of revelry,—
The Land that gave us Birth!

IMPROMPTU,

On visiting the Tombs in Chelmsford Church-Yard, and observing a Stone with the following Inscription.

"Thomas Gilson.
Died 3rd November, 1811."

And why are not his virtues rare
Recorded on this stone?
The reason's plain;—because they are
To all his friends well known.

And if a stranger here enquire,
What merits he disclos'd;
Say, that to Heav'n his hopes aspire,
In God his trust repos'd.

PHILANDER.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF SATURDAY, OCT. 10.
MONDAY, OCTOBER. 12.

INDIA BOARD, OCTOBER 10.

A despatch has been received at the East India House, from the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated 19th May, 1818, enclosing a report from Brigadier-General Thomas Munro to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, of which the following is a copy:—

Camp before Sholapore, May 11.*

Head Quarters, Field Division.

To the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, Commissioner.

SIR,

ON the 9th instant I had the honour to report to you the arrival of the division under my command before this place, and that Gunput Row Pansee had returned here from the south of the Beema river the day before, and was encamped under the guns of the fort, in a strong position, with Rajee Row's guns and infantry.

Yesterday morning, at day-break, I carried the outward pettah by escalade, and made a lodgement in the inner pettah (close up to the fort), where the Arabs continued to defend the houses on that side of the fort, assisted by the garrison, for a considerable time. It is now in our possession I am happy to inform you.

Just as we got possession yesterday of the outward pettah, Gunput Row led a considerable body of his infantry, with a few hundred horse, round by the eastern side of the fort, and opened five guns upon our reserve. Finding our battery did not silence these guns, I ordered them to be charged, and carried three of them; the other two having been unfortunately withdrawn just then under the fire of the fort. Gunput Row was wounded, and Victul Punt Tattiah killed, besides several others of less note, at their guns and in their retreat.

* Sholapore, a town in the late Peishwah's dominions, near the western boundary of the Nizam's, about 140 miles south east of Poona.

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Having understood that the enemy were going off about four o'clock p.m. from their camp, I ordered out our small body of cavalry, under Brigadier-General Pritzler, to pursue them. Fortunately Dhooly Khan came into Camp just before from Tooljapoor* with three hundred horse, after a long march, and joined in the pursuit.

I have great satisfaction in acquainting you that the Brigadier-General was fortunate enough to overtake them about seven miles from camp, and he pursued them five miles to the banks of the Seena† river, and only gave over as the night closed in, leaving between 700 and 800 killed and wounded on the field, and amongst the former, I believe, Major De Pinto: his party, and the Arabs under Dyaub, who did not part with their Arms, suffered most. The enemy were about 5,000 infantry, and 600 or 700 horse; the latter all escaped, having had so great an advantage in starting; those of the infantry who got off threw away their arms, so I hope I may congratulate you upon the complete defeat and dispersion of Bajee Row's infantry; and as his guns were taken into the fort, I expect we shall soon have the remainder of them also. The enemy lost all their baggage, camels, &c.

Our loss yesterday, I fear, has been severe. As yet I have not received the returns of the killed and wounded.

I shall do myself the honour to send you a detailed account to-morrow of the operations of yesterday.

The garrison now consists of only 800 or 1,000 infantry; and our mortars are playing on the fort from the inner pettah since morning.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. MUNRO.

Field Army Orders,‡ by Major-General Marshall, Commanding.

Camp, before Hattrass, March 6.

Major-General Marshall congratulates the army he has the honour to command, on the successful termination of its services against the fortress and town of Hattrass; which event has led to the surrender of Moorsaum and eleven other forts.

To Major-Generals Donkin, Sir J. Horsford, and Brown, and Major Aubrey, General Marshall feels extremely indebted for the judgment, zeal, promptitude, and energy, which they invariably displayed in carrying into effect the operations devolving upon the several branches of the service to which they were attached.

The science and skill displayed by the engineer and artillery departments were eminently conspicuous; and the bombardment and explosion of the enemy's principal magazine, which, without derogating from the merits of others, must be allowed to have given us almost immediate possession of the place, will long be regarded as the most memorable among the brilliant events of the last fortnight, and as demonstrative of the extent and soundness of that judgment and penetration, which, in the avowed anticipation of these very consequences, enabled the army, by the provision of adequate means, to ensure them. The practice of the artillery has answered the expectations of that high authority, to which the Major-General has ventured to allude in the foregoing observations. Another motive for them is to bring forward and illustrate the fact more closely, that where the means are equal to the science and practical knowlege known to pervade every branch of the army, the results must invariably be rapid and successful, even against such strong and formidable forts as Hattrass has proved to be.

The infantry and cavalry on this occasion had abundant opportunities of showing their bravery, zeal, and devotion to the service.

On one occasion, particularly, the Major General was highly pleased with the alacrity and eagerness displayed by the infantry, who were formed in columns ready to storm the works of the town, holding out every expectation of success from men who evinced such resolution and desire of being led on.

The duties of investing the fort latterly devolved on the cavalry, and their vigilance and constancy in maintaining the blockade entitle them to the Major-General's highest consideration. The loss sustained by the enemy in making their retreat from the fort, reflects great credit on the two squadrons of His Majesty's 8th light dragoons, the 7th native cavalry, and part of the 1st Rohilla cavalry, who entered—and routed them.

The pioneer corps has given another proof to the many already on record of their coolness in the most trying situations, and of their extraordinary skill and despatch in the labours which belong to them in this particular species of warfare.

Having thus noticed his high approval of the conduct of every branch of the army, Major-General Marshall desires that the several officers employed on the General Staff of the army will accept his warmest thanks for the able manner in which their several duties were conducted.

The Major-General's personal Staff, consisting of Captain James, Aide de-Camp, Major Cartwright, and Lieut. Sneyd, of the Quarter-master-General's department, who both volunteered their services on this occasion, and acted as Aides-de-Camp, are entitled to his best thanks for their ready assistance on all occasions.

The Commissariat department, under Lieutenant Colonel Stevenson and Captain Cunliffee, answered the high expectations formed of it from past experience.

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* An unfortified place 110 miles S. E. of Ahmednuggur.

† A river falling into the Beema.

‡ Through some accident, the despatch from the Governor-General in Council, covering these orders, has not been received.

Lieutenant Aplin's exertions as Acting Assistant Quarter-Master-General marked the zeal, intelligence, and ability of this deserving and promising officer; Captain Watson, Provincial Assistant Adjutant-General, and Brigade-Major Gough, had important and laborious details to conduct, which they performed to the entire satisfaction of the Major-General.

SATURDAY, OCT. 17.

WHITEHALL, OCT. 14.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to nominate and appoint Francis Marquis of Hastings, &c. governor-general of India, and commander in chief of his Majesty's forces, and of the forces of the East India Company, knight of the most noble order of the Garter, and general in the army, to be a knight grand cross of the most honourable military order of the Bath.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to nominate and appoint Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. commanding his Majesty's troops in the Presidency of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, commander in chief of the forces of the East India Company in the said Presidency, and knight commander of the most honourable military order of the Bath, to be a knight grand cross of the said most honourable military order.

And his Royal Highness hath been further graciously pleased to nominate and appoint the under mentioned officers to be knights commanders of the said most honourable military order of the Bath:—

Major General Dyson Marshal, of the East India Company's army.—Major-Gen. Rufane Shaw Donkin.

His Royal Highness has also been graciously pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint the undermentioned officers to be companions of the said order:—

Colonel T. Munro, of the East India Company's service, 12th native infantry, Madras Establishment.—Col. John Doveton, ditto, 4th native cavalry, ditto.—Col. Frederick Hardyman, 17th foot,.—Col. Thos. Pritzler, 22d dragoons.—Lieut.-Col. Hopetoun Stratford Scott, of the East India Company's service, 24th native infantry, Madras establishment.—Lieut.-Col. R. Gahan, ditto, 6th native cavalry, Bengal establishment.—Lieut.-Col. Robert Scott, ditto, 22d native infantry, Madras establishment.—Lieutenant-Col. Niel M'Kellar, royal Scots. Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew M'Dowell, of the East India Company's service, 6th native infantry, Madras establishment.—Lieutenant-Col. Colin James Milne, 65th foot.—Lieut.-Col. Hon. Leicester Stanhope, 47th regiment deputy quarter master general, East Indies.—Lieut.-Col. Evan M'Gregor Murray, 8th Dragoons, deputy adjutant general, East Indies.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Barton Burr, of the East India Company's service, 7th native infantry, Bombay establishment.—Lieutenant-Col. John Crossdill, ditto, artillery, Madras establishment.—Lieut-Col. Samuel Dalrymple, ditto, artillery, ditto.—Lieutenant-Colonel Donald M'Leod, ditto, 11th native infantry, Bengal establishment.—Lieutenant-Col. James Russell, ditto, 3d native cavalry, Madras establishment.—Lieutenant-Colonel David Prother, ditto, 9th native infanty, Bombay establishment.—Lieutenant-Col. Valentine Blacker, ditto, 1st native cavalry, quarter master general, Madras establishment.—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Henry Somerset Conway, ditto, 6th native cavalry, adjutant-gen. ditto.—Major Henry Hunt, ditto, 6th native cavalry, ditto.—Major Henry Francis Smith, ditto. 14th native infantry, ditto.—Major Henry Bowen, ditto, 16th native infantry, ditto.—Major Thomas H. Dawes, 22d dragoons.—Major James L. Lushington, East India Company's service, 4th native cavalry, Madras establishment.—Major Joseph Knowles, ditto, 3d native infantry, ditto.—Major John Mackenzie, ditto, 20th native infantry, ditto.—Major Patrick Vans Agnew, ditto, 24th native infantry, deputy adjutant gen. Madras establishment.—Major John Ford, ditto. 2d native infantry.

TUESDAY, OCT. 20.

This Gazette notifies that the Prince Regent has directed letters patent to be passed under the great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for granting the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdon to Sir Humphrey Davy, of Grosvenor-street, in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, knight, Doctor of Laws, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

SATURDAY, OCT. 24.

This Gazette notifies the appointment of the following officers (whose names were omitted in former Gazettes), companions of the most honourable military order of the Bath:—

Lieut.-Col. C. Dashwood, 3d regiment of foot guards.—Lieut.-Col. T. Kenap, half-pay, 58th foot.—Lieut.-Col. J. F. Ewart, 67th foot, late of royal York rangers.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hawker, royal artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Robison, 24th foot.—Major T. Aubarey, Bengal engineers.

SATURDAY, OCT. 31.

This Gazette notifies that the following regiments be permitted to bear on their colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to them, the distinctions under-mentioned; viz.—79th regiment of foot, the word "Egmont op Zee."—88th, the words "Badajoz," "Victoria," and "Nivilla."

ABSTRACT OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE *Secretary* to the SOCIETY of GUARDIANS for the PROTECTION of TRADE, has stated by a Circular to its Members thereof, that the persons undernamed, or using the firms of

SIMEON JOSEPH and Co. 70, Queen-street, Cheapside, and

JOHN ROGERS and Co. 36, New Broad-street, are reported to the Society as improper to be proposed to be ballotted for as Members thereof.

The Secretary also informs the Members, that

EPHRAIM SHORTER, lately removed from No. 3, West Harding Street, (several times mentioned) is connected with

JOHN THOMAS, of 8, George-street, Adelphi, and

THOMAS NEWSON, Carpenter, of Sheffield-street, Clare-market, both of whom were mentioned in August last; and also that the following persons who have been frequently noticed, now reside as follows:—

McGUCKIN, at 28, Little East Cheap, and

THOMAS COULSON, as a Baker, 117, Chancery-lane, and also at 2, St. Catherine-street, near the Tower Gate.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

On Saturday, Dec. 5, the Council met, in the Upper Lodge, Windsor, to receive the Monthly Report of the five Doctors in attendance on his Majesty. When the Physicians had been sworn, the Council next proceeded to visit the King, and left the Bishop of London to superintend his Majesty for the ensuing week. After this, the following bulletin was issued:—

"*Windsor Castle, Dec. 5.*

"His Majesty's tranquillity has been undisturbed throughout the last month, and his Majesty's health has been good; but his disorder continues in the same state.

"*H. Halford,*
"*M. Baillie,*
"*W. Heberden,*
"*J. Willis, and*
"*R. Willis.*"

SPEECH OF THE KING OF FRANCE TO THE CHAMBERS.

PARIS, *Dec.* 10.—This day his Majesty went in his usual state from the Palace of the Thuilleries to the Chamber of Peers, where, surrounded by the Princes of his august family, he delivered the following speech:—

"GENTLEMEN,

At the commencement of the last Session, at the same time that I deplored the evils which afflicted our country, I had the satisfaction to give reason to believe that the termination of them was near at hand. A generous effort, and of which I have the noble pride to say no other nation has afforded a fairer example, has enabled me to realize those hopes. My troops alone occupy all our strong places; one of my sons, who hastened to join in the first transports of joy of our delivered provinces, has, with his own hands, and amidst the acclamations of my people, hoisted the French standard on the ramparts of Thionville. The standard now floats on all the territory of France.

"The day on which those of my children, who have borne with so much courage the burthen of an occupation of more than three years, have been delivered from it, will be one of the finest days of my life; and my heart, entirely French, no less enjoyed the end of their distresses. The provinces which have so painfully occupied my thoughts till this day, deserve to fix those of the nation, which has admired, as I have done, their heroic resignation.

"The noble unanimity of heart and of sentiment which you manifested when I called upon you for the means to fulfil our engagements, was a brilliant proof of the attachment of the French to their country, and of the confidence of the nation in its King; and Europe has eagerly re-erected France, replaced in the rank which belongs to her. The declaration which announces to the world the principles on which the union of the five Powers is founded, sufficiently shews the friendship which prevails among the Sovereigns. This salutary union, dictated by justice, and consolidated by morality and religion, has for its object to prevent the scourge of war, by the maintenance of treaties, by the guarantee of existing rights, and permits us to repose our eyes on the long days of peace, which such an alliance promises to Europe.

"I have awaited in silence this happy epoch, to turn my thoughts to the national solemnity in which religion consecrates the intimate union of the people with their King, when receiving the royal unction in the midst of you. I shall take to witness the God by whom Kings reign, the God of Clovis, of Charlemagne, of St. Louis. I shall renew, at the altar, the oath to confirm the institutions founded on that Charter, which I cherish more, since the French, by an unanimous sentiment, have frankly rallied round it.

"In the laws which will be proposed to you, I shall take care that its spirit shall be always consulted, in order to secure, more and more, the public rights of the French, and preserve to the Monarchy the force which it must have to preserve all the liberties dear to my people.

"In seconding my wishes and my efforts,

you will not forget, Gentlemen, that this Charter, delivering France from a despotism, has put an end to Revolutions. I depend on your concurrence to repel those pernicious principles which, under the mask of liberty, attack social order, conduct by anarchy to absolue power, and whose fatal success has cost the world so much blood and so many tears. My Ministers will lay before you the Budget of the expenses which the public service requires. The protracted effects of events, the consequences of which we have been forced to bear, or to accept, has not yet allowed me to propose to you a diminution of the burthens imposed upon my people; but I have the consolation to perceive, at no great distance, the moment when I shall be able to satisfy this desire of my heart. From this moment a limit is fixed to the increase of our debt; we have the certainty that it will diminish in a rapid progression. The certainty, and the loyalty of France in the fulfillment of her engagements, will establish on immoveable foundation, the public credit, which some transitory circumstances, common to other States, had seemed to affect for a moment. The French youth have just given a noble proof of love to their county and their King. The recruiting law has been executed with submission, and often with joy; while the young soldiers under the ranks of the army, their hostlers, who are releaesd, remain in the bosom of their families, and the veterans who have fulfilled their engagements, return to their homes. They are both living examples of fidelity, henceforth inviolable, in executing the laws.

"After the calamities of a security, the unentrance of which still afflicts my soul, Providence, this year, of its benefits, has covered our fields with abundant harvests. They will serve to promote commerce, whose vessels visit any sea, and through the French flag to the most remote nations. Industry and the arts, extending their empire, will also add to the sweets of general peace. To the independence of the country, to public liberty, is added private liberty, which France has never so entirely enjoyed. Let us, therefore, unite our sentiments and our expressions to the author of so many blessings; and let us know how to render them durable. They will be so; it banishes every sad remembrance, and shifting every resentment, the French thoroughly persuade themselves that their liberties are inseparable from order, which itself rests upon the throne, their sole palladium. My duty is to defend them against their common enemies. I shall fulfil it, and I shall find in you, gentlemen, that support which I have never yet invoked in vain."

ROYAL ACADEMY.—On the 10th inst. the Anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Academy of Arts, a General Assembly of Academicians was held at their apartments in Somerset House, when the following distribution of premiums took place; viz.

To Mr. John Steevens, for the best copy made in the painting school, the silver medal, and the lectures of Barry, Opie, and Fuseli, handsomely bound and inscribed.*

To Mr. John Steevens, for the best drawing of an academy figure from the life, the silver medal.

To Mr. W. F. Smith, for the best model of an academy figure, from the life, the silver medal.

To Mr. Henry Garling, for the best architectural drawing from a public building, the silver medal.

To Mr. Joseph Bonomi, for the best drawing from the antique, the silver medal.

To Mr. J. H. Munt, for the best model from the antique, the silver medal.

The General Assembly afterwards proceeded to appoint officers for the ensuing year, when—

Benjamin West, Esq. was re-elected President.

New Council—T. Chantrey, J. M. Turner, J. Soane, and C. Rossi, Esqrs.

Old Council—J. Jackson, J. Flaxman, J. Yenn, and A. W. Callcott, Esqrs.

Visitors in the Life Academy—New List—T. Stothard, J. Flaxman, T. Chantry, and H. Howard, Esqrs.—Old List—H. Fuseli, T. Phillips, M. A. Shee, and J. Ward, Esqrs.

Visitors in the Painting School—New List—W. Owens, T. Phillips, R. Smirke, and J. Jackson, Esqrs.—Old List—W. Mulready, M. A. Shee, H. Thompson, and D. Wilkie, Esqrs.

Auditors re-elected—G. Dance and J. Parrington, Esqrs.

In consequence of the intervention of the Allied Sovereigns at Aix-la-Chapelle, the family of Buonaparte, at Rome, have been invited to choose and nominate a physician to attend on the Ex-Emperor at St. Helena, and accordingly they have appointed M. de Beauregard, the able medical man who attended on Bonaparte in the Isle of Elba, and who returned with him to Paris, where he remained at the particular request of Napoleon, but with instructions to follow him to North America, as soon as it should be known where he took up his abode. M. de Beauregard is to go out immediately. It is a part of the arrangement effected by representations made at Congress, that this gentleman will not find Sir Hudson Lowe the Governor on his arrival.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S FUNERAL.—Dec. 22, soon after eight o'clock, the remains of his Lordship were removed from his residence in St James's-square, for inter-

* Mr. Etty, by some informality prevented from being a candidate for the prize in painting, received a high public panegyric for his performance from Mr. Shee, acting as president.

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ment at the Charter-house. The procession consisted of ten men on horseback, four on foot, carrying plumes of feathers before the hearse, drawn by six horses, six mourning coaches drawn by six horses each, and twenty noblemen and gentlemen's carriages: amongst which we observed his Lordship's carriage, followed by the Bishop of Chester's, Earl Camden's, the Hon. Mr. Law's, the two Chief Justices', and the other Judges of the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas, and other of his Lordship's friends. The procession passed along Pall-mall, the Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, and arrived at the Charter-house soon after nine o'clock. The corpse was taken into the chapel, and the funeral ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Fisher. Nearly the whole of the time a most solemn dirge was played. The coffin was covered with superb crimson velvet, and his Lordship interred in the same vault as Mr. Sutton, the founder of the Charter-house.

The property left by Lord Ellenborough, it is said, exceeds 240,000*l.* To the present Lord he has bequeathed 10,000 per annum; and to the widowed Lady 2000*l.* per annum; and to each of the other children 15,000*l.* The house in St. Jame's-square is directed to be sold, and also the villa at Roehampton. The late Peer gave 18,000*l.* for the town residence.

The whole of the carriages and horses of the late Queen are to be sold by public auction. The horses have been brought to town from Windsor, and workmen are now employed in obliterating the royal arms on the pannels of the carriages, previous to sale. The Princess Sophia will reside at the Lower Lodge, in Windsor Park. The whole of the former establishments there have been discharged.

The late Queen left her suit of garnets to the Dowager Queen of Wirtemberg, because garnets are the only precious stones that can be worn with deep mourning, which the dowager Queen is resolved to wear for life. All her diamonds she left to be divided among the other four princesses equally. Her fine wardrobe, said to be of immense value, she has left to Madame Beckendorff. Frogmore is left to the Princess Augusta, and the Lower Lodge to the Princess Sophia.

The only individuals, it is said, who have inspected her late Majesty's will, are the Prince Regent, the Duke of York, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess Augusta, and Sir John Nicholl, the judge of the Prerogative Court. The reason assigned for the delay is, that they have not taken an account of the property. Is it possible that the Duke of Sussex has not had the will of his royal parent submitted to his perusal?

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD.

DECEMBER 11, the following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes for the ensuing year; viz.—

For Latin Verses—*Syracusæ.*

For an English Essay—*The characteristic Differences of Greek and Latin Poetry.*

For a Latin Essay—*Quænam fuerint præcipue in Causa, quod Roma de Carthagine triumphavit?*

The first of the above subjects is intended for those gentlemen of the University who have not exceeded four years from the time of their matriculation; and the other two for such as have exceeded four, but not completed seven years.

SIR ROGER NEWDIGATE'S PRIZE.—For the best composition in English verse, not containing either more or fewer than fifty lines, by any Under Graduate who has not exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation—*The Iphigenia of Timanthes.*

Thursday last, Mr. Edward Dickinson Scott was elected Taberdar, and Messrs. Joseph Simpson, Miles Cooper Bolton, William Airey, Henry Rookin, Robert Shepherd, Joseph Ballantine Dykes, and Joshua Lucock Bragg, Scholars on the old foundation; and Mr. Richard Bracken, Scholar on Mr. Michel's foundation, at Queen's College.

Thursday last, the following gentlemen were admitted to Degrees:—

Master of Arts.

Rev. Frederick Vane, Taberdar of Queen's College.

Bachelors of Arts.

Thomas John Powell, of St. Alban Hall; Henry St. Andrew St. John, of Wadham College; William Swift, Edward Dickinson Scott, and George Chilton, Scholars of Queen's College; Walter Matthews Paul, of Balliol College; the Most Noble the Marquis of Titchfield, of Ch. Ch.; Richard Pearson, of St. John's College; Alfred Tooke, of St. Mary Hall; William Carre Tupper, of Pembroke College.

CAMBRIDGE.

December 11. The subject of the English poem for the Chancellor's gold medal for the present year is—*Pompeii.*

On Friday last, the Rev. William Williams, of Queen's College, was admitted Bachelor in Divinity; John Primatt Maud, of Caius College, Master of Arts; and William Henry Harvey, of Jesus College, Bachelor in Civil Law.

Mr. Edward Wilkins, of King's College, was on Tuesday last admitted a Fellow of that society.

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BIRTHS.

LATELY, in Abercromby-place, Edinburgh, the lady of Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir C. Colville, G.C.B. of a son and heir.

Lately, in Stratford-place, the Countess of Westmeath, of a son and heir.

Lately, in Guildford-street, the Lady of R. Bernal, Esq. M.P. of a daughter.

Nov. 23. The lady of the Rev. Joseph Varenne, Rector of Staplehurst, of a daughter.

At Frankfort-place, Plymouth, Mrs. Gill, of a daughter.

The lady of Richard Tattersall, Esq. of twins.

26. At Blackheath, the lady of Captain Larkins, of the Honourable Company's ship Warren Hastings, of a daughter.

In Mansfield-street, Viscountess Ashbrook, of a daughter.

Dec. 2. At Knowle-farm, Sussex, the lady of Major-gen. Beatson, of a daughter.

At Osmington, Dorset, the lady of the Rev. Archdeacon Fisher, of a daughter.

3. The lady of Robert Frankland, Esq. M.P. of a daughter.

In Dorset-square, the Lady of Charles Augustus Tulk, Esq. of a daughter.

At Cheshunt, the Lady of Thomas Todd Walton, Esq. of the Foreign Post Office, of a daughter.

4. The Countess of Aberdeen, of a daughter.

7. In Gloucester-place, the lady of W. L. Hughes, Esq. M.P. of a daughter.

8. At Conway, North Wales, the lady of Christopher Alderson, Esq. of twin girls.

15. In Trinity-square, the lady of Mr. Alderman Bridges, of a son.

At Pentonville, the lady of Mr. William Bridges, of the Bank of England, of a son.

21. The lady of Lieut.-Colonel Forsteen, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, Prosper Ameline, Comte de Cadeville of the Garde Royale of the King of France, to Elizabeth Fitzgerald, daughter of James Kiernan, of South Lambeth, Esq.

Lately, W. Smith, Esq. of the Royal Horse Artillery, to Lucinda, second daughter of Sir W. Stamer, Bart.

Lately, S. A. Wright, Esq. of Stockwell-place, Surrey, to Lucy Elizabeth, eldest daughter of P. W. Tomkins, Esq. of New Bond-street.

Lately, C. G. Bodens, Esq. to Miss Hill, of Lambeth.

Lately, at the Palace of Corfu, Lieut.-Col. Hankey, Private Secretary to his Excellency Sir T. Maitland, to Miss C. Vasiamo, of Corfu.

Lately, Mr. J. Vallance, Garlick-hill, Thames-street, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. R. Fauntleroy, Snowdon House, Wandsworth, Surrey.

Lately, Mr. T. M'Ray, of Coleman-street, to Miss C. Wedgwood, of Basford, near Newcastle, Staffordshire.

Lately, E. Jennings, Esq. of Bath, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. J. C. Tufnell, of Luckham House, Wilts.

Lately, Mr. Minchin, of Piccadilly, to Priscilla, youngest daughter of the late N. Germon, Esq. of Leigh-cottage.

Lately, D. C. Webb, Esq. of Denham, Bucks, to Sarah, only daughter of Thomas Smith, Esq. of Brentford-butts.

Lately, George, fourth son of the Rev. T. Greenwood, Vicar of Calne, Wilts, to Mary Ann, daughter of John Sherer, Esq. Tottenham.

Lately, Mr. R. Oldershaw, of Islington, solicitor, to Miss M. Piggott, of the same place.

Lately, J. Olding, Esq. of Gray's inn, to Miss M. M. Pawley, of Fulham.

Lately, Mr. J. Levy, of Mount-place, to Catherine, daughter of Mr. D. Levy, of Grove-place, Bethnal-green.

Lately, I. Compertz, Esq. of Cleveland-row, St. James's, to Florence, daughter of the late C. F. Wattier, Esq. of Abbeville, in France.

Lately, T. Lord, Esq. of Tilehurst, Berks, to Miss M. Harper, of Manchester-street, youngest daughter of the late J. Harper, Esq. of Edgware-road.

Lately, G. Barclay, Esq. to Matilda, only daughter of Anthony Aufrere, Esq. of Hoveton Hall, Norfolk, and grand-daughter of the late General Count Lockhart, of Lee and Carnwath.

Lately, S. H. F. Gwynne, Esq. of Glanbrane Park, Landovery, Carmarthen, to Miss Simes, of Kensington Gravel-pitts.

Lately, Ann Blaney, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Blaney, to Captain Charles Gordon, of the Royal Navy.

Lately, C. T. Edwards, Esq. of Aldgate to Miss Key, daughter of S. Key, Esq. of Cheshunt, Herts.

Lately, Henry Blane Hunt, Esq. of the Theatre Royal Covent-Gargden, to Lydia, daughter of Dr. Merry, of Bath, and late of the Theatre Royal Drury-lane.

Lately, Captain Swinburne, of the 1st Grenadier Guards to Miss Coates, daughter of the late Rev. A. Coates, Vicar of Goldsborough.

Lately, the Rev. H. Breedon, Rector of Pangbourne, Berks, to Elizabeth Julia, daughter of Thomas Usborne, Esq. of Cumberland-street, Portman-square.

Lately, the Rev. John Clarke, Rector of Claybidon, Devon, to Frances Lewis, only daughter of James Nicholas Duntze, Esq. Henley House, near Tiverton.

Lately, the Rev. G. Howes, Rector of Spixworth, to Maria Margaret, [illegible] of

the late Thomas Blake, Esq. Barrister at Law.

Nov. 16. George Fairholme, Esq. of Greenknow, Berwickshire, to the Hon. Caroline Elizabeth Forbes, eldest daughter of Lieut.-General Lord Forbes.

21. Mr. Emanuel Albo de Bernales, to Miss Frances Mary de Bernales, of Finsbury-place.

Sir Charles Sullivan, Bart. of Thames-Ditton, to Jean Ann, daughter of Robert Taylor, Esq. of Ember-court.

24. Mr. J. F. Fixsen, of Old Fish-street Hill, to Elizabeth daughter of the late J. C. Edelman, Esq. of Clapton, Middlesex.

Edward Bullock, Esq. of the Treasury, to Letitia, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Pearce, D.D.

26. The Hon. H. Peter Boyle de Blaquiere, to Eliza, daughter of William Hoper, Esq. of Rathfarnham Castle.

William Witherby, Esq. of Newmarket, to Mary Ann, daughter of the Rev. N. J. Hill, M.A. rector of Snailwell.

30. Cæsar Colclough, of Tintern Abbey, Esq. and one of the representatives in Parliament for the county of Wexford, to Jane, daughter of John Kirwan, of Leeson-street, Dublin, Esq. King's Council.

Dec. 1. Edward Page Turner, Esq. to Sophia, daughter of the late Andrew Williams, Esq. of Southampton.

3. The Rev. R. G. Geldart, M.A. rector of Little Billing, Northampton, to Sarah, daughter of William Walker, Esq. of Sutton-hill, Surrey.

Samuel Wright, Esq. of South Lambeth, to Betsey, daughter of John Rowlett, Esq. of Charter House-square.

4. Stewart Boone Inglis, Esq. formerly of the King's late German Legion, to Sholto Charlotte, widow of Major-General James Pringle, and daughter of the late Sir John Halkett, Bart.

Mr. Edward Cowper, of Nelson-square, to Anne, daughter of the late Captain Applegath.

6. George Barclay, Esq. son of Colonel Barclay, his Majesty's Commissioner for the American boundary, to Matilda, daughter of Anthony Assheire, Esq. Hoveton Hall, Norfolk.

9. At St. Martin's, John Whitney Smith, Esq. to Charlotte, second daughter of Mr. T. Peake, of Oxford.

Mr. Samuel Longden, of Lawrence Pountney-lane, to Miss Mary Le Cren, of Greenwich.

Alfred Phillips, Esq. of Woburn-place, to Rebecca daughter of M. Samuel, Esq. of Bath.

John Henry North, Esq. barrister at law, to Letitia Dorothea, daughter of William, late Lord Bishop of Clogher.

10. Edward Jennings, Esq. of Bath, to Mary Jane, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Tuffnell, of Luckham House, Wilts.

Major Robertson, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Chapman, of Croydon.

12. Samuel Hughes, Esq. of Cheshunt, to Mrs. Cox, of Breafy, county of Mayo.

14. Mr. Thomas M'Rae, of Coleman-street, to Miss Catherine Wedgwood, of Barford, near Newcastle, Staffordshire.

15. Captain Antony Blagrave Valpy, R.N. to Anna, daughter of Robert Harris, Esq. of Reading.

Thomas Chandler, Esq. of York-place, Portman-square, to Caroline, daughter of Sir William Long, of Kempston House, Bedford.

16. The Rev. William Greenlaw, of Isleworth, to Francis, daughter of Robert Baker, Esq. of Great Marlborough-street.

16. Mr. Barden, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden, to Rebecca, daughter of the late Robert Young, Esq. of Vauxhall-walk.

17. Henry Anderson, Esq. of the 60th Regiment, to Letitia, second daughter of William Abbott, Esq. of the Precincts.

19. Edward Atherton, Esq. of Portman-square, to Mrs. E. W. Smith, of Dover, widow of the late T. A. Smith, Esq.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at Shovington, Viscountess Killmorey, wife of Lord Viscount Kilmorey, of Shovington-hall, Salop, and eldest sister of Lord Combermere, of Combermere Abbey, Chester.

Lately, at Cork, John Bernard Trotter, Esq. formerly Private Secretary to the late Right Hon. C. J. Fox.

Lately, at Bourdeaux, aged 90, the Marquis De St. Mare, the last of the French officers who was present at the battle of Fontenoy.

Lately, at Paris, aged 69, the only surviving sister of Palissot, so well known for his bitter animosity to the French philosophers.

Lately, at his house in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the 65th year of his age, A. Graham, Esq. He had long been one of the police magistrates at the Bow-street office, where, for a short period, he presided as chief, but resigned the situation on finding his health decline. He was an upright magistrate, as well as an intelligent, useful, and judicious member of society, and was conversant with business in various provinces. He for a few seasons superintended the concerns of Drury-lane Theatre. He has left one son, who is a captain in the British navy, and who has distinguished himself in the service by zeal, spirit, and ability on several occasions.

Lately, at Stowe, the seat of the Marquis of Buckingham, the Rev. W. Barnard, Rector of March Gibbon and Walton Stratford.

Lately, in the 56th year of her age, at Colonel Vincent's, Cullen's-wood, near Dublin, the Right Hon. Catharine, Lady Mount-Sandford, daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Oliver, and relict of the late Lord Mount-Sandford.

Lately, at Donoughmore Glebe, the Rev. E. Ryan, D.D. Rector of Donoughmore, and one of the Prebendaries of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

Lately, in Baggott-street, Dublin, the Hon. Mrs Jocelyn, relict of the Hon. G. Jocelyn, brother to the Earl of Roden.

Lately, Mr. T. Havill, of Camberwell, in the 80th year of his age.

Lately, at Kilcooly Abbey, Sir W. Barker, Bart.

Lately, at Leicester, in his 44th year, Capt. Bellamy, R.N.

Lately, at Stoke, near Coventry, aged 58, J. Hodgetts, Esq. of Paternoster-row.

Lately, in Queen-square, Bloomsbury, aged 66, Mrs. S. Bryant, widow of the late Reverend Edward Bryant, of Newport, Essex.

Lately, at Down-hall, Kent, B. Spitta, Esq. of Doctors' Commons.

Lately, in Jermyn-street, H. M. Bird, Esq. of Barton-house, Warwickshire, aged 63.

Lately, on board the Angelica, on her passage from the Cape of Good Hope, John James Armstrong, Esq. late American consul at Teneriffe.

Lately, Lieutenant-colonel Charles Duke, deputy-adjutant-general to the forces serving under the Earl of Dalhousie, Nova Scotia.

Lately, at Dungannon Park, Ireland, in his 90th year, Lord Viscount Northland, a governor and custos rotulorum of the county of Tyrone, and a representative peer for Ireland. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. Thomas Knox, member in a former parliament for Tyrone.

Oct. 16. At Lisbon, Lieut-colonel R. Carroll, commanding the 16th regiment of Portuguese Infantry. The colonel was brother to Gen. Sir W. P. Carroll, K.C.B. of Listeen Hall, Tipperary.

Nov. 4. In Bedford-square, John Lumsden, Esq. a member of the Hon. the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the Hon. East India Company.

10. The Rev. W. Ramsay, minister of Cortachy.

15. At Altona, Count A. De Gortz, a worthy companion in arms of Frederick the Great.

17. At Prospect-house, West Cowes, Isle of Wight, in her 27th year, Susannah, daughter of Alexander Aikman, sen. Esq. of the Island of Jamaica.

18. At Newport, Isle of Wight, in the 26th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Sayer, of Exeter College, Oxford.

19. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, John Thos. Roberdeen, Esq. late judge at Allahabad, on the Bengal civil establishment.

20. At Tours, Mrs. Browne, the wife of George Vanbrough Browne, Esq. of Knockmarlock, Ayrshire.

At Liverpool, aged 55, Mr. Francis Dixon, late of the firm of Nuttall, Fisher, and Dixon, Caxton printing-office, Liverpool.

21. At Shepperton-green, in the 36th year of his age, Thomas Nathan Frederick, Esq. son of Sir J. Frederick, Bart.

In Skinner-street, Matthew Walker, Esq. of the New Steyne, Brighton.

23. At Hatfield, James Penrose, Esq. M.D. surgeon extraordinary to the King, and surgeon to his Majesty's household.

23. At Brompton, in the 39th year of his age, Francis Lewis Clason, of Lincoln's-inn, Esq. barrister at law.

At Felixton, Suffolk, the lady of Sir Sam. Fludyer, Bart.

James Cutforth, Esq. of Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square.

At Pennbury, Clapham, in the 59th year of his age, Samuel Southall, one of the Society of Friends.

24. Mary, the widow of the late Thomas Seddon, Esq. of Aldersgate-street.

At Gainsford, near Darlington, in the 84th year of her age, Mrs. Clark, relict of the late Thomas Clark, Esq. of Snowhill.

At Chippenham, Wilts, in the 64th year of his age, Robert Ward, Esq. formerly of Great Prescot-street.

At Lambeth, Mrs. Sarah Cooke, wife of Nathaniel Cooke, Esq. late of the customs.

25. At Brighton, Susey, relict of the late James Esdaile, Esq. of Heed-place, in the county of Essex, aged 66.

At Elgin, the Hon. George Duff, of Milton, third son of William Earl of Fife, in the 83d year of his age.

26. Margaret, the wife of A. W. Devis, Esq. of Caroline-street, Bedford-square.

Aged 72, the Rev. Thomas Rutledge, D.D. minister of the Scots churches of Broad street and Shakspeare's-walk for 39 years.

At the house of her uncle, the Rev. A. Lawrence, Royal Hospital, Haslar, Susan Bloxem, second daughter of the Rev. Rich. Rouse Bloxem, D.D. of Rugby, and niece of Sir Thomas Lawrence, R.A.

27. At Wimbledon, James Meyrick, Esq. of Grosvenor-street.

In the 67th year of his age, Samuel Sellwood, Esq. of Abingdon, in the county of Berks.

28. At his house in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, Thomas Main, Esq.

In Lansdown-place, Bath, Mrs. Elizabeth Blackwood, daughter of the late Sir

Robert Blackwood, Bart. of Ballyleidy, Down, Ireland.

29. At Brighton, Mrs. William Bovill, of Upper Tooting, aged 28 years.

30. At Shavington-hall, Shropshire, the Right Hon. Robert Lord Viscount Killmorey, aged 72.

Suddenly, at Windsor, Colonel Disbrowe, vice chamberlain to the late Queen.

Mrs. Mary Edgar, aged 73, wife of Mr. D. Edgar, of Colebrook-row, Islington.

At Brooklyn, Mr. John Williams, long better known both in England and Ireland, by the name of Anthony Pasquin. He was a man of some native powers of mind, as a minor poet and wit, but he dealt principally in theatrical criticism, and made himself the terror of actors and actresses, both good and bad.

Dec. 1. At Everton, Liverpool, Alex. Taylor, M.D. formerly of Paisley, in his 75th year.

At Longley, Buckinghamshire, in her 60th year, Mrs. Frances Hanbury, daughter of the late Capel Hanbury, of Ponty Pool, Monmouthshire.

In York-place, the lady of General Sir C. Grant.

2. In Montagu-square, Thomas Bulkeley, Esq. formerly of Lisbon.

3. At the Rectory, Orsett, Elizabeth Henrietta, daughter of the late Doctor de Zimmermann, of Smyrna, and lady of the Rev. John Frederick Usko, rector of Orsett, in Essex.

4. Mr. John Gillespie, of Brixton-place, Surrey, in the 68th year of his age.

5. In Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, Mrs. Catherine M'Nab, widow of the late Captain Angus M'Nab, of the Henry Dundas East Indiaman.

At Kensington, Thomas Windle, Esq. of Wick Hill, Warfield, Berks, and late of John-street, Bedford-row.

6. In the Victualling-yard, Deptford, Frederick Dickenson, Esq. aged 56.

Suddenly, in an apoplectic fit, Mr. De Bruyn, surgeon, of North Audley-street.

In the 24th year of his age, Lieut. J. S. Robinson, of the 43d regiment, and second son of Lieutenant-general John Robinson, of Denston Hall, Suffolk.

In Welbeck street, Miss Maria Chesshyre, sister to the Countess Fauconberg.

7. At Clay Hill, Beckenham, in the 85th year of her age, Miss Anne Courtenay, third daughter of the late Bishop of Exeter.

13. In St. James's-square, after an illness of some duration, the Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough.* His Lordship was born about 1749, and was the son of Dr. Law, formerly bishop of Carlisle. After rising to some eminence at the bar, he was appointed attorney-general in 1801 (without having previously been solicitor-general, in consequence of both offices being vacant at the same time); and, the next year, in consequence of the death of Lord Kenyon, he was appointed to the distinguished situation of chief justice of England. On the 1st April, 1802, he was created a peer, by the title of Lord Ellenborough, Baron of Ellenborough, in the county of Cumberland. It is fresh in the recollection of our readers that his lordship very recently resigned the chief justiceship in consequence of his increasing infirmities. He was also a governor of the Charter-house, and F.S.A. He married, in October, 1792, Miss Towry, daughter of George Phillips Towry, Esq. by whom he had issue, 1. Edward (a member of the House of Commons in the last Parliament), now Lord Ellenborough, who married, Dec. 11, 1813, Lady Octavia Stewart, daughter of the Marquis of Londonderry, and sister of Lord Castlereagh; 2. Charles Ewan, married, May 22, 1811, Elizabeth Sophia, sister of Sir Charles Ethelston Nightingale, Bart.; 3. Mary; 4. John; 5. Elizabeth; 6. Anne; and 7, a daughter, born January 11, 1812.

14. At Deptford, in her 65th year, Elizabeth Roberts, sister of Lieut. James Wolfe Roberts, R.N.

At Brighton, Mr. James Whittle, of Fleet-street, aged 61.

22. Soon after five o'clock, at his house in St. James's-square, after an illness of upwards of five months, Sir Philip Francis. An express was immediately sent off to Mr. Francis, his son, who was on a visit to the Earl of Bristol, at Ickworth Park, Suffolk. It is a singular coincidence, that this is the fourth death, within a very short period, in that corner of St. James's-square; viz. Lord Beauchamp, Lord Anson, Lord Ellenborough, and Sir Philip Francis.

* For Portrait and Memoir *vide* vol. LXXVI. page 99.

EAST INDIA BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

(From Calcutta Papers of May 27, June 3, 10, and 17.

BIRTHS.

On Thursday, the 21st inst. the lady of George Playfair, Esq. presidency surgeon, of a son.

At Berhampore, on the 15th inst. the lady of Captain C. Brooke, of the commissariat department, of a son.

At Monghier, on the 22d March last, the lady of Captain R. Rich, of the 3d native infantry, of a son.

At Benares, on the 28th ult. the lady of Lieutenant John Holbrow, of the 1st native infantry, of a daughter.

At Futteh Ghur, on the 1st inst. the lady of Lieutenant Robert Canty, of the 19th native infantry, of a son.

At Banda, on the 14th inst. the lady of Lieutenant J. Paterson, interpreter and quarter-master, 1st battalion 1st native infantry, of a son.

At Cannanore, the lady of Lieutenant G. Milsom, of the 9th regiment of native infantry, of a son.

At Bangalore, the lady of Captain S. S. Gummer, of the 25th regiment of native infantry, of a son.

On the 28th of April, the lady of T. J. Atkinson, Esq. commander of the Hibernia, of a daughter.

JUNE 1. At the house of Dr. M'Whirter, the lady of Captain Wm. Swinton, of a son.

On Friday, the 29th ult. Mrs. Spankie, lady of the advocate-general, of a son.

In Fort William, on the 26th ult. the lady of Lieutenant Pennefather, of his Majesty's 59th regiment, of a son and heir.

At Chazipoor, on the 23d ult. the lady of Lieutenant Stephen, of the engineers, of a son.

At Chittagong, on the same day, the lady of Henry Walters, Esq. of the civil service, of a son.

At Purneah, on the same day, the lady of Captain J. L. Gale, of the Purneah provincial battalion, of a son.

At Seroor, the lady of Major Mayne, deputy-quarter-master-general, Poona subsidiary force, of a daughter.

At Penang, on the 25th of April, the lady of Captain Robert Hampton, of the 20th native infantry, of a son.

At the same place, on the 29th of April, the lady of Lieutenant M. A. Bunbury, interpreter and quarter-master of the same corps, of a son.

On the 3d inst. the lady of T. B. Swinhoe, Esq attorney at law, of a daughter.

At Dacca, on the 31st ult. the lady of E. C. Laurence, Esq. of the civil service, of a daughter.

On the 10th inst. at four P.M. at his residence in Fort William, the lady of Major-general J. S. Wood, commanding at the presidency, of a son.

On the 10th inst. at Chowringhee, the lady of Thomas Hatton, Esq. of a son.

On Friday, the 5th inst. the lady of J. P. Ward, Esq. of the civil service, of a daughter.

At Delhi, the lady of Lieutenant Henry Forster, adjutant and quarter-master of Skinner's horse, of a daughter.

At Cape Town, on the 20th of March, the lady of Captain H. Thompson, of the 6th native cavalry, of a daughter.

At sea, on the 15th February last, in lat. 37 S. long. E. off the Cape, the lady of the Hon. Sir T. Stamford Raffles, lieutenant-governor of Fort Marlborough, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday, the 23d inst. Captain John Mouckton Coombs, of the Madras establishment, to Anne Maria, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Smoult, Esq. of Calcutta.

On Friday, the 22d inst. Lieut. Thomas Brooke Hingley, of the Hon. Company's Artillery, to Miss Anne Horsford, daughter of the late Major-gen. Sir John Horsford, K.C.B.

On Saturday last, Mr. Wm. Robertson, to Miss Harriet D'Oyly Baston, youngest daughter of the late T. H. Baston, Esq.

On Friday last, the 12th current, Captain Smith, to Miss Sophia Ripley.

DEATHS.

On the 24th inst. Dr. John Major Wilson, surgeon of artillery, aged 40 years.

On the 25th inst. Captain Alexander Cassels, of the country service, and recently appointed commander of the ship Orient, aged 34 years.

On the 21st inst. Captain John Francis Jones, late commander of the ship Cochin, aged 33 years.

On the 22d inst. of the *cholera morbus*, Mrs. Anne Irvine, widow of the late Mr. Maxwell Irvine, conductor of ordnance.

In the Upper Provinces, Mr. Charles Tetley, son of Colonel Tetley.

At Bespore Indigo Factory, on the 11th inst. Mr. Mark Smith, aged 38 years and four months, leaving a disconsolate wife and five infant children to lament his loss.

On the 1st inst. the lady of Major George Cadell, of the Madras establishment.

In camp before Chandah, Mr. William Hastie, assistant-surgeon on this establishment, and lately attached to the corps of artillery now before that fortress. This gentleman met his death by the unfortunate accident of his rifle exploding while in the act of loading it.

On the morning of the 11th ult. whilst on a survey, with a reconnoitring party, of the fort of Chandah and its defences, Mr. Archibald Anderson, an assistant-surgeon on this establishment. He was shot through the heart by the last gun that was fired by the party.

At Bombay, Lieutenant George Strachan, of the 2d battalion, 2d regiment of Madras native infantry, attached to rifle corps.

At Penang, early on Tuesday morning, last, 7th April, in the 25th year of his age, David Powell, Esq. of the highly respectable house of Brown and Co.

Lately, at the Presidency, Henry Pearson, Esq. This gentleman, whilst walking in his garden, was bit by a snake which had twined round his thigh, and although every medical assistance was resorted to, he unhappily died twelve hours after the accident.

On board the William Pitt, on his passage to Europe, Wm. Hall, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co.

On board the Streatham, on his passage to Europe, Wm. Parkes, Esq. a civil servant on this establishment.

At Fort Marlborough, on the west coast of Sumatra, on the night of the 22d of April, the lady of W. R. Jennings, Esq. secretary

to the lieutenant-governor, and late acting-resident of that settlement.

At Chittagong, on the 5th inst. the infant son of H. Walters, Esq. of the civil service.

At Kisnagur, on the 31st ult. Mr. Charles Abingdon, an old and much respected inhabitant of that district.

On the 21st of May, in camp at Chandah, from exposure and fatigue, Major Gorehan, of the Madras artillery.

At the same place, on the evening of the 20th inst. of fatigue, Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Davies, of the 1st battalion 22d regiment of native infantry.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Collectors of Portraits and Illustrators of Granger's Biographical Dictionary, Seward's Anecdotes, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Biographia Dramatica, Pennant's London, Lysons's Environs, Pursuits of Literature, are respectfully informed, that a FEW proof impressions of the PORTRAITS that accompany this Work, are struck off on Columbia Paper, and may be had separate, price 4s.; but EARLY application will be necessary to secure them, as the number printed is very LIMITED.

In the press,

NO. 7, of Neale's Illustrated History of Westminster Abbey.

Illustrations of the Power of Compression and Percussion, in the Cure of Rheumatism and Gout. By William Balfair, M.D.

Illustrations of the Power of Emetic Tartar, in the Cure of Fever, Inflammation and Asthma. By the same author.

Speedily will be published, Guide for Youth, intended as a sequel to Guide for Families; the third edition.

A Visit to Claremont, and a review of the genius and character of the beloved Princess Charlotte.

Elements of Natural Philosophy, illustrated throughout by experiments which may be performed without regular apparatus. By James Mitchell, M.A.

Elements of Medical Logick; illustrated by practical proofs and examples. By Sir Gilbert Blane, M.D.

Practical Illustrations of the Progress of Medical Improvement for the last Thirty Years; or, Histories of Cases of Acute Diseases, as Fevers, Dysentery, Hepatitis, and the Plague. By Charles Maclean, M.D. &c. 8vo.

A Treatise on Midwifery, enforcing new principles, which tend materially to lessen the sufferings of the patient, and shorten the duration of labour. By John Power, Accoucheur.

An Account of the Epidemic and Sporadic Disorders which prevailed this year, 1816, at Rochester. By Walter Vaughan, M.D.

Mr. Edwards, author of The First Principles of Algebra, is printing A Treatise on the Latin and Greek Prosodies, wherein all difficulties relating to accent and quantity are said to be entirely removed.

The same gentleman has in the press a Dissertation on Fluxions, and a Course of Familiar Lectures on Chemistry and Philosophy.

The First Part of Mr. W. Savage's Work, on Decorative Printing is just published, and the second will be ready in a few weeks.

Mr. Horatio Hardy has in the press a continuation of the Register of East India Ships, from the Years 1813 to 1818, with Additions to the Company's Regulations during that period.

The Third Edition of Archdeacon Coxe's Memoirs of John Duke of Marlborough, will appear in January.

In the press, Volume IX. Part 2, of the Transactions of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London.

In the press, Biblical Criticism on the Books of the Old Testament, and Translation of Sacred Songs, with Notes, Critical and Explanatory. By Samuel Horsley, L.L.D. late Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.

Early in January will appear the first Number of the General History of the County of York. By Thomas Dunham Whittaker, LL.D. F.S.A. illustrated by Engravings from Drawings by J. M. W. Turner, Esq. R.A. and Mr. Buckler.

The fourth Volume is nearly ready for publication, of the Personal Narratives of M. De Humboldt's Travels to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent, during the Years 1799—1804. Translated by Helen Maria Williams.

A New Edition, being the Third, of Mrs. Opie's New Tales, in 4 vols. 12mo. will appear in a few days.

Edward Percival, M.B. M.R.I.A. &c. is preparing for publication, Practical Observations on the Pathology, Treatment, and Prevention, of Typhus Fever.

The Author of Lessons for Young Persons in Humble Life, is preparing for publication, a little Work entitled, Arithmetic for Children.

Dr. Baron, of Gloucester, and formerly President of the Royal Medicinal Society of Edinburgh, has in the press, An Inquiry respecting some of the Diseases of the Serous Membrane, of the Abdomen and Thorax, together with Observations illustrative of Diseases of the Mucous Surface of the Alimentary Canal, with five Engravings.

On the 1st of May next will be published, No 1 (to be comprised in 36 Nos.) of Excursions through the Counties of Surrey, Kent, and Sussex, on the same plan as the Excursions through Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, being a Continuation of the Excursions through England; comprising, Descriptions of the Residences of the Nobility and Gentry, Remains of Antiquity, and every other most interesting object of curiosity in the three counties, and illustrated with Three Hundred Engravings.

At the same time will commence the publication of Excursions through Ireland, on the same plan as the Excursions through England, and intended as a companion to that Work, to be comprised in 8 volumes, and will contain Four Hundred Engravings.

A new novel, by the author of The Physiognomist, and The Bachelor and Married Man, will appear shortly, entitled, Hesitation; or, to Marry, or not to Marry.

A Novel will appear in a few days, entitled, Oakwood Hall, in 3 vols. 12mo. By Miss Hutton.

The Second Edition of the Memoirs of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, by Miss Benger, is just ready.

Mr. James M'Phail, Gardener to the late Earl of Liverpool, has put to press, The Gardener's Remembrancer.

In the course of January will appear, Memoirs of the Life of John Wesley, founder of the English Methodists. By R. Southey, Esq. in 2 vols. 8vo.

The concluding volume of Mr. Southey's History of Brazil is at press, and will appear shortly.

Miss Spence, Author of Letters from the Highlands, &c. has a new Novel at press, entitled, A Traveller's Tale of the last Century.

The Poetical Remains and Memoir of the late John Leyden, M.D. Author of an Historical Account of Discoveries in Africa, will appear in January.

A new edition is just ready for publication, of An Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in Africa. By Hugh Murray, F.R.S.E.

Early in January will be published, The Annual Biography and Obituary for 1819.

The Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay, are nearly ready for publication, in 1 vol. 4to. with numerous engravings.

A new edition of Mortimer's Commercial Dictionary is preparing for the press, edited by several gentlemen.

The second volume of the Transactions of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland is just ready.

A second volume of the Dublin Hospital Reports will appear shortly.

The continuation of Sir Richard Hoare's Antient Wiltshire is committed to the press, and will be published in the Spring.

The Rev. P. Bliss, completes the old work of the Athenæ Oxonienses, by the publication of a fourth volume.

The Annals of the Coinage of the United Kingdom, from the earliest record to the present time, by the Rev. Roger Ruding, will be published in the month of February.

Just published.

The Youth's Spelling, Pronouncing, and Explanatory Theological Dictionary of the New Testament; to which is added, an Essay, by way of Introduction, on the several Parts of Speech; and also, A Correct Alphabetical Index.

Stephens's Greek Thesaurus, No. VI.

New Editions of

Valpy's Cicero's Offices, with English Notes.

Valpy's Poetical Chronology of England.

Valpy's Latin Delectus.

Valpy's Elegantia Latinæ.

Cicero De Amicitia et De Senectute.

LIST OF BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS OF ESTABLISHED WORKS,

PUBLISHED IN NOVEMBER,

At the Prices they are advertised at, in boards, unless otherwise expressed; and may be had of J. ASPERNE, *No.* 32, CORNHILL.

It is earnestly requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid) and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENSE.

AMUSEMENTS in Retirement, 8vo. 2d edit. 10s. 6d.

Woman, by Barrett, 2d edit. 5s. 6d.

The Dream of Youth, a poem, foolscap 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Florence Macarthy, by Lady Morgan, in 4 vols. 12mo. 1*l.* 8s.

Hassell's Rides and Walks, 2 vols. foolscap, 3*l.* 3s. demy 8vo. 5*l.*

Jonas's Distillers' Guide, 12mo. 6s.

A Review of Scripture on the Second Advent, 8vo. 6s.

The Annals of Aberdeen, by William Kennedy, Esq. 2 vols. 4to. 4*l.* 4s.

Edward Wortley, and the Exile of Scotland, in 3 vol. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

Gresswell's Annals of Parisian Typography, &c. 14s. royal 8vo. 21s.

Flowers of Rhetoric, the Graces of Eloquence, and Charm of Oratory, 1 volume, foolscap, 8vo. 9s.

Murray's System of Chemistry, 4 vols. 4th edit. 2*l.* 12s. 6d.

Replies to the Fudge Family, 6s.

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Grinfeild's Sermons on the Parables and Miracles, 8vo. 10s.

Dr. Clarke's Travels in 1718, 8vo. 1*l.* 16s.

Burnett's History of his own Time, 4 vols. 8vo. 2*l.* 2s. royal. 3*l.* 3s.

Letters on Early Rising, foolscap, 8vo. 6s.

Impartial Statement of the late Elections, 8vo. 12s.

Political and Literary Anecdotes of his own Times, by Dr. Wm. King, crown 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Bingley's Biographical Conversation on celebrated Persons, 1 vol. 12mo. 6s. 6d.

Memoirs of her Majesty, by John Watkins, LL.D. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

The Life of Mary Queen of Scots, by George Chalmers, 2 vols 4to. 3*l.* 13s. 6d.

Durovernum, and other Poems, by Arthur Brooke, 8vo. 7s.

Rich's Second Memoir of Babylon, 8s.

Halloran on Insanity, 8vo. 8s.

Warner's Old Church of England Principles, vol. 2 and 3. 18mo. 14s.

Boudier's Plain and Practical Sermons, 8vo. 9s.

Murray's Historical Account of Travels in Africa, 2 vols. 8vo. 2d edit. 1*l.* 7s.

Sermons on the most important Duties of the Christian Religion, by J. A. Busfield, D.D. 8vo. 12s.

The Angler, a poem, with 24 embellishments, 12mo. 10s. 6d.

Eustace's and Hoare's Classical Tour in Italy and Sicily, 3 vols. 4to. 6*l.* 6s. vol. 3, separate, 2*l.* 2s.

Historical Memoirs respecting the English, Irish, and Scottish, Catholics, by Charles Butler, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

Recluse, or Hermit of Windermere, 4s. 6d.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE first Number of the 75th Volume of this interesting Miscellany (for January 1819), will be embellished with a View of the Monument erected to the Memory of MARQUISS CORNWALLIS, in St. Paul's Cathedral; and a Portrait of the Rev. WILLIAM JAY, of Argyle Chapel, Bath, Engraved by J. Thomson, from an Original Painting by W. Etty. A few Proofs of the Monument and the Portrait, are Printed on Columbier paper, price 4s.: but to secure either of them, early applications will be necessary.

We would recommend *Joseph Crow* to consult Brand's Popular Antiquities and Time's Telescope, respecting the Origin of Christmas Boxing.

A Correspondent wishes to be informed in what part of the world, a River or Country, of the name of *Hypodrome*, is situated.

Juvenis asks, by whom was Earl Grey secreted after the battle of Sedgmoor? What was the fate of the individual who secreted him? and Where was he born?

We have to apologize to our Correspondents for the omission of the following Communications:—*Scottish Descriptions—Alfred—Frederick—Vasca de Gama—El Hage Hamed El Wangary—Etonensis—T. H.—R.*—but they shall all, if possible, be inserted in our next.

Civis—J. Flight—Homespun—and *W. W.* are received.

The Review of *General Thornton's Speech, on the Roman Catholic Petition*—and Dr. *Yates's Sermon*, in our next.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

WITH THE ATTORNIES' NAMES,

FROM SATURDAY NOVEMBER 28, TO TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1818.

Extracted from the London Gazette.

N.B. All the Meetings are at GUILDHALL, unless otherwise expressed. The Country and London Attornies' Names are between Brackets.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

BILLIARD, ROBERT, West Markham, Nottingham, farmer. *Dec.* 8.

HOPKINS, JONATHAN, Hop Market, Worcester, hop merchant. *Dec.* 5.

MELLOR, RALPH, Oldham, Lancaster, grocer. *Nov.* 28.

BANKRUPTS.

ANTHONY, JOHN, Clay next the Sea, Norfork, grocer, Jan. 1, and 26, New Norfolk. [Withers, Jun. Holt, and Bridger, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.] *Dec.* 15.

ARNEY, GEORGE, Bury-street, St. Mary-Axe, warehouse-keeper, Jan. 5, and 30. [Toms, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.] *Dec.* 19.

BRUERE, JAMES, Craven-street, Strand, wine-mer-

chant, Jan. 9. [Fynmore and Co. Craven-street, Strand.] *Nov.* 28.

BLINKS, THOMAS, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, straw-hat manufacturer, Jan. 16. [Pitchess and Co. St. Swithin's-lane.] *Dec.* 5.

BURROWS, SAMUEL, Mincing-lane, Cannon-street, wine-merchant, Jan. 19. [Pritchard and Co. Exchange-buildings.] *Dec.* 8.

BULL, JOHN, Sydney-street, Somers-Town, coal-merchant, Jan. 6, and 23. [Fynmore, and Co. Craven-street, Strand.] *Dec.* 12.

BANTOCK, WILLIAM JUDGSON, London-wall, Broad-street, auctioneer, Jan. 30. [Coote, Austin-friars.] *Dec.* 19.

BATEMAN, JOSEPH, and CO. St. John's-street, brass-founders, Jan 2, and 30. [Harman, Wine-office-court, Fleet-street.] *Dec.* 19.

CHAMBERLAYNE, WILLIAM, and CO. Leicester, hosiers, Jan. 19, Saracen's-head, Leicester. [Jeyes, Chancery-lane.] *Dec.* 8.

COMBES, GEORGE, Chichester, Sussex, maltster, Jan. 23, Dolphin, Chichester. [Sowton and Co. Chichester; and Sowton, Gray's-inn.] *Dec.* 12.

COMBES, SAMUEL, Chichester, brewer, Jan. 17, 18, and 23, Dolphin, Chichester. [Sowton and Co. Chichester; and Sowton, Gray's-inn.] *Dec.* 12.

CHAMBERS, ROBERT, Market-Raisin, Lincoln, carrier, Jan. 26, New King's Head, Louth. [Rhodes, Market-Raisin; and Eyre, Gray's-inn-sq.] *Dec.* 15.

CROWNE, THOMAS, and CO. Milford Wharf, Strand, coal-merchants, Jan. 9, and 30. [Jones and Co. Great Marylebone-street.] *Dec.* 19.

CALWOOD, WILLIAM, Bold, Lancashire, farmer, Feb. 2, George, Liverpool. [Rowlinson and Co. Warrington; and Chester, Staple-inn.] *Dec.* 22.

DICKINS, WILLIAM, Jun. Bedford Mills, Weedon, Northampton, and Crown-street, Finsbury, miller, Jan 9. [Shearman and Co. Red Lion-sq.] *Nov.* 28.

DAWES, THOMAS, Yoxall, Stafford, tape-manufacturer, Jan. 9, Talbot Rugely. [Birch, Armitage; and Willis and Co. Warnford-co.] *Nov.* 28.

DICKEN, THOMAS, Litchfield, cotton-spinner, Jan. 16, White Bear, Manchester.] Hewett and Co. Manchester; and Hurd and Co. Temple.] *Dec.* 5.

DAY, JOSEPH, King-street, Holborn, goldsmith, Jan. 23. [Richardson and Co. New-inn.] *Dec.* 12.

DALGAIRNS, CHARLES, Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 23. [Poole, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street.] *Dec.* 12.

ENOCK, JAMES, Birmingham, brush-maker, Jan. 12, Woolpack, Birmingham. [Shipton, Birmingham; and Alexander, Carey-street.] *Dec.* 1.

EMERSON, ARTHUR, Tooley-street, lead and provision merchant, Jan. 9, and 30. [Amory and Co. Lothbury.] *Dec.* 19.

EMERY, CHARLES, Bromley-Wood-End, Staffordshire, dealer and chapman, Jan. 8, 9, Talbot, Rugeley; and Feb. 9, Wolseley-bridge. [Flint, Uttoxeter; and Tooke, Gray's inn.] *Dec.* 22.

FROST, JAMES, Derby, linen-draper, Jan. 9, Punch Bowl, Nottingham. [Fearnhead, Nottingham; and Johnson, Temple.] *Nov.* 28.

GROVES, WILLIAM, and CO. Bath, grocers, Jan. 19, Full Moon, Bath. [Hodgson, Bath; and Highmore, Scott's-yard, Bush-lane.] *Dec.* 8.

GODFREY, ROBERT, Tower-hill, merchant, Jan. 19. [Wright, Penchurch-street.] *Dec.* 8.

GEORGE, JOHN, and CO. Bedford-street, Strand, tin-plate workers, Jan. 23. [Carden and Co. Farrar's-buildings, Temple.] *Dec.* 12.

GOODLAKE, JOHN HUGHES, Water-lane, Tower-Street, wine and spirit merchant, Jan. 23. [Templer and Co. Burr-street, East Smithfield.] *Dec.* 12.

GUARDNER, JOHN, Stndley, Warwick, dealer, 4, 5, and 30, Castle, Birmingham. [Jem, Birmingham; and Jenings and Co. Temple.] *Dec.* 19.

GORTON, THOMAS, Aldermanbury-postern, mercer and woollen-draper, Jan. 2, 19, and Feb. 2. [Blankford, Bruton-street.] *Dec.* 22.

HOWARD, JOHN, Middleton-street, Clerkenwell, bnilder, Jan. 9. [Castle, Cursitor-street.] *Nov.* 28.

HUGHES, JOHN, Liverpool, druggist, Jan. 9, George, Liverpool. [Pritt, and Co. Liverpool; and Blackstock and Co. Liverpool.] *Nov.* 28.

HIME, MAURICE, and CO. Manchester, appraisers, Jan. 12, George, Liverpool. [Statham and Co. Liverpool; Serjeant and Co. Manchester; and Lowe and Co. Temple.] *Dec.* 1.

HOPKINS, SAMUEL, Jun. Castle Broomwich, Birmingham, victualler, Jan. 16. [Fallows, Birmingham.] *Dec.* 5.

HARVEY, THOMAS, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, inn-keeper, Jan. 16, Norfolk Hotel, Norwich. [Simpson and Co. Norwich; and Taylor, feather-stone-buildings.] *Dec.* 5.

HOLMAN, WALTER, Totness, Devon, ironmonger, Jan. 19, Oxford 'Arms, Totness. [Prideaux and Co. Totness; and Alexander, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn.] *Dec.* 8.

HART, ISAAC, Southampton, grocer, Jan. 5, 19, and Feb. 2 [Poole, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street.] *Dec.* 22.

HORROCKS, SAMUEL, Bolton, Lancashire, manufacturer, Jan. 16, and Feb. 2, Bridge, Bolton. [Meddowcroft, Gray's-inn; and Boardman and Co. Bridge street, Bolton.] *Dec.* 22.

JAMES, JAMES, Newgate-street, lace-manufacturer, January 12. [Thomas, Fen-court, Fenchurch-st.] *Dec.* 1.

JACKSON, DANIEL, Castle-court, Birchin-lane, merchant, Jan. 19. [Farren, Threadneedle-st.] *Dec.* 8.

JONES, JOS. and Co. Leominster, Hereford, linen-drapers, Jan. 19. [Meddowcroft, Gray's-inn.] *Dec.* 8.

KEEN, WILLIAM, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Stafford, maltster, Jan. 9. Rochuck, Newcastle-under-Lyne. [Plant, Newcastle-under-Lyne; and Harvey and Co. Lincoln's inn-fields.] *Nov.* 28.

KIRKMAN, JOHN. Wellington-brewery, City-road, brewer, Jan. 19. [Rowland and Co. Lincoln's-inn-fields.] *Dec.* 8.

KIRK, RICHARD, Leicester, liquor-merchant, Jan. 4, 5, and Feb. 2, White Lion, Leicester. [Jeyes, Chancery-lane; and Lowdham and Co. Leicester.] *Dec.* 22.

LAX, JOHN, Liverpool, soap-boiler, Jan. 9, George, Liverpool. [Orred and Co. Liverpool; and Lowe and Co. Southampton buildings, Chancery-lane.] *Nov.* 28.

LEES, LEWIS, Newton Moor, Chester, cotton-spinner, Jan. 16, Bridge, Bolton, Lancaster. [Boardman and Co. Bolton; and Meddowcroft and Co. Gray's-inn.] *Dec.* 5.

LAX, JOHN, and CO. Liverpool, soap-boilers, Jan. 11, 12, and 30, George, Liverpool. [Orred and Co. Liverpool, and Lowe and Co. Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.] *Dec.* 19.

MITCHELL, ISAAC, Maple, Chester, miller, Jan. 9, Dog, Manchester. [Cardwell, Manchester; and Makinson, Temple.] *Nov.* 28.

MULOCK, THOMAS, and CO. Liverpool, merchants, Jan. 9, Messrs. Avison and Co. Liverpool. [Avison and Co. Liverpool; and Castle-street, Holborn.] *Nov.* 28.

MOSES, JACOB, Lime-street, merchant, Jan. 9. [Rivington, Fenchurch-buildings, Fenchurch-st.] *Nov.* 28.

MOORE, JOHN, Manchester, baker Jan. 19, Dog, Deansgate, Manchester. [Clay and Co. Manchester; and Adlington and Co. Bedford-row.] *Dec.* 1.

M'KAY, ROBERT, Knutsford, Chester, linen-draper, Jan. 23, Bush, Deansgate, Manchester. [Law, Piccadilly, Manchester; and Adlington and Co. Bedford-row.] *Dec.* 19.

MILL, CHARLES, Lower East-Smithfield, Irish-provision dealer, Jan. 2 and 23. [West, Red-Lion-street, Wapping.] *Dec.* 19.

MACDONNELL, MYLES, and CO. Broad-street, merchants. Jan. 2, and 30. [Dennetts and Co. King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.] *Dec.* 19.

MARSHALL, THOMAS, Tong, Yorkshire, corn-dealer, Jan. 9, and Feb. 2. [Platts, Castle-street, Holborn; and Elland, near Halifax.] *Dec.* 22.

MORRIS, JAMES, Woolwich, cordwainer, Feb. 2. [Suter, Greenwich.] *Dec.* 22.

NORTH, GEORGE, Sheffield, butcher, Jan. 19, Hotel, Sheffield. [Brookfield, Sheffield; and Tilson and Co. Coleman-street.] *Dec.* 8.

NORTON, RICHARD, Jun. Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, paper-hanger, Jan. 2, and 23. [Hutchinson and Co. New-square, Lincoln's-inn.] *Dec.* 12.

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OHREN, MAGNESS, and CO. Broad-street, Ratcliffe, stationers, Jan. 9. [Collins and Co. Spital-square.] *Nov.* 28.

PROSSER, WILLIAM, Hereford, grocer, Jan. 12. Commercial Hotel, Hereford. [Cleave, Hereford; and Dax and Co. Doughty-street.] *Dec.* 1.

REARSON, ISAAC, Stayley Bridge, Lancaster, cornfactor, Jan. 12, Bridgwater-Arms, Manchester. [Clarke and Co. Fountain-street, Manchester; and Appleby and Co. Gray's inn-square.] *Dec.* 1.

PURCELL, JAMES, George-street, Upper Marsh, Lambeth, victualler, Jan. 9, and Feb. 2. [Shuter, Millbank-street, Westminster.] *Dec.* 22.

ROBINSON, NATHANIEL, Smedley, Manchester, manufacturer, Jan. 9, Dog, Manchester. [Hadfield, Manchester; and Makinson, Middle Temple.] *Nov.* 28.

RHIND, ALEXANDER, Lime-street, merchant, Jan. 2 and 23. [Poole, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street.] *Dec.* 12.

ROBOTHAM, THOMAS, Derby, grocer, Jan. 1, 2, and 23, New-inn, Derby. [Greaves, Derby; and Long and Co. Gray's-inn.] *Dec.* 12.

SAVAGE, JOHN, Hangsworth, near Birmingham, Stafford, rope-maker, Jan. 16. [Mawley, Adam's-place, High-street, Southwark.] *Dec.* 5.

SHACKLETON, SAMUEL, Leeds, York, shopkeeper, Jan. 16, Sessions House, Leeds. [Granger, Leeds, and Lake, Dowgate-hill.] *Dec.* 5.

SCULTHORPE, HENRY, Nottingham, linen-draper, Jan. 23, Punch Bowl, Nottingham. [Percy, Nottingham; and Long and Co. Gray's-inn.] *Dec.* 12.

SURR, JOHN, Aldersgate-street, surgeon, Jan. 2, and 30. [Griffith, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.] *Dec.* 19.

ST. BARBE, JOHN, Austin-friars, ship-owner, Jan. 2, and 30. [Blunt and Co. Broad-street-buildings.] *Dec.* 19.

THWAITES, WILLIAM GRAY, Great James-street, Bedford-ro. dealer, Jan. 12. [Hankey, New-court, Swithen's-lane.] *Dec.* 1.

TOWNEND, RICHARD, Jun. Aldermanbury, merchant, Jan. 12. [Hackett, New-court, Swithin's-lane.] *Dec.* 1.

TOZER, ROBERT, Plymouth-dock, stone merchant, Jan. 16. [Brownley, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn.] *Dec.* 5.

THOMAS, JOHN, Tabernacle-walk, St. Luke's, slate-merchant, Jan. 23. [Hughes, Clifford's-inn.] *Dec.* 19.

TAYLOR, THOMAS, Oxford, grocer, Jan. 26, Town Hall, Oxford. [Walsh, Oxford; and Pownall, Staple-inn.] *Dec.* 19.

TAYLOR, JOSEPH, East Smithfield, tobacconist, Jan 9, and 30. [Dennett and Co. King's Armsyard, Coleman-street.] *Dec.* 19.

TIMOTHY, WILLIAM, Leigh, Worcester, farmer, Jan. 4, 5, and 9, Star and Garter, Worcester. [Ballard, Malvern; and Best, Euston-street, Euston-square.] *Dec.* 19.

TOMPKIN, WILLIAM, Nottingham, hosier, Jan. 1, and Feb. 2, Flying Horse, Nottingham. [Payne, Nottingham; and Taylor, Field-court, Gray's-inn.] *Dec.* 22.

VILLIERS, CLAUDRENE FREDERICK, Ledbury, Hereford, draper, Jan. 9, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Cross, Bristol; and Thompson, Gray's-inn-square.] *Nov.* 28.

WHITE, JOHN, Portland-street, Portland-place, merchant, Jan. 9. [Brutton, Old Broad-street.] *Nov.* 28.

WABEY, JOHN, Welwyn, Hertford, mealman, Jan. 16. [Archer, Whitechapel-road.] *Dec.* 5.

WRIGHT, WILLIAM, and CO. Aldermanbury, merchants, Jan. 23. [Walton and Co. Basinghall-street.] *Dec.* 15.

WATSON, WILLIAM, and Co. Love-lane, East-Cheap, ale and porter merchants. [Harrison, Foley-street, Portland-place.] *Dec.* 15.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DIVIDENDS,

FROM SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, TO TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1818.

ADAMS, T. Preston Bagot, Dec. 28
Aldham, W. Borough Hill, Jan. 2
Ash, T. Water la. Jan. 2
Austin, J. Longden-upon-Tern, Jan. 8
Avon, A. Plymouth Dock, Jan. 9
Bentley, J. and Co. Cornhill, Dec. 19
Binyon, B. jun. and Co. Manchester, Dec. 21
Baker, C. T. Marlborough, Jan. 18
Bourne, H. St. James's-st. Dec. 19
Browning, W. St. Mary Axe, Dec. 12
Bavly, J. Plymouth, Dec. 24
Banks, D. Stonehouse, Dec. 24
Bickford, J. Landulph, Dec. 28
Bishop, W. Zealand, Dec. 29
Bishop, J. J. Leighton Hall, Dec. 29
Bishop, C. High-st. Jan. 19
Brown, B. High-st. Jan. 2
Bilger, M. sen. and Co. Piccadilly, Jan. 5
Bendy, B. Charles-sq. Jan. 16
Bragg, J. Queen-st. Dec. 15
Buck, C. Southwark, Jan. 16
Bourne, W. Bridgnorth, Jan. 9
Broughton, E. Ombersley, Jan. 13
Bailey, J. Reading, Jan. 13
Barnett, L. C. Nottingham, Jan. 19
Bower, A. and Co. Liverpool, Jan. 13
Cooke, G. and Co. Nicholas-la. Dec. 22
Clarke, T. and Co. Keswick, Dec. 26
Cook, W. Earith, Dec. 30
Chabaud, H. Plumtree-st. Jan. 5
Cromer, J. W. Shipden, Jan. 8
Clark, T. and Co. Keswick, Jan. 23
Carson, A. Liverpool, Jan. 27
Cridland, C. Dublin, Jan. 16
Cridland, B. Leicester, Jan. 10
Dancey, N. Bristol, Dec. 22
Dalrymple, H. Charlotte-st. Dec. 19
Devereux, F. and Co. Brabant-co. Dec. 19
Duckworth, E. Manchester, Dec. 21
Downs, S. M. Reading, Dec. 26
Dorn, A. Vauxhall, Jan. 2
Dawson, G. and Co. Lancaster, Jan. 12
Ethell, T. Birmingham, Dec. 19
Emery, S. Brewood, Jan. 5
Edwards, J. Bristol, Jan. 12
Fletcher, B. Deptford, Dec. 19
Fisher, J. Throgmorton-st. Jan. 2
Francis, J. Hunslow, Jan. 2
French, A. B. Old South Sea House, Jan. 5
Foster, J. Plymouth, Dec. 21
Fowler, W. Leamington Priors, Jan. 9
Farish, W. Whitehaven, Jan. 6
Foster, J. Truro, Jan. 8
Garth, W. Ballgrove, Dec. 19
Gore, S. V. Bishopsgate-st. Dec. 15
Gowens, T. Westal, Dec. 31
George, J. North Audley-st. Jan. 2
Gaskell, J. and Co. Minories, Jan. 2
Grieves, W. Holborn-br. Jan. 16
Goodall, D. and Co. Paternoster-row, Jan. 16
Holt, W. Marsden, Dec. 19
Holmes, T. Kersham, Dec. 22
Holdsworth, W. Bradford, Dec. 21
Hooper, P. Bartholomew-place, Dec. 22
Harrison, J. Manchester, Dec. 24
Hopkins, J. Worcester, Jan. 5
Hendy, A. Gower-st. Jan. 12
Hudson, J. High Wycombe, Jan. 8
Heath, J. East Teignmouth, Jan. 4
Harrison, J. Redness, Jan. 25
Humble, S. Leeds, Jan. 5
Henry, A. Finsbury-sq. Jan. 12
Haw, W. Bristol, Jan. 7
Harris, W. and Co. Maryport, Jan. 11
Hedges, T. jun. Old Bailey, Jan. 12
Joseph, J. Ratcliffe-highway, Jan. 12
Jackson, T. Birmingham, Jan. 6
Jordan, E. Norwich, Jan. 15
Kemp, R. Bury St. Edmund's, Dec. 24
Kell, J. Broughton, Dec. 29
King, R. Duke-st. Jan. 2
Keary, W. Ipswich, Jan. 20
Laing, G. George-ya. Dec. 12
Low, T. Lancaster, Dec. 29
Lowe, W. Macclesfield, Jan. 2
Lingford, T. Cranbourne-st. Jan. 2
Lloyd, P. Birmingham, Jan. 6
Leach, H. and Co. Bristol, Jan. 5
Lynnell, S. and Co. Chatham, Jan. 9
Lloyd, W. jun. Thames-st. Jan. 9
Lancaster, J. Michael's Grove, Jan. 9
Meacock, R. Liverpool, Dec. 22
M'Master, W. J. Red-lion-st. Dec. 22
Marshall, J. Cleckheaton, Dec. 30
Mac Michael, W. Bristol, Dec. 30

Moore, J. Leicester, Jan. 16
Nevison, W. North Shields, Feb. 11
Nicholson, T. High-st. Jan. 16
Oliver, J. R. Blackheath, Jan. 5
Oldroyd, W. Blackman-st. Dec. 19
Oloronshaw, W. Leamington Priors, Dec. 28
Oliphant, J. Cockspur-st. Jan. 2
Price, S. Eardisley, Dec. 28
Price, W. Minories, Dec. 19
Parker, W. High-st. Dec. 19
Palmer, R. Brighthelmstone, Dec. 12
Plaw, H. R. Riches-co. Dec. 26
Paul, J. Chester, Jan. 5
Paul, J. Marylebone st. Dec. 29
Pitcher, J. Back-road, St. George's, Jan. 9
Penfold, E. and Co. Maidstone, Feb. 13
Parker, W. High-st. Jan. 9
Parsley, J. P. Great Yarmouth, Jan. 16
Pearson, P. Liverpool, Jan. 16
Robertson, J. and Co. Laurence Pountney-hill, Dec. 26
Randall, W. Leeds, Jan. 8
Rowlett, J. Charter-house-sq. Dec. 29
Reynolds, J. and Co. Whitechapel, Jan. 5
Roberts, J. Wood-st. Jan. 2
Riches, J. & Co. High-st. Jan. 23
Stringer, J. H. Canterbury, Dec. 29
Stanley, N. Wood-st. Dec. 19
Swainson, J. Manor-row, Dec. 8
Spence, W. Bishop Wearmouth, Dec. 29
Shaw, H. Ulverston, Jan. 4
Sandwell, R. W. Deal, Jan. 2
Sandbach, J. Woolwich, Jan. 2
Sharpe, J. Wilberfoss, Jan. 4
Saywell, J. Macclesfield, Jan. 5
Schmaling, F. W. Fenchurch-st. Jan. 6
Stevens, W. Malden Newton, Jan. 4
Stevenson, R. South Shields, Jan. 7
Suple, J. B. Bridgewater, Jan. 21
Treharne, E. Llanddarog, Dec. 30
Tyrrell, J. Maidstone, Jan. 2
Timmons, J. Birmingham, Jan. 19
Todd, J. and Co. Titchborne-st. Jan. 9
Thackray, T. and Co. Greenwich, Jan. 19
Walker, D. Holborn, Dec. 19
Wood, N. Chichester, Dec. 19
Wilkinson, A. and Co. Wallbrook, Dec. 19
Whitehead, J. and Co. Cateaton-st. Dec. 26
Willats, T. Great Queen-st. Dec. 26
Woolsey, W. Marylebone-st. Dec. 29
Watson, J. Tothmain, Dec. 31
Wright, R. Westmorland, Dec. 31
Wight, S. Liverpool, Dec. 30
Wilks, J. Bath, Dec. 29
Woolsey, W. Great Marylebone-st. Dec. 29
Woolmer, J. Halifax, Jan. 5
Wilson, J. jun. Sculcoates, Jan. 5
Walker, C. W. Brighthelmstone, Jan. 16
Warrington, A. Shrewsbury, Jan. 9
Watts, W. Thorley, Jan. 19
Williams, J. M. Dowgate-hill, Jan. 9
Whitehead, J. and Co. Cateaton-st. Jan. 23
Yates, T. R. and Co. Manchester, Jan. 6

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CERTIFICATES,

FROM SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, TO TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1818.

ALLPORT, E. Birmingham, Jan. 2
Abbott, J. Weymouth-st. Jan. 9
Ashton, C. S. Harrow-road, Jan. 12
Breese, J. Caersws, Dec. 19
Banks, D. Stonehouse, Dec. 22
Bise, R. Castle Eden, Jan. 9
Butler, R. Poultry, Jan. 9
Brown, J. London, Jan 9
Corran, R. P. Liverpool, Dec. 26
Cockren, P. Bath, Jan. 5
Dickenson, W. Coventry, Dec. 26
Donald, J. Abbot Lodge, Dec. 29
Davidson, W. Little St. Thomas Apostle, Dec. 29
Drouet, L. Conduit-st. Jan. 9
Eyles, W. Cirencester, Dec. 26
Grisenthwaite, W. King's Lynn, Dec. 19
Haddan, W. Clement's-la. Dec. 19
Hawkins, R. Bath, Dec. 29
Hunt, J. Bridgewater, Jan. 9
Hemingway, J. Ireland, Jan. 12
Johnson, J. E. Hyde-st. Jan. 2
Jones, T. jun. Bishop Wearmouth, Jan. 9
Levy, S. Mansell-st. Dec. 19
Langley, T. Worthing, Dec. 22
Lange, J. W. Broad-st. Dec. 22
Morton, W. Worksop, Dec. 29
Marshall, E. Aldington, Jan. 12
Nickson, R. Little Hales, Dec. 26
Pugh, J. Llanfihangel y Pennant, Dec. 19
Penaluna, W. Helston, Jan. 12
Rudkin, H. and Co. Great Coggeshall, Dec. 19
Ridding, F. Birmingham, Dec. 19
Reeks, W. jun. Wimborne Minster, Dec. 26
Rhodes, W. East Smithfield, Dec. 29
Read, E. and Co. Great Russell-st. Jan. 5
Ray, R. Norwich, Jan. 5
Rose, S. Swansea, Jan. 9
Smart, W. Bradford, Dec. 19
Schwabacher, J. Fountain-pl. City road, Jan. 5
Scholey, R. Paternoster-row, Jan. 12
Smith, J. and Co. High Holborn, Jan. 12
Tilley, J. J. Hampstead, Dec. 19
Titford, W. Spital-fields, Dec. 22
Tyas, J. Wakefield, Jan. 2
Tebbutt, R. Loughborough, Jan. 9
Taberer, A. Collyhurst, Jan. 12
Waterworth, J. Manchester, Dec. 19
Wright, T. Leicester, Dec. 19
Whitby, W. Clement's-la. Dec. 19
Wilson, S. Liverpool, Jan. 9
Wainwright, G. Liverpool, Jan. 9
Whitmore, W. Holland-st. Jan. 9
Wilcox, R. Strand, Jan. 9
Yorke, R. Fleet-mark. Jan. 12

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP,

FROM SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, TO TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1818.

AGNIS, C. Piggot, J. and Webb, Z. R. Longford, Essex.
Aubrey, J. and Curtis, J. Took's-co. Chancery-la. solicitors.
Ashton, S. Ward, J. and Higginson, J. Age Croft, Manchester, calico-printers.
Anthony, B. Newport, Monmouthshire, and Cadogan, J. Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, common carriers.
Atkinson, T. and Fish, J. Watling-st. warehousemen.
Armytage, G. Armytage, J. and Armytage, S. Lightcliffe, York, card makers.
Atkinson, T. and Waters, T. jun. Panton Mill, Newcastle-upon Tyne, corn-millers.
Butler, J. jun. and Greenslade, W. Bristol, brushmakers.
Benson, J. and Beckett, W. Thorne and Doncaster, York, attornies.
Brown, R. and Harris, G. H. Botolph-la. wholesale ironmongers.
Badam, S. and Dibsdall, S. Bristol, linen drapers.
Boydell, J. and Harrison, J. R. Cheapside.
Burrell, W. and Burrell, J. Chinkford, Essex, farmers.
Bullock, M. Bullock, E. and Bullock, G. Reading, Berks, haberdashers.
Baker, T. Russell, T. Thomas, R. Loscombe, W. Austwick, J. Maddeford, E. Courtes, W. and Courtes, R. S. Exeter, common carriers.
Beck, M. & Beck, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocers.
Birch, A. and Willcox, J. Lichfield.
Bowling, A. and Hall, J. Bramham, York, plumbers.
Burch, T. L. Canterbury, and Gell, W. W. Margate, linen-drapers.
Bullock, T. and Bullock, W. S. Birmingham, ironmasters.

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Barnard, S. and Lazarus, —, Ross, Herefordshire, pawnbrokers.
Beaumont, B Beaumont, W. Wrigley, J. and Diggles, J. Spring Mill, Oldham, Lancaster, cotton-spinners.
Beatson, J. M'Ghie, B. A. and Myall, E. Castle co. Birchin la. ship-agents.
Creed, G. Hemel Hempsted, and Rumball, J. H. St. Alban's, Herts, land-surveyors.
Cripps, R. and French, J. Bristol, watch-makers.
Coston, M. and Campbell, J. Bank of England, stock-brokers.
Cox, J. and Young, T. St. Cuthbert's Wells, Somerset, millers.
Cooper, T. S. and Basom, J. J. mercers.
Clarke, J. Huntly, W. S. Chitty, R. Back, J. Court, J. W. and Foord, R. Union coach proprietors.
Dean, T. Rainow and Burgess, T. Macclesfield, cotton-spinners.
Drinkwater, J. jun. and Syers, G. Liverpool, brokers.
Dunnage, G. and Larkin, T. Anderston Works, near Glasgow, calico-printers.
Dickenson, J. and Hartley, J. Keighley, York, wheelwrights.
Digon, R. and J. Harrow-on-the-Hill, farmers.
Day, W. and Telfor, S. St. George's in the East, iron dealers.
Emerson, E. Milner, T. and Dum, R. Peyton, Durham, steel-manufacturers.
Eggleston, M. and Burr, T. Shrewsbury, Salop, plumbers.
Pearson, J. Cook, W. Hall, J. and Haywood, G. Nottingham, lace-manufacturers.
Fox, J. and Nicholson, J. Barnsley, York, linen-manufacturers.
Featherston, F. and Baldwin, J. Fetter-la. jewellers.
Flook, D. and Flook, M. Kingswood-hill, Gloucester, boot-makers.
Gardner, S. and Gardner, J. Stroud, Gloucester, millwrights
Granger, S. and Granger, S. Narrow-st. Ratcliffe, lightermen.
Gompertz, B. and Montefiore, H. T. Shorter's-co.
Gdnner, E. S. and Kight, G. Colchester, seedsmen.
Goodrop, J. M. and Sloper, J. Bath, millers.
Gadderer, C. Snell, T. and Rawley, J. Mill Wall, Poplar, timber merchants.
Howorth, D. and Howorth, H. Audenshaw, Lancaster, muslin manufacturers
Hebert, L. and Cresswell, J. Dowgate-hill, nail-ironmongers.
Hewson, R. and Backhouse, J. Birmingham, japanners.
Horsfall, J. and R. Leeds, York, wool-staplers.
Hopkins, T and W. Unpingham, Rutland, drapers.
Hockey, J. and Pouchée, L. J. Bartlett's-bu. Holborn, coal-merchants.
Hoare, J. and Simpson, T. Throgmorton-st. stock-brokers
Haslehurst, T. and G. Harworth, Nottinghamshire, brick-makers.
Heath, J. and Cotton, W. Nottingham, whip-manufacturers.
Jonas, J. and Bing, J. Commercial-chambers, Minories, commercial-agents.
Jewitt, W. and Ragg, G. Wicker, Sheffield, penknife makers.
Jones, A. Ross, Herefordshire, and Jones, E. Stroud, Gloucestershire, wool-staplers.
Illingworth, D. and Illingworth, W. Kighley, York, mercers.
Jackson, J. and Davies, T. Poultry, hatters.
Killbe, W. and Marks, T. Rochford, Essex, wine merchants.
Kelsall, J. Kelsall, J. and Russell, J. London and Hoxton Town, leather dressers.
Kneller, W. G. and Yeats, T. P. Bethnal-green, black silk dyers.
Lilckendoy, G. and Harrison, W. Parson's-st. Wellclose sq. sugar refiners.
Litt, J. and Litt, T. T. Manchester and Love Clough, calico-printers.
Lyon, J. and J. Wigan, Lancaster, cotton-merchants.
Laing, J. P. and J. South Shields, ship builders.
Lomas, R. and T. Shude Hill, Manchester, corn-dealers.
Leggatt, C. and Revell, T. Farm-street-mews, St. George's, Hanover-sq. veterinary-surgeons.
Lowe, E. and Hatherill, H. Stratford, Essex, china and glass warehousemen.
Marsden, W. M. Gordon, A. and Johnson, J. Salford, Lancaster, brewers.
Moxon, R. W. Moxon, J. and Frost, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, rope-makers.
Morris, W and James, R. O. Falmouth, merchants.
Munday, E. and Munday, S. Leadenhall-market, salesmen.
Morel, L. and Barrell, W. Brewer-st. Golden-sq. oil-warehousemen.
M'Blair, R. and Edmonston, L. Cullum-st. Fenchurch st. merchants.
Nicholson, J. and J. Botchergate, Cumberland, iron-merchants.
Niblett, C. and Rand, J. Guildford, solicitors.
Navler, M. and G. Darlington, Durham, leather-dressers.
Newman, W. and Hayward, G. St. Martin's-le-Grand.
Outtram, J. and Cook, J. Godalming, Surrey, shop-keepers.
Osborne, W. Osborne, F. Turpin, J. and Rising, M. New Bridge-st. milliners.
Prideaux, W. Bedfall, T. and Farwell, G. Totness, Devon, bankers.
Penn, T. and Aylmer, G. J. Cheapside, wine-merchants.
Paxton, H. and Walter, T. Warwick-st. Golden-sq. cheesemongers.
Roberts, J. Clayton, T. and Amory, J. Sheffield, silver-platers.
Riddell, A. Watts, J. T. Thomson, J. S. Hollinsworth, W. and Hodham, L. Weston st. Southwark, brewers.
Robinson, G. and Robinson, S. Penchurch-st. stationers.
Randall, J. and Randall, J. G. Carriage Mart, Pancras-st. Tottenham-court-road, auctioneers.
Ring, J. J. and Reeks, W. Portsea, bakers.
Smith, H. and Price, T. Tothillfields, Westminster, linen-drapers.
Simons, T. and Pass, W. Curtain-road, dyers.
St. Aubyn, J. Carpenter, C. Shiells, T. C. and Johns, H. J. Plymouth Dock, bankers.
Somes, S. F. Docker, J. and Somes, J. Broad st. Ratcliffe, sail-makers.
Sowerby, G. and Morley, J. King st. Cheapside, Scotch warehousemen.
Stark, W. Stark, M. jun. and Thompson, W. Norwich, bombazeen and stuff dressers.
Strong, J. and Wilcocks, J. Well st. Cripplegate, wine merchants.
Smith, M. Smith, J. S. and Smith, J. M. Northampton, lace-manufacturers.
Taylor, G. and Vaughan, W. Bristol, maltsters.
Turner, T. and Turner, S. Framfield, Sussex, shop-keepers.
Turnley, J. and Turnley, R. H. Red-cross-co. Great Tower-st. lightermen.
Turner, J and Broomhead, W. Ridgway, Derby, sickle manufacturers.
Turnbull, P. E. Turnbull, A. and Sewell, W. Gibraltar.
Terrall, W. Bird, E. Beck, L. and Grigg, P. G. Bristol, issuers of silver tokens.
Tucker, I. and Traer, W. Crediton, Devonshire, worsted-spinners.
Tolley, S. and Wootton, R. jun. Kidlington, Oxfordshire, maltsters.
Tunstall D. and Girling, A. Earl-co. Kennington, varnishers of leather.
Wilding, G. and Thompson, J. Preston, Lancaster, corn-dealers.
Welchman, E. and Welchman, R. Brackley, Northampton, tanners.
Wrigley, R. Wrigley, H. and Jackson, J. Spotland Bridge, Lancaster, cotton-spinners.
Wiseman, W. and Hopper, W. Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, brick-makers.
Woolley, J. and Warson, T. Nottingham, bobbin-net-lace-manufacturers.
Whitaker, E. and Whitaker, R. S. Holbeck, York, maltsters.
Wilson, J. and Cameron, E. S. Totness, Devon, brewers.
Whitmore, J. and Broadhurst, J. Foster-la. Cheapside, silk manufacturers.
Wedgewood, J. Hollins, S. Daniel, J. Clowes, W. Warburton, P. Poulson, J. and Pownall, W. of the Staffordshire Potteries, earthenware-manufacturers.
Zacary, L. and Roberts, E. Wolverhampton, millers.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, &c.

(*Continued from page* 465.)

CHARLES WYATT, of Ratcliffe highway, Middlesex, Surgeon; for gilding and preparing pens and quills by manual labour and chemical operations, so as to render them more durable and useful. Dated Oct. 31, 1818.

NICHOLAS DESFORGES, of Bucklersbury, London, Merchant; for certain improvements in propelling boats and other vessels. Dated October 31, 1818.

JOHN BOGAERTS, of Air street, Piccadilly, Middlesex, Gentleman; for a method or methods for raising or lowering water, on canal locks. Communicated to him by a person residing abroad. Dated November 10, 1818.

EDWARD WOOLLEY, of Bilston, Staffordshire; for an improvement in the machinery for making wood screw forgings. Dated November 10, 1818.

JAMES INGLEDEW, of Little College-street, Westminster, Middlesex, Licensed Victualler; for the means of effecting a saving in the consumption of the ordinary articles of fuel, by the application of certain well known materials hitherto unused for that purpose. Dated November, 10, 1818.

MOSES POOLE, of Lincoln's-Inn, Middlesex, Gentleman; for the application of known mastics or cements to various purposes, such as modelling statutes, making slabs, raising or impressing figures, or other ornamental appearances; also the covering of houses, and in any other manner in which mastic or cement, may or can be applied. Communicated to him by a person residing abroad. Dated November 10, 1818.

JOHN GRAFTON, late of London, and now of Edinburgh, Engineer; for a process or method of making carbonated hydrogen gas, for the purpose of illumination. Dated November 10, 1818.

JOHN HADDEN, jun. of Aberdeen, Scotland, Woollen manufacturer; for an improvement in preparing, coving, and spinning of Wool. Dated November 12, 1818.

GEORGE JAMES CLARK, of Bath, Somersetshire, Working-cutler; for an apparatus for the more easily applying the drag to a carriage wheel. Dated Nov. 12, 1818.

WILLIAM STYLES, of Islington, Middlesex, Carpenter; for certain improvements in machinery, for sifting cinders, and discharging the cinders so sifted into a convenient receptacle, which machinery is applicable to other useful purposes. Dated November 12, 1818.

ELISHA HAYDEN COLLIER, late of Boston, America, but now of Charterhouse-square, London, Gentleman; for an improvement in fire arms of various descriptions; which improvement is also applicable to cannons. Dated November 24, 1818.

JAMES FRASER, of Long Acre, St. Martin's in the Fields, Middlesex, Coppersmith and Engineer; for new and original junction of tunnels in a steam-boiler; also new flues in the said steam-boiler, or the furnace connected with its erection; the said steam boiler to be for the purposes of lessening the consumption of fuel, the appearance of smoke, and the trouble of attendance. Dated November 12, 1818.

RICHARD WRIGHT, of Tokenhouse-yard, London; for certain improvements in the construction of steam engines, and the subsequent use of steam. Dated November 14, 1818.

HENRY MATTHEWS, of Gretton-place, East Bethnal Green, Middlesex, Gentleman; for certain improvements, applicable to wheeled carriages, or vehicles of different descriptions, calculated to render them more safe and commodious. Dated November 19, 1818.

GEORGE CLYMER, late of Philadelphia, America, but now of Cornhill, London, Merchant; for certain improvements of ships' pumps. Dated November 21, 1818.

JOHN CHANCELLOR, of Saville street, Dublin, Watchmaker; for an improvement for turning the leaves of music books in a simple and effective manner, with or without pedal work attached. Dated November 21, 1818.

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1818	*Barom*	*Ther.*	*Wind*	*Obser.*	1818	*Barom*	*Ther.*	*Wind*	*Obser.*
Nov. 27	30.50	55	SW	Fair	Dec. 12	30.08	35	NE	Fair
28	30.30	55	SW	Ditto	13	30.07	37	NE	Ditto
29	30 25	54	SW	Rain	14	30.12	39	N	Ditto
30	30.07	52	SW	Fair	15	30.05	37	NE	Ditto
Dec 1	29.95	53	S	Ditto	16	29.94	30	N	Foggy
2	29.90	45	N	Ditto	17	30 00	25	W	Fair
3	29.49	50	S	Rain	18	29.70	24	W	Ditto
4	29.45	47	SE	Fair	19	30.14	28	SW	Ditto
5	29.60	50	S	Ditto	20	30 00	43	SW	Ditto
6	29.45	41	S	Ditto	21	30.06	41	NW	Ditto
7	29.40	44	SW	Rain	22	30.40	34	W	Ditto
8	29.62	51	SW	Ditto	23	30.32	32	W	Ditto
9	29.94	45	N	Fair	24	30.00	30	NW	Foggy
10	30 03	40	N	Ditto	25	30.01	30	SW	Ditto
11	30.02	36	NE	Ditto	26	29.78	35	S	Ditto

LONDON MARKETS,

FROM DECEMBER 1, to DECEMBER, 22, 1818.

DECEMBER, 1.

COTTON.—The sale brought forward by the India Company on Friday last had created much speculation in the market; the general opinion entertained was, that the holders were determined to effect sales at whatever prices could be procured; under these circumstances the market was exceedingly heavy. Contrary to the general expectation only 400 bags out of 2840

were sold; the remainder being withdrawn, or taken in for the proprietors—400 Surats fair to good quality realised 10d. a 12d.; very ordinary 8½d.; damaged 5d. a 9¾d.: there appeared no buyers for the ordinary and common qualities, of which the greater proportion of the sale consisted; 20 Bengals, fair common quality, sold at 7d.; the trade were the only buyers; the prices were fully 1½d. below the sale of the 16th ult.

SUGAR.—The demand for Muscovades continued steady last week; the business done was not extensive, yet the scarcity of good strong Sugars is becoming already apparent, and for such descriptions the holders were again asking a small advance, and in several instances prices a shade higher were realised.

The public sale of Barbadoes Sugar this forenoon consisted of 92 hhds. 20 tierces, the whole of a very indifferent quality went off with much briskness at prices again 1s. per cwt. higher; yellow 81s. 6d. a 83s. 6d.; middling white, with a good deal of colour, 90s. a 91s. 6d.

In Refined goods the principal purchasers were the wholesale grocers, and some parcels were reported to be taken for the Mediterranean; for immediate shipping there was little doing. The purchases of Lumps have lately been so considerable, that few remain on sale. Crushed Sugars in several instances were purchased a shade lower, and there are buyers for parcels deliverable about 1st March at 60s. and 61s. yet the refiners shew no inclination to comply with these offers. Towards the close of last week Molasses, which had been very heavy for some time, again were in request; and to-day the price is 37s. 6d. a 38s.

In Foreign Sugars there is little doing. Another public sale of damaged Havannah descriptions was brought forward last week; the whole went off at very reduced prices.

By public sale, 164 bags Mexican Sugars, received from Vera Cruz, similar to yellow Havannah (not strong grain) 42s. 6d. a 44s. 6d.; brown 34s.

COFFEE.—There were two public sales of British Plantation Coffee last week; the whole went off with much briskness at a further advance of 2s. a 3s. per cwt.—Jamaica sold at 132s. 6d.; good ordinary 134s. 6d.; fine ordinary 137s. 6d. and 138s.; good middling Dutch realised 152s. 6d.; by private contract good ordinary St. Domingo realised 140s. and the holders not being anxious to effect sales, the buyers advanced in their offers, and parcels were reported to have realised 142s. a 143s.

There were no public sale this forenoon; the request by private contract continues, but the greater proportion of Coffee being held by speculators, who will not sell at the present prices, there is little offering. A considerable parcel of good ordinary Jamaica bought about two weeks ago, at the greatest depression of the market prices, 130s. has this morning been sold at an advance of 6s. per cwt.

IRISH PROVISIONS, &c.—The Provision market remains exceedingly heavy, the prices of Beef and Pork cannot be stated at any variation. The weather is still exceedingly mild, yet no considerable reduction can be stated in Butters.

COCHINEAL.—The public sale of last week went off at very moderate prices; it consisted of 186 serons, chiefly 25s. a 27s. 6d. per lb.; a few lots 24s. and 24s. 9d.; garbling 12s. a 13s. 9d.

TOBACCO.—There is no export demand for Tobacco, and for a length of time the manufacturers have only purchased small parcels for their immediate use, the quotations continue nominal.

TIMBER.—By public sale, the cargo of the Friends, from Quebec; 200 loads yellow Pine Timber 92s. 6d. a 95s. one lot 112s. 6d.; 60 loads Nova Scotia Pine Timber 84s. a 90s. per load; Deals, 120. 11ft. 3in.; yellow Swedish, 5s. 7d.; Stockholm yellow, 5s. 9d. a 6s.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS.—The business done in Rum has been steady and improving prices. The deliveries from the warehouse, particularly for exportation, continue rather extensive; the lower descriptions and Leewards are more in request than the other qualities.—Brandy continues in a very depressed state, and the purchasers only buy small parcels for immediate use. The demand for Geneva continues limited; the prices are unvaried.

TEA.—The Tea sale commenced this morning at the India House; the quotations must in consequence be considered nominal.

DECEMBER 8.

COTTON.—The purchases of Cotton since our last consist of nearly 1500 bags—300 Pernambuco 23½d. a 2s. 0½d; a few parcels Bahias 22½d.; 90 at 21½d. a 21¾d.; 100 Maranhams 21½d. a 22d.; 80 Smyrna 13½d. a 15½d.; a few West India 14½d. a 18d.; 507 mats Vera Cruz, in the seed, 2¾d. a 3⅛d; and exclusive of duty 136 Surats 8¾d.; and 260 Bengals 7½d. a 9½d.

SUGAR.—There was a steady and increasing demand for Muscovades last week, and at the close of the market the request became brisk and extensive, at a further advance of 1s. per cwt. on good Sugars; the purchases during the week were estimated considerably to exceed 5000 hhds.

This forenoon a public sale of Barbadoes Sugar was brought forward; it consisted of 227 hhds. 27 tierces; the good and fine white went off with briskness at a further advance of about 2s. per cwt.; the ordinary descriptions at a small decline—good white with quality 92s. 6d.; fine colour 93s. 6d.; middling white 88s. a 90s.; yellow 83s. 6d. a 87s.; brown 80s. a 82s.

The demand for Refined goods last week

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was not extensive; the wholesale grocers were the chief purchasers; the holders do not appear to be anxious to effect sales, as the stock is rather limited, and the refiners are not working freely: the goods of the patent description being scarce, are rather higher than quotations. The accounts from the Continent have been rather unfavourable for refined Sugar until yesterday, when the Hamburg market was reported to be rather better in price, and more demand.—Molasses have been in some request.

COFFEE.—There were considerable fluctuations in Coffee, last week. No public sales were brought forward, but there was considerable business done by private contract; the request was steady until Thursday, when considerable purchasers came forward; the market immediately became brisk, and the prices advanced considerably—St. Domingo and East India, advanced 3s. a 4s.; the other qualities about 2s.; St. Domingo ordinary sold at 143. good at 144s. and fine realised 145s. 6d.

IRISH PROVISIONS, &c.—Prime parcels of Beef and Pork continue in steady demand; the expected shipping request appears very limited.—Bacon is unvaried. Butters remain nominally the same; little or no business doing; the weather continues uncommonly mild.

FRUIT.—Notwithstanding the depression of the prices, the buyers are not induced to come forward. The market is glutted with every description of Fruit; Figs are nearly unsaleable; the condition in general is bad.

TEA.—The sale at the India House continues; the quotations must in consequence be considered nominal. The Bohea have sold 2s. 4¼d. a 2s. 5¼d.; the fine Congous are selling 1d. a 2d. higher; the low qualities 1d. a 2d. lower than last sale.

SPICES.—Spices are exceedingly heavy.

NAVAL STORES.—There have been some sales of Rough Turpentine. Spirits are unvaried. In Tar, Pitch, and Rosin, there is no alteration in the price, but the market is exceedingly heavy.

RICE.—The quotations of Carolina Rice are entirely nominal, we have not heard of any purchases for some time; the East India descriptions are again quoted at a decline, and very heavy sale at the depression.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS.—The prices of Rum are without variation; the market may be stated heavy at our quotations.—Geneva unvaried.—The quotations of Brandy are entirely nominal; no business having been lately effected by private contract. The public sale this forenoon was of a very inferior description, it consisted of—57 puns. Cogniac Brandy, 4s. 11d. and 5s.; 14 puns. Cette, 3s. 8d.

DECEMBER 15.

COTTON.—The prices of Cotton, particularly East India descriptions, have been nominal for some weeks past. Since Tuesday last about 1300 bags Bengals have been sold in bond, 5d to 7d. about one half of that quantity was brought forward last week by public sale; a few were stated to be sold at 5¼d. the quality was very ordinary; part sold at 6d. to 6⅛d. The Bengals taken by private contract were chiefly of the 18th September sale, and were sold at 1¼d. and 2¼d below the prices then realised. The other sales of Cotton since Tuesday last consist of—150 Surats, sold (in the warehouse) at 8d. to 10d. 130 Pernambuco 28½d. to 2s. 50 Minas 18d. 70 St. Domingo 16⅞d. to 17⅜d. and a few Demerara at 17d. to 19d. making the purchases, since Tuesday last nearly 1700 bags Cotton.

SUGAR.—The demand for Muscovades continued steady last week, particularly for good strong qualities, but the business done was not extensive. The deliveries from the warehouse, last week, were above 3700 casks Sugar, which may be considered large for the season of the year; the request for Muscovades this forenoon, has, however, been limited; the prices could not be stated at any variation; the market is still heavy. A public sale of Barbadoes Sugar was brought forward this forenoon, it consisted of 194 hhds. 40 tierces; the whole went off rather heavily, and generally at the reduction of 1s. to 2s. from the prices realised at the last public sale—very fine white 92s. 6d. middling 90s. and 91s. yellow 88s. to 86s. 6d. Molasses have been in steady demand. In Foreign Sugars there was no business doing; the greater proportion of the supply has been lately shipped direct from the Havannah, &c. to the Continent.

COFFEE.—There was only one public sale of Coffee last week, it consisted of 269 casks and 398 bags; the first lots were Jamaica Coffee, which descriptions went off with much briskness, fully supporting the advance obtained by private contract, and about 3s. per cwt. higher than the last public sale—ordinary Jamaica 136s. good ordinary 137s. 6d. to 139s. middling 145s. fine middling 157s. The ordinary descriptions of Demarara Coffee and middling qualities went off at rather lower prices—fine ordinary selling at 142s. to 143s. 6d. middling taken in at 147s. some fine middling realised higher rates, 155s. and 156s. the middling descriptions of Dominica went off also at prices little varied, realising lower prices in proportion to Jamaica descriptions;—30 casks and 100 bags Foreign went off heavy, and rather lower than the prices previously obtained by private contract—fine ordinary Porto Rico 145s. 6d. good quality Brazil 144s.—This forenoon the public sale consisted of 452 bags Brazil Coffee; the fine ordinary sold at 142s. and 142s. 6d. good ordinary pale 140s. 6d. The Coffee market may in consequence be quoted to-day at the reduction of 2s. to 3s. from the prices realised last week.

RICE.—There are few enquiries after Rice;—the prices are nominal.

IRISH PROVISIONS.—There is little variation in the prices of Beef and Pork; the shipping demand is still inconsiderable; the inferior parcels of Provisions meet a very heavy sale. There was little variation in the prices of Butter last week.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS.—The Rum market continues heavy; there is little variation in the prices. The prices of Brandy and Geneva continue nominal. This forenoon a public sale of thirty-three puncheons of Cogniac was brought forward; the first two lots 5s. 10d. and 6s. 1d. the remainder proofs 5s. 4d. to 5s. 7d.

FRUIT.—The arrivals of Fruit continue extensive; the decline in the prices, however, appears to bring forward purchasers.

SPICES.—The demand for Spices continues languid; very few sales have been effected.

NAVAL STORES.—There have been no sales of Rough Turpentine, Spirits are higher. There are considerable arrivals of Tar. In Pitch or Rosin there is no alteration, and generally all descriptions of Naval Stores may be stated exceedingly heavy.

OILS.—The prices of Greenland Oil may be stated a shade lower; there have been some purchases on speculation. There are few parcels of Southern on sale. A Sperm has given way considerably. Seed Oils are also declining.

TOBACCO.—The prices of Tobacco are entirely nominal. It is thought the contract with the French Government on Saturday last was for an extensive quantity of Tobacco.

HEMP, FLAX, and TALLOW.—The arrivals of Baltic articles for some days past have been very extensive, the holders, however, yesterday were anticipating, as the supplies for the year are now nearly ascertained, that the demand will increase; there appears to be more confidence in the market, particularly for Tallow. The prices of Hemp and Flax are rather lower, but the holders of these articles look for an improvement.

DECEMBER, 22.

COTTON.—The great depression of the prices of East India Cotton continues to attract the attention of the large capitalists, and for fair common to good fair qualities of Bengals, there appears extensive purchasers at 6d. to 7¼d. in the warehouse; and the holders are now asking higher prices, otherwise the sales would have been very considerable. The purchases of Cotton since Tuesday last little exceed 750 bags—160 Pernambuco 23d. to 23½d. 50 Minas 17½d. a few Surats 11½d. and 500 bags Bengals 6d. to 7¼d. the two latter in bond.

SUGAR.—The demand for Muscovades last week was very limited, and the few sales effected, were in consequence of the heavy market, purchased a shade lower.

COFFEE.—There was one public sale of Coffee brought forward after Tuesday last; the whole went off heavily at a reduction of 2s. to 3s. per cwt. This forenoon a public sale was brought forward, it consisted of 408 bags Brazil Coffee, and 95 casks of British Plantation; the former, very good quality, 142s. 6d. to 143s. 6d. good ordinary pale 140s. good middling Jamaica 150s. and 150s. 6d. middling 148s. 6d. and ordinary middling 145s. The Coffee market may be stated at prices a shade higher than this day week for Brazil Coffee, and about 2s. above the prices which could be realised by public sale on Thursday last. The Jamaica Coffee 1s. to 2s. higher than the prices of that day.

IRISH PROVISIONS.—There is no alteration in the prices of Beef or Pork.

NAVAL STORES.—There are no sales of Rough Turpentine. Spirits are rather lower, and heavy at the decline. In Tar, Pitch, or Rosin, there is no alteration.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS.—There is little alteration in the prices of Rum; the market continues very heavy. The prices of Brandy and Geneva are nominal.

TOBACCO.—The prices of Tobacco are nearly nominal: no sales lately effected; the holders are however in expectation that the large quantity of Tobacco contracted for by the French Government, will improve the market.

FRUIT.—The late imports have been so extensive, that the stock in the warehouse accumulates rapidly; further supplies are expected. There is an increasing demand for Fruit, but the prices decline, owing to the large parcels that continue to be forced on the market by public sale.

RICE.—The extensive sale at the India House, consisting of nearly 13,000 bags, was brought forward last week; the Bengal nearly supported the late prices; the other descriptions went off at exceedingly low rates—Fair quality Bengal realised 20s. Madagascar 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. Patna 23s. 6d.

HEMP, FLAX, and TALLOW.—The prices of Foreign Tallow rather appeared improving last week; the request has since become languid, and lower prices have been submitted to, and the market may be considered heavy at the reduction. Hemp may be purchased lower. Flax is heavy.

OIL.—There is little variation in Greenland Oil; the few parcels of Sperm sold have realised prices a shade higher. Seal and Linseed Oil may be quoted at a small improvement. Pale Rape Oil is rather giving way.

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FROM THE 23D OF NOVEMBER, TO THE 23D OF DECEMBER, 1818, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

	Nov. 23 to 30.	Nov 30 to Dec 7	Dec. 7 to 14	Dec 14 to 21.
BREAD, per quartern	1 0½	1 0½	0 11½	0 11½
Flour, Fine, per sack	65 0 a 70 0	65 0 a 70 0	60 0 a 65 0	60 0 a 65 0
———, Seconds	60 0 a 65 0	60 0 a 65 0	55 0 a 60 0	55 0 a 60 0
———, Scotch	55 0 a 63 0	55 0 a 63 0	52 0 a 58 0	52 0 a 58 0
Malt	64 0 a 78 0	64 0 a 78 0	64 0 a 78 0	64 0 a 78 0
Pollard	20 0 a 28 0	20 0 a 28 0	20 0 a 28 0	20 0 a 28 0
Bran	12 0 a 15 0	12 0 a 15 0	12 0 a 15 0	12 0 a 15 0
Mustard, Brown, per bushel	18 0 a 23 0	18 0 a 24 0	14 0 a 24 0	18 0 a 23 0
———, White	16 0 a 18 0	16 0 a 20 0	16 0 a 21 0	16 0 a 21 0
Tares	12 0 a 14 0	13 0 a 15 0	13 0 a 15 0	12 0 a 15 0
Turnips, Round	18 0 a 22 0	18 0 a 22 0	18 0 a 22 0	18 0 a 22 0
Hemp, per quarter	16 0 a 18 0	16 0 a 20 0	56 0 a 64 0	56 0 a 65 0
Cinque Foil	56 0 a 54 0	56 0 a 60 0	56 0 a 61 0	50 0 a 72 0
Clover, English, Red, per cwt.	61 0 a 190 0	72 0 a 196 0	72 0 a 196 0	76 0 a 196 0
———, White	60 0 a 150 0	76 0 a 155 0	70 0 a 115 0	70 0 a 114 0
Trefoil	12 0 a 48 0	12 0 a 63 0	12 0 a 63 0	13 0 a 63 0
Rape Seed, per last	49 0 a 50 0	46 0 a 50 0	40 0 a 50 0	44 0 a 48 0
Linseed Cakes, per 1000	16 10 a 0 0	16 10 a 17 0	16 10 a 0 0	17 0 a 0 0
Onions, per bushel	9 0 a 0 0	9 0 a 10 0	8 0 a 10 0	7 0 a 8 0
Potatoes, Kidneys, per ton	7 0 a 8 0	6 0 a 8 0	5 0 a 8 0	5 0 a 8 0
———, Champions	5 0 a 8 0	5 0 a 7 0	5 0 a 8 10	5 0 a 8 10
Beef	3 8 a 4 8	3 4 a 4 4	3 6 a 4 6	3 8 a 5 8
Mutton — Newgate & Leadenhall, per st. of	4 0 a 5 0	4 4 a 5 4	4 4 a 5 4	5 4 a 5 4
Lamb — 8 lbs.	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Veal	4 8 a 6 8	4 8 a 6 8	5 0 a 7 0	5 0 a 7 0
Pork	4 0 a 6 0	4 8 a 6 8	4 8 a 6 8	4 4 a 6 0
Butter, Dublin, per cwt.	112 0 a 114 0	112 0 a 114 0	1 0 0 a 112 0	110 0 a 112 0
———, Carlow	118 0 a 124 0	118 0 a 124 0	118 0 a 124 0	116 0 a 124 0
———, Dutch	134 0 a 0 0	136 0 a 0 0	136 0 a 0 0	138 0 a 0 0
———, York, per firkin	65 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	68 0 a 0 0	66 0 a 0 0
———, Cambridge	64 0 a 0 0	65 0 a 0 0	65 0 a 0 0	60 0 a 0 0
———, Dorset	74 0 a 0 0	65 0 a 0 0	70 0 a 0 0	66 0 a 0 0
Cheese, Cheshire, Old	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	60 0 a 100 0
———, Ditto, New	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	84 0 a 90 0	84 0 a 90 0
———, Gloucester, doubled	80 0 a 90 0	74 0 a 84 0	80 0 a 96 0	80 0 a 96 0
———, Ditto, single	74 0 a 84 0	70 0 a 76 0	80 0 a 84 0	70 0 a 84 0
———, Dutch	60 0 a 70 0	60 0 a 70 0	66 0 a 70 0	66 0 a 70 0
Hams, Westphalia	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
———, York	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	130 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Bacon, Wiltshire, per stone	6 8 a 0 0	6 6 a 7 0	6 6 a 0 0	7 0 a 0 0
———, Irish	6 0 a 0 0	6 0 a 6 4	6 2 a 0 0	6 6 a 0 0
———, York, per cwt.	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Lard	108 0 a 0 0	110 0 a 0 0	112 0 a 0 0	112 0 a 0 0
Tallow, per cwt.	4 4 0	4 10 0	4 8 0	4 11 0
Candles, Store, per doz	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 0
Ditto, Moulds	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 6
Soap, Yellow, per cwt.	108 0	112 0	0 0	104 0
Ditto, Mottled	124 0	124 0	0 0	116 0
Ditto, Curded	128 0	128 0	0 0	120 0
Starch	4 10 a 4 18	4 10 a 4 18	4 10 a 4 18	4 10 a 0 0
Coals, Newcastle	33 6 a 43 6	33 0 a 44 3	35 0 a 45 3	37 6 a 46 0
Ditto, Sunderland	40 9 a 0 0	33 0 a 43 9	35 0 a 44 6	38 6 a 39 6
Hops, in bags — Kent	5 10 a 6 15	5 10 a 6 15	5 10 a 6 15	5 10 a 6 15
Hops, in bags — Sussex	5 5a 6 0	5 5a 6 0	5 5a 6 0	5 5a 6 0
Hay — St James's averaged	7 3 0	7 10 0	7 4 0	7 4 0
Clover — St James's averaged	7 13 0	7 17 0	7 17 6	7 16 0
Straw — St James's averaged	2 13 0	2 1 6	2 14 0	2 14 0
Hay — Smithfield averaged	6 14 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0
Clover — Smithfield averaged	7 10 0	7 10 0	7 10 0	7 10 0
Straw — Smithfield averaged	2 14 0	2 10 6	2 15 0	2 15 0
Hay — Whitechapel averaged	7 3 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0
Clover — Whitechapel averaged	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 4 6	8 4 6
Straw — Whitechapel averaged	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 14 0

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140 lbs. Avoirdupois, from the Returns received in the Week

	Ending Nov. 21.	Ending Nov. 28	Ending Dec. 5.	Ending Dec. 12.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
WHEAT	82 6	82 3	81 9	81 3
RYE	60 7	61 0	60 7	61 4
BARLEY	64 11	64 7	64 11	65 4
OATS	36 0	36 4	36 6	36 3
BEANS	76 5	75 0	75 3	74 9
PEAS	73 7	73 2	72 6	72 10
OATMEAL	38 0	37 9	38 9	38 7

AGGREGATE PRICES of BRITISH CORN in SCOTLAND, by the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll, of 108 lbs. Scotch Troy, or 140 lbs. Avoirdupois, of the Four Weeks immediately preceding the 15th of Nov. 1818, from the London Gazette of Saturday, Nov. 28. is.

Wheat, 73s. 9d. | Rye, 59s. 1d. | Barley, 49s. 1d. | Oats, 30s. 9d. | Beans, 55s. 9d. | Peas, 55s. 3d. | Oatmeal, 25s. 6d. | Beer or Big, 44s. 0d.

Published by Authority of Parliament, WILLIAM DOWDING, Receiver of Corn Returns.

AVERAGE PRICE OF BROWN OR MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

Exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain. Computed from the Returns made in the Week ending

Nov. 25, is 47s. 9½d. per cwt. | Dec. 2, is 42s. 11d. per cwt. | Dec. 9, is 49s. 4½d. per cwt. | Dec. 16, is 51s. 3½d. per cwt.

Published by Authority of Parliament, THOMAS NETTLESHIP, Clerk of the Grocers' Company

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A GENERAL BILL OF ALL THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS

From December 16, 1817, *to December* 15, 1818.

THE DISEASES AND CASUALTIES THIS YEAR.

ABSCESS	103	Small Pox	421
Aged	1923	Sore Throat	11
Ague	1	Spasm	78
Apoplexy and Suddenly	512	St. Anthony's Fire	8
Asthma	859	Stillborn	654
Cancer	97	Teething	445
Canker	1	Thrush	107
Chicken Pox	2	Venereal	19
Childbed	221	Water in the Chest	101
Consumption	4242	Water on the Brain	406
Convulsions	3205	Worms	6
Cough and Hooping Cough	839		
Croup	113		
Dropsy	709	Broken Limbs	1
Dysentery	16	Burnt	33
Fevers of all kinds	1170	Drowned	117
Fistula	9	Excessive Drinking	5
Gout	58	Executed*	11
Gravel, Stone, Stranguary	17	Found Dead	14
Hemorrhage	43	Fractured	1
Inflammation	1203	Frighted	3
Jaundice	91	Killed by Falls, and several other Accidents	92
Jaw Locked	1	Killed by Fighting	1
Liver Complaint	72	Murdered	2
Lunacy	228	Poisoned	6
Measles	728	Scalded	8
Miscarriage	2	Starved	1
Mortification	368	Strangled	1
Palpitation of the Heart	7	Suffocated	8
Palsy	187	Suicides	40
Pleurisy	15		
Rheumatism	13	Total	344
Rupture	38		
Scrophula	12		

Christened in the 97 Parishes within the Walls, 1048—Buried, 1204.

Christened in the 17 Parishes without the Walls, 5317—Buried, 4078.

Christened in the 23 Out-Parishes in Middlesex and Surry, 13410—Buried, 10099.

Christened in the 10 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster, 4458—Buried, 4324.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males....12530 Females..11703	In all, 24233.	Males....9883 Females..9822	In all, 19705.

Whereof have died,

Under Two Years of age	5381	Sixty and Seventy	1585
Between Two and Five	1815	Seventy and Eighty	1271
Five and Ten	808	Eighty and Ninety	722
Ten and Twenty	703	Ninety and a Hundred	175
Twenty and Thirty	1453	A Hundred	1
Thirty and Forty	1384	A Hundred and One	2
Forty and Fifty	2040	A Hundred and Two	1
Fifty and Sixty	1864	A Hundred and Eight	1

Decreased in the Burials this Year, 263.

* There have been Executed in London and the County of Surry, 24; of which Number 11 only have been reported to be buried within the Bills of Mortality.

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Price of Shares in Canals, Docks, Bridges, Roads, Water-Works, Fire and Life Insurance Companies, Institutions, Mines, &c. at the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds, No. 9, 'Change-alley, Cornhill, 21st December, 1818.

	Div. per Ann.	Per Share. £. s.
Ashton and Oldham Canal	3l.	61
Birmingham	40l.	1000
Chelmer and Blackwater	4l.	70
Coventry	44l.	970
Cromford	14l.	240
Croydon		5 10
Dudley	1l.	47
Ellesmere and Chesterfield	2l.	65
Gloucester and Berkeley { Old		69
Gloucester and Berkeley { New		73
Grand Junction	9l.	250
Grand Surrey		55
Ditto Loan Notes	5l.	98
Grand Union		34 0
Do. Loan		93
Grand Western		4 4
Grantham	6l.	110
Huddersfield		19 10
Kennet and Avon	17s. 6d.	23
Lancaster		26
Leeds and Liverpool	10l.	325
Leicester	12l.	275
Leicester and Northampton Union	4l.	99
Monkland	3l. 12s.	92 10
Monmouthshire	9l.	140
Melton Mowbray	8l. 10s.	152
Nutbrook	6l. 2s.	105
Oakham		35
Oxford	31l.	690
Peak Forest	3l.	65
Regent's		40
Rochdale	2l.	48 10
Shrewsbury	5l.	115
Shropshire	8l.	140
Staffordshire and Worcestershire	36l.	625
Stratford on Avon		18
Thames and Medway		31 10
Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk	70l.	1600
Warwick and Birmingham	11l.	225
Warwick and Napton	10l.	215
Wilts and Berks		11 10
Worcester and Birmingham		33
Commercial Dock	3l.	62
East India	10l.	180
East Country		20
London	3l.	82
West India	10l.	196
Southwark Bridge		59
Ditto New		31 10
Waterloo		10

	Div. per Ann.	Per Share. £. s.
Ditto Annuities of 8l.		95 10
Ditto Annuities of 7l.		85
Vauxhall		30
Ditto Promissory Notes	5l.	98
Archway and Kentish-Town Road		12 10
Barking		33
Commercial	5l.	123
Ditto East India Branch	5l.	123
Great Dover-Street	2l. 10s.	31 10
Highgate Archway		4
Severn and Wye		30
East London Water-Works	3l. 10s.	90
Grand Junction		44
Kent	2l.	42
Manchester and Salford		36 10
Portsmouth and Farlington		9
Ditto New	3l.	30
West Middlesex		45
London Bridge	2l. 10s.	60
South London		19
York Buildings		22 10
Albion Fire and Life-Insurance	2l. 10s.	48
Atlas	6s.	4 5
British	3l.	80
County		25
Eagle	2s.	2 10
Globe	6l.	190
Hope	5s. 3d.	3 15
Imperial	4l. 10s.	95
Royal Exchange	10l.	256
Rock	2s.	4 4
Union	1l. 4s.	28
London Fire	1l. 4s.	27
London Ship	1l.	28
London Institution		48
Russel		13
Surrey		10
Auction Mart	1l. 5s.	28
British Copper Company	2l. 10s.	47 10
City Gas Light Company, 60l. paid	8l. per C.	87
Gas Light and Coke (Chart. Comp.)	4l.	75
Ditto New Shares, 30l. paid		23 10
London Commercial Sale Rooms	2l.	25
Bath Gas, 6l. paid		5 pr.
Brighton Gas, 6l. paid		1 10 p.
Golden Lane Brewery, 80l. paid	2l. 4s.	16
Ditto, 50l. paid	1l. 10s.	12
Beeralstone Mine, 40l. paid		10
Great Hewas, 23l. 10s. paid		25
Cliff Down, 5l. paid		5

Rate of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

When 3 per cent. Stock is 77 and under 78.

A single life of 35 receives for 100l. stock	5	4	0	average-rate 100l. money	6	14	2
40	5	11	0		7	3	3
45	5	19	0		7	13	6
50	6	10	0		8	7	9
55	7	3	0		9	4	6
60	8	1	0		10	7	9
65	9	6	0		12	0	0
70	11	4	0		14	9	0
75 and upwards	14	4	0		18	6	5

All the intermediate ages will receive in proportion.

Reduction National Debt and Government Life Annuity Office, Bank-street, Cornhill.

COURSE *of the* EXCHANGE, *from Nov. 27, to Dec. 22, 1818, both inclusive.*

Amsterdam, c. f.	11—7 a 11—8	Seville	39 a 38½
Ditto at sight	11—4 a 11—6	Gibraltar	34
Rotterdam, c. f. 2 U	11—8 a 11—10	Leghorn	51½ a 51½
Antwerp, ex money	11—9 a 11—13	Genoa	46¼ a 46½
Hamburgh 2 U	33—8 a 34—2	Venice Italian Liv.	25—50
Altona 2 U	33—9 a 34—3	Malta	50
Paris, 3 day's sight	23—65 a 24—0	Naples	43¼ a 42½
Ditto, 2 Usance	24—15 a 24—40	Palermo per oz.	130d.
Bourdeaux, ditto	24—15 a 24—40	Lisbon	58½ a 58
Frankfort on the Main, ex money	139 a 140	Oporto	86½ a 88½
Madrid, effective	40½ a 39½	Rio Janeiro	66 a 66½
Cadiz, effective	40¼ a 39½	Dublin	9 a 9½
Bilboa, effective	39 a 38½	Cork	9 a 9½
Barcelona	39 a 38½		

Agio on the Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.

PRICES *of* BULLION, *at per Ounce.*

Portugal Gold, in coin	0l. 0s. 0d. a 0l. 0s. 0d.
Foreign Gold in Bars	4l. 3s. 0d. a 4l. 1s. 0d.
New Doubloons	4l. 2s. 0d. a 4l. 1s. 6d.
New Dollars	0l. 5s. 4½d. a 0l. 5s. 6d.
Silver in Bars, Standard	0l. 5s. 5d. a 5s. 6d.
New Louis, each	

The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices.

JAMES WETENHALL, Sworn Broker.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS FROM NOVEMBER 25, 1818, TO DECEMBER 24, 1818, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

1818. Days.	Bank Stock.	3per Ct Reduc	3per Ct Consol	3½per Ct. Consols.	4per Ct Consol	5per Ct Navy.	Long Anns.	Irish 5per Cts	Imp. 3per Cts	Imp. Ann.	Omnium	India Stock.	So. Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea St.	New So. Sea An.	4 per Cent Ind. Bon.	2 per Day Ex. Bills.	Cons. for Acct.
Nov. 25		76⅞ 7⅛	77¼ ⅞	86½ ⅛	95 4⅞	103 7⅞	20 12 19 1/2				0¾ ⅛dis.	233				82s 84spr.	20s17spr.	77¼ ⅞
26	268¾	77 ¼	77⅞ 8¼	86¼ ⅜	94⅞ 5⅛	104 ⅛	20					232	86			83s 80spr.	17s20spr.	78⅛ ⅜
27	268 ½	77⅛ ⅜	78 ¼	86⅜ 7	95⅛ ¼	103¼	20 1/2				⅛ ⅜dis.	233 232		77		81s 83spr.	18s20spr.	78½ ¼
28		77¼ ⅜	78 ¼		95⅜ ⅜	103⅜	20 1/2	⅛			⅜dis.					82s 83spr.	19s20spr.	78 ⅜
30		77⅛ 78	78⅜ ⅞		95⅝ ⅜	103⅝ ⅛	20⅛				par ⅜pr.					83s 84spr.	18s20spr.	78⅛ 79⅜
Dec. 1	270½ 270	78¼ 7⅞	79 8⅛	87⅛ ⅞	95⅝ 96	103⅝ ⅛	20⅛ 1/2		76½ 5¼		1 ⅛pr.	234 233	86¼			82s 83spr.	18s20spr.	79¼ ⅜
2	Holiday																	
3		78⅛ 7⅞	79 8⅛	88 7⅛	95⅞ 96	103⅛ ⅛	20⅛ 1/2		75¼		1 ⅜pr.					84s 83spr.	18s20spr.	79¼ ½
4		77⅞ 8⅛	78¼ 9⅜	87⅞ 8½	95⅞ 6¼	103¼	20⅛ 3/16				1⅛ ⅛pr.			77⅞		84s 83spr.	19s20spr.	79⅜ 80
5		79⅛ 8⅛		89 88⅛	96⅛ ⅜		20⅛ ¼				2 ⅜pr.				79¼	84s 85spr.	19s21spr.	80 ¼
7	270	78⅞ ¼		88¾ ½	96¼ ⅛		20⅛ ¼				1 ¼pr.					85s pr.	19s20spr.	80¼ 9½
8	270½	78⅛ ⅛		86½	96 ¼		20⅛ ¼				1 ⅛pr.					84s 86spr.	19s20spr.	79⅜ 80
9	270¼	78⅛ ¼		88¼	96¼		20⅛ ¼				4 ⅜pr.						20s18spr.	79⅜ ⅛
10	270½	77⅛ ⅛		88 77⅛	96⅛		20⅛ ⅛		76⅛							84s 80spr.	20s18spr.	79¼ ⅛
11		78¼ 7½		87¾ ¼	96 5¾		20⅛									82s 80spr.	20s16spr.	79⅛ ¼
12		77½ ⅛		87 86½	94⅞ ½		20 1/16									79pr.	17s18spr.	79½ 78½
14		76⅞ 7⅛		86¼ ½	94½ ⅛		19⅞ 20									79s 78spr.	16s10spr.	78⅛ 79
15		77⅛ ¼		86⅜ ½	95 4¾		20 1/8									78s 79spr.	17s11spr.	78⅛ 9¼
16	268½	77⅛ ¼		86¼ ½	95 94⅛		20 ⅛	106¼			⅛pr. ⅛dis.					79s 77spr.	16s 5spr.	79¼ 8⅛
17		77⅛ 6¾		86¼ ⅜	94⅞ ⅜		20 1/2 19 1/16									77s 75spr.	5s14spr.	78⅞ ¼
18		77⅛ ⅛		86⅛ ⅜	94½ ⅛		20 19 1/16									76s 78spr.	7s14spr.	78¼ ½
19		77⅜ ½		86⅞ ¾	94½ ¼		20 1/2 20				par.					76s 78spr.	1s15spr.	79 78⅛
21		77¼ ⅛		86⅜ ½			20 19 1/16				⅛dis.					76s 77spr.	15s10spr.	78⅞ ⅛
22	267½ 8¼	77⅛ ½		86⅜ ½	94¼ ⅛		19 1/2 20	106 ¼								78s 76spr.	9s15spr.	78⅞ ⅛
23		77¼ ⅜		86¼ ⅜	94¼ 95		19 1/16 20 1/16									76s 78spr.	9s15spr.	79⅛ 78½
24	267½	77½ ⅛		86¼ ⅛	94⅝ ¼		19 1/16 20				par. ¼dis.					76s 77spr.	10s16spr.	79 78¼
25	Holiday																	
26	Holiday																	

All EXCHEQUER BILLS dated prior to the Month of December 1817 have been advertised to be paid off, and the interest thereon has ceased.

N. B. *The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices*, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castaign, in the year 1718, and now published, *every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange*, by

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On application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

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Worley, C. 1b
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FROM SATURDAY, JUNE 27, TO TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1818.

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